2000

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

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2000

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

GREGORY W. BRAY
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

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Preface

This is the 80th edition of the NSW Year Book. It presents a statistical review of the economic and social conditions in the State of NSW.

Readers who are familiar with the NSW Year Book will find that, in addition to the regular chapters, this volume includes a Special Article on Household Safety. The article is based on data gathered through the State Supplementary Survey which the ABS conducts each year for a State Government agency, and provides information about an important economic, social or environmental issue.

In addition, the Commerce chapter and the Finance chapter have been combined, a new chapter called Service Industries has been created and the Communications chapter now contains a section dealing with Information Technology.

The statistics contained in this edition are the most recent available at the time of its preparation. More detailed and, in many cases, more recent statistics are available in other ABS products. The most significant of these references are listed at the end of each chapter of the Year Book. The ABS Internet home page is also a comprehensive and up to date source of statistical information. Please refer to page 292 for further contact details.

I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and to the ABS staff involved in its preparation. I would also like to thank readers for your input and suggested changes, and encourage you to write to me with further comments.

Gregory W. Bray
Regional Director
March 2000

Acknowledgments

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

The ABS wishes to thank the following for their cooperation and contributions.

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NSW Technical and Further Education Commission
NSW Treasury
NSW Surveyor-Generals Department and Land Information Centre
Waterways Authority Marine Assets Division
Port Kembla Port Corporation
State Rail Authority
State Transit Authority of NSW
Sydney Ports Corporation

General information

List of abbreviations and symbols

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

MSR	Major Statistical Region
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary (figure or series subject to revision)
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
SD	Statistical Division
SR	Statistical Region
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error 25–50%)
**	nil or relative standard error greater than 50%
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Reference periods

Yearly periods shown as 1999 refer to the year ended 31 December 1999; those shown as 1998–99 refer to the year ended 30 June 1999. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Rounding

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Coverage

Tables and graphs relate to NSW unless otherwise indicated.

1 Physical Environment

Physical features

Natural features divide NSW into four main zones extending from north to south: the coastal districts, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The coastal districts are undulating, well watered and fertile. The coastline features numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries. At intervals there are lakes, both marine and estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist resorts.

The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaus, forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude higher than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, although the Kosciusko Plateau is the most elevated part of the State rising 2,228 metres at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak).

To the west, the tablelands slope gradually to the western plains. The western slopes are in the main a fertile undulating region with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers and have an adequate and regular rainfall. The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils but the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation high. The plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

Lord Howe Island

Under State legislation, Lord Howe Island is part of NSW. The Island is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant. Due to the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of Howea (kentia) palm seed. The Lord Howe Island group is included on the World Heritage List.

Water resources

Rainfall

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rainfall, ranging from an average of about 800 millimetres in the south to about 1,500 millimetres in the north. Rainfall is heavier east of the Great Dividing Range and average rainfall rates decrease markedly towards the north-west of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres. About 35% of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies from year to year by about 20–35% of the average, but the difference is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon. However, drought over the whole State is rare.

Evaporation

In NSW the rate of evaporation is important because in the greater part of the inland districts water for stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations by monitoring loss from exposed water. The total annual loss by evaporation is over 2,400 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which no actual records are available, the total loss from evaporation is thought to be around 3,000 millimetres per year.

1.2 AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL(a)(mm)

Rainfall District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
COASTAL												
North Coast												
Upper	167	191	190	138	132	114	86	59	56	88	103	129
Lower	174	194	204	148	123	119	76	64	61	97	105	136
Manning	135	153	164	138	122	130	77	68	71	94	90	107
Hunter	96	91	96	80	75	85	58	49	54	65	64	83
Metropolitan												
East	109	103	135	110	116	124	78	65	61	82	81	83
West	95	90	90	72	68	67	46	37	43	62	73	71
Illawarra	101	108	122	103	103	112	74	60	64	86	82	87
South Coast	87	94	101	86	86	89	55	54	58	79	77	79
TABLELANDS												
Northern Tablelands												
Eastern	144	144	131	71	60	57	48	33	42	73	84	117
Western	106	89	64	41	47	54	55	47	53	78	82	96
Central Tablelands												
North	72	65	54	44	45	49	48	47	46	58	60	60
South	96	92	81	71	67	75	66	61	60	77	75	81
Southern Tablelands												
Goulburn–Monaro	63	56	58	51	55	54	49	51	50	66	59	62
Snowy Mountains	65	59	69	64	75	75	75	82	80	93	75	70
WESTERN SLOPES												
North-west Slopes												
North	83	79	55	37	44	44	46	37	41	63	68	77
South	83	68	48	39	42	47	46	43	43	61	63	72
Central Western Slopes												
North	78	70	54	43	42	48	46	42	42	54	53	60
South	60	55	50	43	47	50	48	47	42	56	50	51
South-west Slopes												
North	51	43	47	47	51	53	54	55	47	60	46	48
South	53	46	55	61	71	78	84	89	72	83	58	55
WESTERN PLAINS												
North-west Plains												
East	76	65	52	34	41	41	42	33	34	49	57	60
West	72	64	47	31	34	35	36	27	29	42	47	49
Central Western Plains												
Northern	56	52	41	33	37	38	35	30	30	42	40	41
Southern	47	44	41	35	39	39	35	35	31	44	40	43
Riverina												
East	36	33	36	37	43	44	42	45	40	49	33	35
West	29	27	30	38	34	33	29	31	29	37	25	27
WESTERN												
Far North-west	28	29	24	15	18	16	15	13	13	21	14	21
Lower Darling	22	22	18	18	23	20	20	19	21	26	20	19
Upper Darling	44	42	36	23	26	26	25	19	18	29	27	33
South-west Plains	30	29	30	24	31	29	27	28	26	35	27	28

(a) Averaged over the total operating period of each weather station.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

1.3 AVERAGE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL FOR SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS—NSW and ACT

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
AVERAGE EVAPORATION (mm)													
Alstonville	180	140	136	108	84	75	90	112	138	158	168	189	1 578
Canberra	251	199	171	108	68	48	53	81	111	158	192	251	1 691
Cobar	360	291	254	162	99	66	74	109	156	229	288	360	2 448
Glen Innes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Griffith	270	232	186	111	81	42	50	74	108	164	219	276	1 797
Mildura	322	277	229	138	81	54	62	93	132	198	258	313	2 157
Moree	291	232	220	147	96	69	71	99	144	211	258	301	2 139
Sydney Airport	217	179	161	123	90	78	84	115	141	177	195	229	1 789
Wagga Wagga	310	255	214	120	62	36	37	59	84	146	213	295	1 831
Wellington	267	213	192	129	81	51	56	74	105	161	210	273	1 812
AVERAGE RAINFALL (mm)													
Alstonville	177	236	286	197	186	150	92	74	53	110	131	162	1 852
Canberra	63	55	54	51	49	37	42	46	51	66	64	53	631
Cobar	51	41	38	29	34	24	29	31	22	36	32	39	406
Glen Innes	113	90	70	43	50	57	55	51	56	79	83	107	854
Griffith	30	28	34	33	38	37	33	40	33	41	29	31	406
Mildura	22	20	20	20	28	24	27	27	29	33	24	23	297
Moree	77	68	48	38	45	27	45	35	32	46	58	63	581
Sydney Airport	98	112	125	106	97	126	67	77	63	74	83	77	1 106
Wagga Wagga	42	38	45	43	56	48	57	53	51	61	44	45	584
Wellington	69	62	50	44	50	40	46	48	43	63	55	49	618
MEAN NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS (no.)													
Alstonville	14.8	17.3	18.4	15.1	15.3	11.9	9.1	8.6	8.2	11.5	13.0	13.4	156.7
Canberra	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.4	9.2	9.9	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.8	7.9	106.6
Cobar	6.1	4.6	4.9	4.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	5.8	7.0	5.7	5.2	69.5
Glen Innes	10.4	9.5	8.7	6.5	7.1	7.9	7.5	7.2	6.9	8.8	9.1	10.4	100.1
Griffith	4.0	3.6	4.4	5.7	7.9	9.8	11.0	10.2	7.5	6.9	5.0	4.7	80.6
Mildura	3.8	3.2	3.6	4.6	7.0	7.9	9.4	9.5	7.5	7.4	5.7	4.4	73.9
Moree	8.4	6.2	5.2	4.7	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.1	7.4	7.2	8.2	77.6
Sydney Airport	11.4	11.4	12.4	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.1	9.1	9.5	10.7	11.2	10.6	129.1
Wagga Wagga	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.1	9.9	11.4	13.9	13.6	11.0	10.2	7.6	6.3	107.5
Wellington	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.2	7.4	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.6	8.3	7.1	6.6	86.0

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Surface water

The tablelands divide the rivers of NSW into two distinct groups—coastal rivers and inland rivers. The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, and fast flowing streams. These carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface.

The inland rivers belong to the Murray–Darling system and are for the most part long, slow and meandering. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, from irrigation, stock and domestic usage, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray, which is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands.

The flows of rivers in NSW vary greatly, from very large volumes of water during floods to scarcely flowing during protracted droughts. Because of this variability, dams, weirs and other forms of storage have been constructed on major rivers, thus enabling regulated flows to be provided. These storage works also give some degree of flood mitigation.

1.4 SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

	NSW	NSW as a proportion of Australia %
Surface water resources (gigalitres)		
Mean annual runoff	42 400	10.7
Mean annual outflow	37 200	9.6
Major divertible resource	17 300	17.3
Developed resource	21 500	37.1
Area (square kilometres)	802 000	10.4

Source: Australian Water Resources Council, 1987. Extracted from Australia's Environment: Issues and Facts (Cat. no. 4140.0).

Groundwater

Groundwater represents the single largest source of water in NSW. The estimated volume of groundwater in the state is 5,110 million megalitres or about 200 times more water than is stored in dams. At least 130 communities in NSW rely on groundwater for their drinking water supply.

Groundwater storage, quality, quantity and rate of flow and replenishment are most affected by geology. In NSW the most important sources of high yielding groundwater are unconsolidated sediments (such as the alluvial infills of river valleys in the Murray–Darling Basin and coastal sand beds) and porous rocks. Porous rocks occur in five major sedimentary basins under more than half the state. These are the Great Artesian Basin, Murray Geological Basin, Sydney Basin, Gunnedah Basin and the Clarence–Morton Basin.

Climate

NSW is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11°C. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of NSW is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

Although there are no definite dates dividing the year into seasons, for convenience, the seasons in NSW are generally defined by the general public as follows: spring during September, October and November; summer during December, January and February; autumn during March, April and May; and winter during June, July and August.

Winds

The weather in NSW is determined by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across, or to the south of, the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the Equator. This movement causes sudden changes in the weather: heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the Equator.

NSW is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances, often called east coast lows. Intense lows may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia.

In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are east to north-easterly, and these are intensified by the sea breezes which extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Dividing Range, the winds are more variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. The winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms.

During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

Temperature

NSW may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain (see map NSW physical features). The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast and plains, and 6°C on the tablelands and slopes.

From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. For example, in Sydney the average yearly temperature ranges from a maximum of 22°C to a minimum of 13°C compared with Mildura, which is located on the same latitude in the western interior, which ranges from 24°C to 11°C. Similar variations are found in the north.

1.5 MEAN TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY FOR SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS—NSW and ACT

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	27.2	26.5	25.8	24.0	21.2	18.8	18.5	19.8	22.0	23.9	25.5	26.8	23.3
Canberra	27.7	26.9	24.3	19.7	15.3	12.0	11.1	12.8	15.9	19.2	22.4	25.9	19.4
Cobar	33.5	33.1	29.8	24.9	19.8	16.3	15.6	17.7	21.3	25.7	29.1	32.3	24.9
Glen Innes	26.4	25.5	23.8	20.7	16.6	13.3	12.6	14.1	17.6	20.9	23.7	25.8	20.1
Griffith	31.5	31.3	28.1	22.9	18.4	14.8	14.3	16.2	19.6	23.2	27.0	30.1	23.1
Mildura	31.9	31.3	28.3	23.4	18.9	15.9	15.3	17.1	20.1	23.6	27.2	29.9	23.6
Moree	33.3	32.6	30.7	26.7	22.0	18.5	17.5	19.2	22.8	26.9	30.1	32.6	26.1
Sydney Airport	26.2	26.2	25.1	22.8	19.9	17.4	16.9	18.1	20.2	22.3	23.9	25.6	22.0
Wagga Wagga	31.2	30.6	27.4	22.2	17.1	13.6	12.5	14.3	17.3	21.1	25.3	29.1	21.8
Wellington	31.0	30.0	27.3	23.1	18.3	14.6	14.0	15.5	18.7	22.6	26.2	29.9	22.6
MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	19.4	19.2	18.1	15.7	13.3	10.5	9.5	10.3	12.3	14.5	16.5	18.2	14.8
Canberra	12.9	12.8	10.6	6.6	3.1	0.9	–0.2	0.9	3.0	5.9	8.5	11.2	6.4
Cobar	20.1	19.9	17.0	12.8	9.1	6.0	4.9	6.2	8.8	12.5	15.6	18.6	12.6
Glen Innes	13.1	13.0	11.3	7.7	4.3	1.7	0.4	1.2	3.7	6.9	9.5	11.9	7.1
Griffith	16.2	16.4	13.6	9.4	6.4	4.0	2.9	4.0	6.0	9.1	11.9	14.7	9.6
Mildura	16.4	16.2	13.9	10.2	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.2	9.8	12.3	14.7	10.3
Moree	20.0	19.6	17.0	12.7	8.9	5.3	4.0	5.3	8.2	12.6	15.6	18.5	12.3
Sydney Airport	18.5	18.7	17.2	13.9	10.6	8.3	6.7	7.7	9.9	12.9	15.1	17.2	13.1
Wagga Wagga	15.9	16.2	13.4	9.2	6.0	3.6	2.6	3.6	5.1	7.8	10.5	13.7	9.0
Wellington	17.4	17.3	14.9	10.9	7.4	4.5	3.4	4.1	6.4	9.9	12.5	15.8	10.4
MEAN 9.00 AM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	78.0	82.0	79.0	77.0	77.0	72.0	67.0	65.0	62.0	65.0	72.0	73.0	72.5
Canberra	62.0	67.0	69.0	75.0	82.0	85.0	84.0	79.0	72.0	65.0	62.0	58.0	71.6
Cobar	43.0	49.0	49.0	56.0	70.0	79.0	75.0	66.0	53.0	45.0	42.0	39.0	55.6
Glen Innes	73.0	77.0	74.0	74.0	80.0	82.0	80.0	74.0	68.0	65.0	66.0	68.0	73.5
Griffith	48.0	53.0	56.0	66.0	76.0	83.0	81.0	74.0	63.0	56.0	49.0	46.0	62.7
Mildura	51.0	55.0	59.0	69.0	82.0	88.0	86.0	79.0	67.0	57.0	52.0	49.0	66.2
Moree	59.0	62.0	58.0	60.0	71.0	77.0	76.0	70.0	60.0	54.0	52.0	54.0	62.7
Sydney Airport	69.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	74.0	75.0	71.0	66.0	62.0	60.0	62.0	65.0	68.5
Wagga Wagga	52.0	57.0	60.0	71.0	83.0	88.0	88.0	83.0	77.0	67.0	59.0	51.0	69.6
Wellington	53.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	76.0	83.0	82.0	76.0	67.0	60.0	53.0	50.0	65.5
MEAN 3.00 PM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canberra	35.0	39.0	41.0	46.0	55.0	60.0	58.0	53.0	49.0	46.0	41.0	35.0	46.5
Cobar	26.0	28.0	30.0	35.0	45.0	50.0	46.0	39.0	32.0	28.0	25.0	22.0	33.7
Glen Innes	50.0	53.0	52.0	50.0	57.0	58.0	54.0	50.0	45.0	47.0	45.0	47.0	50.6
Griffith	30.0	33.0	36.0	41.0	52.0	58.0	55.0	49.0	44.0	40.0	31.0	28.0	41.5
Mildura	26.0	29.0	33.0	40.0	51.0	57.0	54.0	47.0	39.0	34.0	28.0	26.0	38.5
Moree	34.0	37.0	35.0	36.0	44.0	47.0	46.0	42.0	35.0	32.0	30.0	30.0	37.4
Sydney Airport	61.0	62.0	61.0	58.0	57.0	57.0	51.0	48.0	49.0	52.0	55.0	57.0	55.7
Wagga Wagga	29.0	33.0	36.0	44.0	57.0	64.0	65.0	59.0	53.0	47.0	36.0	29.0	46.0
Wellington	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Time standard

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for NSW. This is ten hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). However, South Australian standard time has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

NSW introduced summer time daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis in 1972—it normally operates from the last Sunday in October to the last Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time on Lord Howe Island is half an hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight saving in the remainder of NSW.

Land use

Land use in NSW is dominated by agriculture. However only 7% of the State is under crops, 6% under sown pastures and 17% under native pastures. The remaining area is either small area hobby farms or large areas of rough grazing in native scrub. The principal non-agricultural uses are National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate Areas which represent around 6% and State forests (timber reserves) which represent 5% of the area of the State. The urban area of the State is about 4%.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate areas (as at 23 June 1999) comprise 13 historic sites (2,635 hectares), 144 National Parks (4,160,526 hectares), 10 Aboriginal areas (11,521 hectares), 19 State Recreation areas (123,674 hectares), 293 nature reserves (729,541 hectares) and 7 regional parks (4,653 hectares). The total area of the Service Estate is 5,032,550 hectares; this represents about 6.28% of the state of NSW.

Nearly half of the land in the coastal and tablelands region is used for non-agricultural purposes. The highlands contain extensive areas of State forests and national parks, while the more amenable parts are urban areas and hobby farms. The land which is used for agricultural purposes features considerable areas for intensive grazing of sheep and cattle including half of the sown pastures in the State and significant pockets of specialised cropping.

Land use on the slopes and plains is more uniform. Here only 15% of the land is non-agricultural, again mainly parks and reserves. The agricultural lands contain three-quarters of the State's cropping area and nearly half of each of the sown and native pastures. The drylands are used for extensive grazing and cereals while the irrigated lands contain specialised cropping and intensive grazing.

In the far western plains of the State, most of the land is rough grazing or sparse woodlands used as extensive and seasonal grazing.

1.6 LAND USE

Source: © The Land Information Centre
Panorama Avenue, Bathurst 2795
www.lic.gov.au

People and the environment

Concern about environmental problems may influence people's attitudes towards environmental issues and environmental protection programs. For example, people with environmental concerns may be more willing to recycle goods or use recycled materials and to conserve energy, water and other resources. They may also be more likely to support policies, whether local, national or international, which are aimed at protecting the environment and achieving ecologically sustainable development.

The 1998 ABS survey of environmental views, concerns and issues provides data on the environmental behaviour, practices and attitudes of Australian households and individuals. Similar surveys were conducted in 1992, 1994 and 1996.

Environmental concerns

In 1998, the environmental issues that most concerned people in NSW were air pollution, freshwater pollution, ocean pollution and the destruction of trees and ecosystems and deforestation. This finding is similar to those obtained in previous surveys.

Air pollution was the dominant environmental concern in the Sydney Major Statistical Region (MSR) where 46% of people expressed concern. Other pressing environmental concerns were freshwater and ocean pollution and the destruction of trees and ecosystems and deforestation. Freshwater pollution concerned 38% of people while 27% expressed concern about ocean pollution. Approximately one in five people in Sydney declared that they had no concerns about the environment.

In the Balance of NSW MSR, the major environmental concern was freshwater pollution, with 30% of people expressing concern. Concern was also expressed about ocean and air pollution and the destruction of trees, ecosystems and deforestation. In the Balance of NSW, 28% of people declared that they had no environmental concerns.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, By Region—1998(a)

	Sydney	Regional NSW	NSW
	Proportion	Proportion	Proportion
Environmental concerns	%	%	%
Destruction of trees/ecosystems/deforestation	22.6	18.1	20.7
Destruction of animals/wildlife/extinction of species	13.6	11.5	12.7
Air pollution	45.7	27.7	38.1
Ocean/sea pollution	26.8	25.8	26.4
Freshwater pollution	37.6	30.1	34.4
Other pollution	8.4	3.8	6.4
Garbage/rubbish disposal	16.3	14.2	15.4
Toxic/chemical waste	12.6	10.3	11.6
Ozone layer	15.2	14.1	14.7
Greenhouse effect	15.9	11.4	14.0
Soil erosion/salinity/land degradation	9.2	11.6	10.2
Uranium mining/use/radioactive materials	8.7	6.3	7.7
Nuclear testing/weapons	10.9	8.0	9.7
Irresponsible urban development	7.1	7.7	7.4
Overpopulation	6.7	4.4	5.7
Conservation of resources	8.0	9.0	8.5
Use of pesticides	6.1	7.2	6.5
Other	5.0	3.4	4.3
No concerns	21.2	28.1	24.1

(a) Respondents could nominate more than one environmental concern.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998 (Cat. no. 4602.0) and unpublished ABS data.

Environmental concerns—by age group

In NSW in 1998, air and freshwater pollution were the topics of greatest environmental concern across all age groups. In general, people aged 65 years and over expressed less concern about environmental issues than others. Approximately two in five people aged 65 years and over declared that they had no environmental concerns. Air pollution was a major concern to people in all age groups with about half of all people aged 18–24 years expressing concern. Ocean pollution and the destruction of trees and ecosystems and deforestation were other topics of concern to all age groups. Concern for the ozone layer was most pronounced among those aged 18–44 years.

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, By Age Group—1998(a)

	Age group (years)						
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	All age groups
Environmental concerns	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Destruction of trees/ecosystems/deforestation	25.2	26.5	21.0	19.5	18.3	12.0	20.7
Destruction of animals/wildlife/extinction of species	18.5	16.3	15.9	10.6	6.4	6.3	12.7
Air pollution	48.9	44.7	39.2	40.3	33.6	19.8	38.1
Ocean/ sea pollution	30.5	33.6	30.9	25.2	20.7	12.9	26.4
Freshwater pollution	39.6	35.5	40.9	33.6	33.3	21.7	34.4
Other pollution	4.4	8.8	7.5	7.3	5.6	3.3	6.4
Garbage/rubbish disposal	17.6	21.0	18.5	14.7	8.1	8.3	15.4
Toxic/chemical waste	13.8	17.2	14.6	11.4	4.3	4.3	11.6
Ozone layer	20.0	20.1	19.3	10.1	10.8	5.2	14.7
Greenhouse effect	18.3	17.5	16.6	14.2	8.5	6.4	14.0
Soil erosion/salinity/land degradation	9.9	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.7	6.7	10.2
Uranium mining/use/radioactive materials	10.1	12.3	9.8	6.1	4.4	1.0	7.7
Nuclear testing/weapons	14.2	12.4	12.5	9.3	4.1	3.3	9.7
Irresponsible urban development	5.7	7.3	10.6	7.6	7.5	4.3	7.4
Overpopulation	5.8	6.0	5.7	7.3	5.7	3.5	5.7
Conservation of resources	13.0	11.8	8.5	7.8	3.7	4.6	8.5
Use of pesticides	8.3	8.0	7.5	6.5	5.4	2.7	6.5
Other	1.6	3.5	4.0	8.6	3.2	4.3	4.3
No concerns	21.7	19.4	17.9	21.9	27.1	40.8	24.1

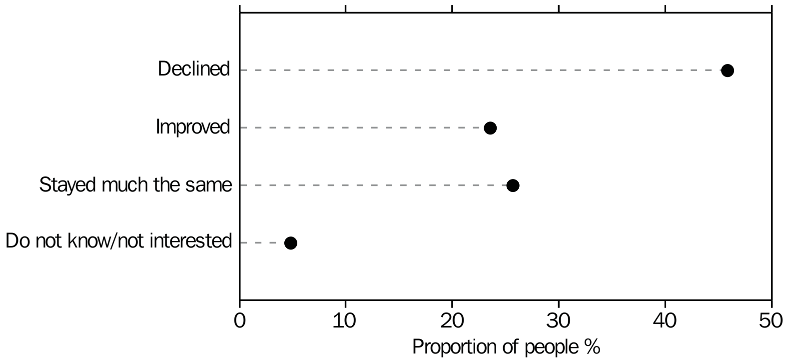
(a) Respondents could nominate more than one environmental concern.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998 (Cat. no. 4602.0) and unpublished ABS data.

Perceived quality of the environment

In 1998, 46% of people in NSW believed that the quality of the environment had declined in the previous 10 years. About a quarter of the people in NSW thought the quality of the environment had stayed much the same in that period while a similar proportion felt it had improved. These proportions were similar to the figures recorded in 1996.

1.9 PERCEIVED QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS—1998



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998 (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Household use of environmentally friendly products

Refillable containers were the environmentally friendly product most widely used by households in NSW in 1998. Approximately three out of five households used refillable containers regularly while 12% of households sometimes used them. Almost half of NSW households regularly used recycled paper while 22% of households sometimes used it. Approximately one in five households sometimes consumed organically grown fruit and vegetables while 17% of households regularly used them.

1.10 HOUSEHOLD USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTS—1998

	Refillable containers	Recycled paper	Phosphate-free cleaning products	Unbleached Paper	Organically grown fruit and vegetables
Product usage	%	%	%	%	%
Yes/regularly	59.6	47.7	33.6	31.5	16.5
Sometimes/depends	11.8	22.2	12.4	20.3	21.4
No	25.9	26.1	35.5	41.3	57.3
Don't know	2.8	4.0	18.5	6.9	4.8

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998 (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Water sources and usage

In NSW in 1998, mains/town water was the main source of all water used by 9 out of 10 households for gardening, bathing, washing and drinking. For drinking water, approximately 1 in 10 households specified a rainwater tank as their main source while 1 in 20 specified bottled or other sources.

1.11 MAIN SOURCES OF WATER, By Type Of Use—1998

	Mains/town	Rainwater tank	Bottled	Bore/well	River/ creek/dam	Recycled/grey water/other
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Garden	90.9	2.6	—	2.1	3.6	*0.8
Bath and shower	91.9	6.0	—	1.1	*0.9	*0.1
Washing	91.9	6.1	—	1.2	*0.8	—
Drinking	84.8	10.1	4.7	—	—	0.4

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998 (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Household water conservation methods

In March 1998, approximately 46% of households in NSW had a dual flush toilet while 30% of households used a reduced flow shower head to conserve water. Approximately 16% of households conserved water by taking shorter showers and using full loads when washing while 15% recycled or reused water. About half of all households in NSW took no steps to conserve water.

1.12 HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSERVATION METHODS—March 1998

Conservation method	Proportion of households %
Dual flush toilet	46.2
Reduced flow shower head	30.0
Recycle/reuse water	14.9
Full loads when washing	16.0
Shorter showers	16.3
Turn off/repair dripping taps	21.4
Wash car on lawn	11.0
Use bucket to wash car	5.3
Use broom to clean paths	7.2
Other	7.2

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998 (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Environment protection expenditure

For a number of years, the ABS has collected data on expenditure on environment protection. Environment protection includes all activities aimed at the prevention, reduction or elimination of pollution or any other degradation of the environment such as waste management, air and water pollution abatement and the protection of landscapes, biodiversity, soil and groundwater.

Estimates of expenditure on the prevention and control of land degradation by the agriculture industry are available for NSW and Australia in respect of the 1996–97 financial year.

The largest component of environment protection expenditure by the agriculture industry for both NSW ($25.9 million) and Australia ($96.4 million) was for the prevention/control of soil and land degradation, the protection of waterways from contamination, and the protection of native plants, animals and habitat. This expenditure includes the establishment or protection of trees and shrubs to control and prevent soil and land degradation. It also covers the cost of dams and earthworks to prevent run-off to waterways and fencing to exclude livestock from areas of remnant vegetation, wetlands or other natural habitats of native species.

In 1996–97, $13.2 million was spent in NSW on the eradication of plant growth, animals and insects which affect sustainable land use. Expenditure on waste water management totalled $10.9 million.

1.13 LAND DEGRADATION EXPENDITURE, By Farm Businesses—NSW and Australia(a)—1996–97

	New South Wales $m	Australia $m
Prevention/control of soil and land degradation, protection of waterways from contamination, protection of native plants, and habitat	25.9	96.4
Eradication of plant growth, animals or insects which affect sustainable land use.	13.2	69.5
Waste water management	10.9	20.4
Removal/disposal of wastes (e.g. animal manures, herbicides and pesticides)	1.2	5.4
Total	**51.2**	**191.7**

(a) Includes all States and Territories.

Source: Environmental Protection Expenditure, Australia 1994–95 and 1995–96 (Cat. no. 4603.0).

Publications related to the Physical Environment

Australia

Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0)

Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1995–96 and 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4603.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

2 History

Aboriginal settlement

The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known—estimates range from 30,000 to 60,000 years ago. The Aboriginal people are thought to have crossed to Australia from south-east Asia as far back as 120,000 years ago. Remains of a camp site found at Lake Mungo in the far west of the state have been dated as 32,000 years old. The pre-contact population in NSW may have been greater than 40,000. The Aboriginal people were hunter gatherers and, although they did not use agricultural techniques, used fire as a form of land management to promote new vegetation. The Aborigines were not formed into the political structure of a nation but were separate groups, each with their own language and traditions. Each language group or clan was responsible for the management of certain areas of land. Groups had contact with each other for trade, initiations, marriages and other ceremonies. Some groups formed political alliances while others were at war.

1770: Captain Cook

During 1770, Captain James Cook charted the east coast of Australia, landing at Botany Bay on 28 April. Cook formally took possession of the whole of the eastern part of Australia in August on Possession Island, just off the north coast of Cape York Peninsula, naming the region 'New South Wales'.

1788: European settlement

Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding the First Fleet, sailed into Botany Bay on 18 January 1788. The fleet then moved to Sydney Cove where the British flag was raised on 26 January. 1,035 persons disembarked, of whom 850 were convicts. The colony was formally proclaimed on 7 February. The First Fleet's objective was to set up a penal colony to replace those lost in the American war of Independence. Subsequent fleets arrived in 1790 and 1791. The first free settlers arrived in 1793 on the *Bellona*.

1790s: Coal discovered

During the 1790s coal was discovered in the Hunter and Illawarra regions and the first merino sheep were imported into NSW. Tasmania was found to be an island by George Bass.

1807: First wool exported

Port Phillip Bay was explored by Lieutenant Murray. Matthew Flinders, who circumnavigated Australia in 1802–03, recommended the name Australia be used rather than New Holland. The first export of wool was in 1807 when Captain Macarthur sent 245 pounds of wool to England.

1809: Macquarie arrives

In 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Macarthur overthrew Governor Bligh in the 'Rum Rebellion'. Both were court martialled in London in 1809 for this act and Lachlan Macquarie assumed the position of Governor. Macquarie's period was one of civic stability, establishment of new settlements and the erection of public buildings. With his convict architect Francis Greenway, Macquarie built structures, some of which can be seen today in Macquarie Street in Sydney. Among the buildings erected were the first Post Office (1810), Sydney Hospital (1816) and Hyde Park Barracks (1817).

1813: Crossing of Blue Mountains

In 1812 the Governor's Court and the Supreme Court were established. In 1813 Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains which had been a barrier to inland exploration and settlement. A road over the mountains was built by 1815. The first bank—the Bank of New South Wales (subsequently Westpac Banking Corporation)—opened in 1817. Macquarie returned to England in 1821.

1823: Legislative Council appointed

In 1823, a Legislative Council of five leading citizens was appointed to advise the Governor. In 1824, NSW was proclaimed a crown colony; the first act of Parliament, the Currency Act, was passed; and the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was established. In 1825 Tasmania became a separate colony. In 1828, the Legislative Council, appointed by the Governor, was expanded to 15 and the first full census of NSW, known as the muster, was held. There were 36,598 non-Aboriginal persons; Aborigines were not officially counted until 1971. The Imperial Act was passed which made all the laws and statutes in force in England applicable to NSW.

1831: First steamship arrives

In 1831 the first steamer Sophia Jane arrived in Sydney and the *Sydney Herald* was first published. The paper became *The Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842. Assisted passage began in 1832. South Australia became a separate colony in 1836.

1838: Myall Creek massacre

The Myall Creek massacre was the first case in which Europeans were tried and punished for the murder of Aborigines. Twenty-eight men, women and children were murdered. Eleven white men were brought to trial and acquitted. A second trial found seven of them guilty and they were hanged.

1843: First elections

The Sydney Municipal Corporation was established in 1842. In 1843 the first 24 elected representatives of the Legislative Council took their place in a chamber of 36, the rest being appointed by the Governor. The transportation of convicts to NSW ceased after a long campaign by the settlers of NSW. In 1848, the *Marion* was the last ship to transport convicts to NSW.

1851: Gold rush

Edward Hargreaves found payable gold near Bathurst in February 1851. Over the next decade the population increased at a rate never attained again. By August that year there were over 10,000 people on NSW diggings. Gold was declared Crown property and Victoria became an independent colony. In 1852, revenue from gold was allocated to the Colonial Legislatures and the University of Sydney was formally opened.

1855: Responsible government

In 1855 the British Government approved a draft Constitution and NSW was granted responsible government. The first railway opened between Sydney and Parramatta. 1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. The first Intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and NSW was played. the population had grown to 252,649.

1858: Secret ballot

The Parliament granted universal male suffrage and the secret ballot in 1858. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide were connected by telegraph. Queensland became a separate colony in 1859, reducing the area of NSW.

1862: State aid to religion abolished

State aid to religion was abolished in 1862 and the railway was opened to Penrith. The western border of Queensland was moved to the 138th meridian of east longitude—its position today. In the following year the Northern Territory was separated and annexed to South Australia. In 1868 an Irishman, O'Farrell, attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh. He was subsequently hanged. The Sydney Trades and Labour Council was formed in 1871. The telegraphic cable to England was completed in 1872 and a telegraphic cable joining NSW and New Zealand was laid in 1876. In 1878, the discovery of artesian water near Bourke allowed settlement away from river fronts.

1879: Royal National Park

The first steam tramway started operations in Sydney, and the Royal National Park, Australia's first national park and the world's second, was created in 1879. In the same year the first Intercolonial Trade Union congress was held in Sydney and the first consignment of frozen meat was shipped to England aboard the *Strathleven*.

1883: Silver discovered

In 1880 aid was abolished to denominational schools and it was decreed that all State schools must be sectarian. The first telephones were installed in Sydney in that year and women were admitted to Sydney University the following year. The Trade Unions Act gave workers the right to form unions in 1881. In 1882 the first cricket test in NSW was played between Australia and England. In 1883 silver was found at Broken Hill and BHP was incorporated two years later. A railway bridge was built across the Murray thereby linking Sydney and Melbourne by rail. The NSW Aborigines Protection Board was established. 1886 saw an industrial depression and there was large scale unemployment by 1887.

1888: Centenary of NSW

Centenary celebrations were held in 1888 to commemorate the arrival of the First Fleet. Centennial Park in Sydney was given to the people of NSW as a gift from the Government. A weekly mail service to England began and the railways of NSW and Queensland were joined. Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, committed NSW to federation and in October of 1889 gave the famous Tenterfield oration urging a national parliament elected by the people rather than a council of colonies. The great strike of 1890 saw miners, waterside workers, draymen and shearers defeated but in the next year 35 Labour member were returned to the Legislation Council.

1893: One man one vote

By 1893 the financial crisis deepened and 13 of the 25 trading banks closed their doors. A new Electoral Act was passed giving one man one vote. In the same year the Country Party was formed. Income tax began in 1895 and the police were enfranchised in 1896.

1898: First wheat exported

In 1898 the first surplus of wheat was exported and a referendum on the Federation Constitution Bill was defeated. A second referendum was passed in 1899 and the colonies agreed to federate. Queen Victoria gave assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill on 9 July 1900.

1901: Federation

On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, at Centennial Park in Sydney. The first federal elections were held in March and Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George V) in May. Edmund Barton became the first Prime Minister. The Commonwealth became responsible for Defence, Post and Telecommunications, and Customs and Excise. Interstate free trade was established and old age pensions were introduced in NSW.

1902: Vote for women

In 1902 the vote was given to women in NSW and in 1903 the High Court of Australia was set up. Ada Emily Evans was the first woman to graduate in law from the University of Sydney in the same year, although she was not permitted to practice.

1906: Free public schools

Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme was approved. In 1907 Sydney and Melbourne were connected by telephone and Rugby League commenced in the same year breaking away from Rugby Union over a disagreement about payment to injured players.

1908: Canberra chosen as Australian capital

The Yass–Canberra district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the *Minimum Wage Act* was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the USA (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney. The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. Amendments to the *NSW Aborigines Act* gave the NSW Protection Board greater power to remove children for training as domestic servants. In 1910 the first Labour Government in NSW was formed.

1911: First Australian census

In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was ceded to the Commonwealth by NSW. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was established and work commenced on the trans-continental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted.

1914: First World War

In 1913 the Australian fleet arrived in Sydney. It included the battle cruiser *Australia* and the cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne*. The first double dissolution of Federal Parliament occurred and the First World War, the Great War, started in August 1914. Enlistment of the first Australian Imperial Force (AIF) began almost immediately. The RAN was placed under British control. On the way to Europe the cruiser *Sydney* sank the German cruiser *Emden* off the Cocos Islands. The first AIF servicemen left in November for Egypt. Jervis Bay was added to the Commonwealth in 1915. In April the Australian and New Zealand soldiers (the Anzacs) landed at Gallipoli in Turkey. The iron and steel works were opened in Newcastle by BHP.

1916: Six o'clock closing

Six o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in 1916. Workmen's compensation was extended to all workers. A federal referendum for compulsory military service was defeated that year as was the second in 1917. Daylight saving was started and abandoned that year.

1920: Compulsory school attendance

Multiple electorates and proportional representation were used in the State election in 1920. Compulsory school attendance was introduced in the same year. The 44 hour week was introduced in NSW in 1921.

**1922:
State bank
established**

In 1922 the Sydney Harbour Bridge Bill was passed as was the establishment of the Rural Bank (subsequently the State Bank of NSW). The working week reverted to 48 hours that year. The first radio station in Australia—2SB (now 2BL) started in Sydney in 1923.

**1926:
Electrification
of railways**

The first section of the underground railway opened in Sydney and the electrification of the suburban railway lines began. The 44 hour week was reintroduced in NSW. The widows' pension and compulsory workers' compensation were instituted in NSW. A system of single seats and preferential voting was introduced for State elections.

**1929:
Compulsory
voting**

Compulsory voting was introduced for State elections in 1929 and a Royal Commission on the coal industry commenced following the death of a miner at Rothbury in a clash between unionists and the police. The State Lottery started in 1931.

**1932:
Government
dismissed**

The Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened in 1932. The Governor, Sir Philip Game, dismissed the NSW Premier, J. T. Lang, that year and the NSW Industrial Court was constituted. Sydney and Brisbane were connected by a standard gauge rail link on the completion of the Clarence River Bridge. In 1935 the Commonwealth Court's basic wage was adopted for State awards and the Cooperative Home Building Societies were sponsored by the State Government.

**1939:
The Second
World War**

The Second World War broke out in 1939 and military conscription for home defence was introduced. Sliced bread was introduced in Sydney. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted 44 hours as the standard week.

**1942:
Uniform income
tax**

In 1942 Singapore fell and 15,000 Australian troops were taken prisoner. Darwin was bombed and three Japanese midget submarines entered Sydney Harbour sinking the barracks ship Kuttabul. The Commonwealth Uniform Income Tax replaced State income and entertainment taxes. The Commonwealth introduced the widows' pension.

**1945:
War ends**

The war ended in 1945 and Australia was an original signatory to the United Nations Charter. Non-Labor party factions united and formed the Liberal Party of Australia. The NSW Liberal Executive was appointed in 1945. In 1946, the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for social services after a referendum

**1947:
40 hour week**

The 40 hour week was introduced in NSW in 1947 and voting became compulsory in local government elections. In 1948, after a referendum was rejected, the States assumed control of rents, prices and land sales. The first Holden car rolled off the assembly line and Don Bradman retired from cricket with a test average of 99.94.

**1949:
Snowy
Mountains
Scheme**

There was a general strike in the coal fields in 1949 and gas and electricity were rationed. The strike was broken when troops were brought in to operate the mines. The second university, the NSW University of Technology—now the University of NSW—was incorporated by the State Government and the Snowy Mountains Irrigation scheme commenced.

1954: First visit by monarch

In 1954 Elizabeth II became the first reigning monarch to visit Australia. Following a referendum in 1955, 10 o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in NSW. The first power was generated by the Snowy Mountains Scheme and the death penalty was abolished in NSW.

1956: TV starts

Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax was reintroduced in NSW. The Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system was reorganised establishing a court to handle legal decisions and a commission to settle disputes and determine awards. In 1957 Joern Utzon won a world-wide competition to design the Sydney Opera House.

1961: Divorce law

In 1961 a referendum to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated and a uniform divorce law for Australia came into operation. A standard gauge railway connecting Sydney and Melbourne opened in 1962 as did the Cahill Expressway, Sydney's first freeway. Aborigines were given the right to vote in Commonwealth elections.

1964: TAB established

The Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) was established to allow off-course betting on racing. Dawn Fraser of Balmain won the 100 metre freestyle gold medal at the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was her third Olympic gold medal in this event.

1966: Decimal currency

Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. Decimal currency was introduced.

1971: Legal age eighteen

In 1971 the State Government lowered the minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18. The control of payroll tax was transferred to the States from the Commonwealth. Daylight saving was introduced and the census included Aborigines for the first time. In 1973 the voting age for Federal elections was reduced to 18; tertiary education fees were abolished and the Sydney Opera House was opened.

1975: Order of Australia

The first NSW Ombudsman was appointed in 1975 and the Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation based on the quarterly CPI. The Order of Australia was awarded for the first time.

1979: 37½ hour week

State workers were granted a 37½ hour week in 1979 and the Eastern Suburbs railway commenced operation—over 100 years after it was first mooted.

1981: Sir Roden Cutler retires

Public funding of State parliamentary elections was introduced in 1981 and the Arbitration Commission abandoned wage indexation. Sir Roden Cutler, the longest serving Governor in NSW history, retired.

1984: Four year term

The Legislative Assembly was elected for a maximum term of four years. Advance Australia Fair became the official National Anthem and green and gold were proclaimed as Australia's national colours. Homosexuality was decriminalised.

1986: Australia Acts

In 1986 the proclamation of the Australia Acts ended the powers of the British Parliament and judicial system over the States. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased from 99 to 109. Neville Wran resigned as State Premier after 10 years—the longest serving Premier in the State's history.

1988: Bicentenary

1988 saw Australia celebrate its bicentenary of European settlement. The monorail started in Sydney amid great controversy. In 1989, the NSW Government formed the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and passed the Freedom of Information Bill. In the latter part of the year Newcastle was devastated by an earthquake claiming 12 lives.

1990: Gulf war

In 1990 Australia supported the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq. In early 1990 an estimated one-third of the State was flooded in a two week period. The National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour was opened.

1991: Adoption Information Act

Pemulwuy Koori College, the first Aboriginal high school, opened in February. In March the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was changed back from 109 to 99. The Adoption Information Act came into effect in April. The legislation provided access to records for adopted children and their parents. The State election in May 1991 saw the Greiner Government returned to power with the support of four independents. On 23 October 1991 the first general strike since 1929 was held to protest against Industrial Relations legislation introduced by the NSW Government. Also in that year the Museum of Contemporary Art was opened at Circular Quay. Eight people were killed by a gunman in a suburban shopping complex in Strathfield, Sydney. Laws were introduced later in the year to curb access to military assault rifles.

1992: Premier resigns

In March the first woman Chief Judge, Mahla Pearlman, was appointed to the Land and Environment Court of NSW. Premier Greiner resigned in June following an Independent Commission Against Corruption inquiry into the appointment of a member of Parliament to a public service position. John Fahey was selected as his replacement. The Government Insurance Office (GIO) was floated in July. The Sydney Harbour Tunnel was opened in August. In December, the first women were ordained in the Anglican Church in NSW.

1993: Olympic bid succeeds

In March it became legal to sell and serve kangaroo meat in NSW for human consumption. In September the bid to hold the year 2000 Olympics in Sydney was successful. In November police were dealing with the largest serial killing on record in NSW, known as the backpacker murders, following the discovery of a seventh body in forests near Sydney. During the same month NSW became the first state to pass legislation banning vilification of homosexuals.

1994: Bush fires

During January fire storms ravaged NSW. In 10 days 600,000 hectares of bush were burnt out, 185 homes destroyed, four lives lost and over 12,000 people went through evacuation centres. In November a third runway for Sydney's Kingsford-Smith Airport was opened and the State Bank of NSW was sold. The drought in NSW continued to worsen with 98% of the State drought-declared by December. A Royal Commission was established to investigate corruption in the NSW Police Service.

1995: Sydney casino

The drought continued throughout 1995. Temperatures during winter reached 30°C and rain was scarce. In April, there was a change of government from the Liberal/National Party coalition to the Australian Labor Party with Bob Carr as Premier. Sydney's first legal casino opened on 13 September at Darling Harbour. With a main span of 345 metres, the Glebe Island Bridge was opened in December.

1996: New rail links

A new rail link was opened between Merrylands and Parramatta, providing direct services between Campbelltown and Penrith. Work on a new southern rail line commenced to link City–Airport–East Hills. The logo for the Sydney 2000 Olympics was unveiled at Darling Harbour and construction of the main Olympic stadium commenced at Homebush. A number of severe storms hit parts of NSW. Both Armidale and Singleton suffered hail damage, while a flood claimed one life in Coffs Harbour. The Royal Commission into the NSW Police Service continued and Peter Ryan was sworn in as NSW Police Commissioner. As a result of a massacre at Port Arthur in Tasmania, bans on possession of semi-automatic weapons were introduced.

1997: Thredbo landslide

A landslide at Thredbo destroyed two ski lodges and buried 19 people. Miraculously, one survivor was recovered by the rescue team, which numbered more than 600. There were more than 185 bushfires burning across NSW in December and four volunteer fire fighters were killed, two at Lithgow, one at Menai and one near Wingello. The largest fire destroyed bushland in the Pilliga region, near Coonabarabran. Trams returned to Sydney after a 36 year absence, with the opening of a light rail service between Central and Wentworth Park. The permanent home of the Sydney casino, Star City, was opened.

1998: Royal Easter Show moves

In April, the Royal Easter Show was held for the first time at the new showgrounds at Homebush Bay, after moving from the traditional site at Moore Park. The Olympic Park railway opened in March with the station located adjacent to the main Olympic Stadium and the new Showground complex. A torrential downpour and flash flood in the Wollongong area caused widespread damage to homes. Two separate warnings were issued to Sydney residents to boil their water following reports of the discovery of micro-organism contamination in the water supply in August and September. The Sydney to Hobart yacht race was marred by tragedy when heavy storms struck the fleet off the NSW coast. Six sailors were lost and more than half the field withdrew from the race.

1999: Glenbrook train crash

A rail collision in December at Glenbrook in the Blue Mountains resulted in seven people being killed and 50 people being taken to hospital. A commuter train bound for Sydney ploughed into the back of the Indian Pacific train, also on its way to Sydney from Perth. Sydney was struck by a hailstorm in April; an event, ranked by insurers, as Australia's third worst natural disaster. Large hailstones, some the size of cricket balls, and torrential rain caused severe damage to more than 20,000 homes. Premier Bob Carr and the Labour Government were returned to power after the State election in March. A decisive factor in the election was the loss of Coalition votes, which went to independents and other parties. Preparations for the 2000 Olympics were well in hand with a number of venues opening, including Stadium Australia, the Superdome, the Equestrian Centre and the Tennis Centre.

3 Government

The history of Government in NSW

Although forms of Aboriginal tribal government had existed from time immemorial in NSW, government as we know it began in Australia when NSW became a British colony on 26 January 1788 and the British Government made the Governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, responsible for keeping law and order. He was entitled to grant land, raise armed forces for defence, discipline convicts and military personnel, and issue regulations and orders. As the colony grew, he could raise taxes through customs duties.

Law courts were established when the colony was founded, but, for the first 35 years, the Governors were absolute rulers. The British Parliament could control their authority, but England was 20,000 kilometres and eight months away by sea: by the time a complaint was heard and decided, nearly two years might have gone by. A growing number of colonists were not happy with total control in the hands of one person and urged the British Parliament to allow the colony to establish a legislature.

In 1823, the British Parliament passed an Act, usually called the *New South Wales Act*, which mainly dealt with the structure of the courts and the role of the judges. It also included a provision for 'His Majesty to constitute and appoint a Council, to consist of ... not exceeding seven and not less than five' members. The Governor, as the King's representative, appointed five Legislative Councillors. All of them were public officials and even though they had very little power as councillors, in their official positions they had considerable influence. The first Legislative Council met on 25 August, 1824.

In 1825, the number of Legislative Councillors was increased to seven. Also in 1825, Van Diemen's Land was separated from NSW. In 1828, all the laws in force in England at that time officially became the laws of NSW, whenever appropriate.

In 1829, Legislative Council numbers were again increased to 15. By now, the power of the Council was rivalling the power of the governors. In 1829 there were 36,598 people in NSW, over half of whom were convicts still serving their sentences.

The colonists had followed the path of political reform in England very closely and were keen for similar political reform in the Colony. They wanted to be able to elect their own representatives to the Legislative Council. After a great deal of lobbying, the British Parliament passed an Act in 1842 which allowed for 36 members of the Council; 12 were to be appointed by the Governor and 24 were to be elected by men who qualified by owning sufficient property. This was the first representative legislature in Australia.

The governors still had more power than the Council, because, if the Council passed a law with which they disagreed, they could dissolve the Council and refer the bill to the British Parliament. Governors were financially independent because they controlled the money raised from the sale of Crown land.

In 1850, the British Parliament passed the *Australian Colonies Government Act*. Under this Act, Victoria was formally separated from NSW in 1851. It also allowed the colonies to prepare constitutions for approval by the British Parliament. William Charles Wentworth, whose portrait may be seen in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, chaired two Select Committees which prepared the NSW Constitution Bill which passed through the British Parliament in 1855.

From 1856, under this Constitutional Statute, NSW gained a fully responsible system of government. The Legislative Assembly was made up of 54 elected members and the Legislative Council of no fewer than 21 members nominated by the Governor.

The Legislative Assembly was not fully representative because there were still property qualifications for voters. However, in 1858, the Electoral Reform Act gave NSW virtual manhood suffrage and secret ballot. This placed NSW among the world leaders in the introduction of parliamentary democracy. There were still two significant groups in the community who could not vote—women and Aborigines. Women were granted the right to vote in NSW in 1902, but Aboriginal people had to wait for formal recognition until 1962.

Since 1856, the role of the Legislative Council has remained unchanged as an Upper House of review and a check on the Lower House where the government is formed. The form of the Legislative Council has occasionally been modified throughout its history particularly in 1978 when the Government of Neville Wran introduced a democratic franchise and the Upper House became a fully elected arm of the NSW legislature.

Responsible government changed the role of the Sovereign but did not replace it. Under the law, the British Parliament kept its overall authority, but it no longer interfered in colonial affairs.

Constitution

The Constitution of NSW is drawn from several diverse sources—certain Imperial Statutes, an element of inherited English law, certain Commonwealth and State Statutes, a large number of legal decisions, and a large amount of English and local convention.

For practical purposes, the Parliament of NSW may legislate for peace, welfare and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Governor

As the Queen’s representative, the Governor has all the powers and functions of Her Majesty in respect to the State, with the exception of the power to appoint, and the power to terminate the appointment of, the Governor. Advice on the appointment and termination of the appointment of the Governor is tendered to Her Majesty by the Premier.

In addition to exercising Her Majesty's powers and functions in respect to the State, the Governor is titular head of the Government of NSW and performs the formal and ceremonial functions that attach to the Crown.

The Governor's more important duties are:

- to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings;
- to appoint the Premier and other ministers of the Crown for the State from among members of the Executive Council;
- to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Legislature;
- to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature;
- to remove and suspend Officers of the State; and
- to exercise the Queen's prerogative of mercy.

Executive government

Executive government in NSW is based on the British system, known as Cabinet government. The essential condition is that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the Head of State—the Governor—should perform governmental acts on the advice of the ministers. The Government is formed from members of the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Lower House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly). The Premier is the leader of the majority party or parties. The Ministry chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State and should resign if it ceases to command the confidence of the House.

The Executive Council

All important actions of State are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council (the Executive Council). Invariably members of the Executive Council are members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor presides at the meetings of the Executive Council, or in his absence the Vice-President of the Council or the next most senior member. The quorum is two. The meetings are formal and official in character. At the meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued and regulations are approved.

The Ministry or Cabinet

While the formal executive power is vested in the Governor, in practice the whole policy of a Ministry is determined by the ministers meeting, without the Governor, with the Premier as chairperson. This group of ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Ministry consists of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. Most ministers come from the Legislative Assembly. The Constitution limits the numbers of ministers to 20. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration. It continues in office only as long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry.

3.1 MINISTRIES OF NSW SINCE 1973

Number of Ministry	Name of Premier and party	From	To
66	Askin (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Jan 1973	3 Dec 1973
67	Askin (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Dec 1973	3 Jan 1975
68	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Jan 1975	17 Dec 1975
69	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Dec 1975	23 Jan 1976
70	Willis (Liberal/Country Party)	23 Jan 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	19 Oct 1978
72	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct 1978	29 Feb 1980
73	Wran (Labor)	29 Feb 1980	2 Oct 1981
74	Wran (Labor)	2 Oct 1981	1 Feb 1983
75	Wran (Labor)	1 Feb 1983	10 Feb 1984
76	Wran (Labor)	10 Feb 1984	5 Apr 1984
77	Wran (Labor)	5 Apr 1984	6 Feb 1986
78	Wran (Labor)	6 Feb 1986	4 Jul 1986
79	Unsworth (Labor)	4 Jul 1986	25 Mar 1988
80	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	25 Mar 1988	6 Jun 1991
81	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	6 Jun 1991	24 Jun 1992
82	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	24 Jun 1992	3 Jul 1992
83	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	3 Jul 1992	26 May 1993
84	Carr (Labor)	26 May 1993	4 Apr 1995
85	Carr (Labor)	4 Apr 1995	1 Dec 1997
86	Carr (Labor)	1 Dec 1997	8 Apr 1999
87	Carr (Labor)	8 Apr 1999	In office

Source: The NSW Parliamentary Record.

The Legislature

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament—the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House).

All Bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly; any other Bill may originate in either House.

Each member must take an oath or affirmation of allegiance and must declare his or her pecuniary or other interests. Disclosures are open to public inspection.

Both Houses must meet at least once a year. *The Constitution (Fixed Term Parliaments) Amendment Act 1993* fixed the term of Parliament to four years and specified that "A Legislative Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved (by the Governor), expire on the Friday before the first Saturday in March in the fourth calendar year after the calendar year in which the return of the writs for choosing that Assembly occurred."

The party system has become a dominant feature of Parliamentary government in NSW. Most members of Parliament belong to one of the three main parties—the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party.

3.2 PARLIAMENTS OF NSW SINCE 1965

Number of Parliament	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration Years	Months	Days	Number of sessions
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan 1968	2	7	26	4
42	22 Mar 1968	26 Mar 1968	13 Jan 1971	2	9	22	3
43	16 Mar 1971	16 Mar 1971	19 Oct 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec 1973	4 Dec 1973	2 Apr 1976	2	3	27	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sep 1978	2	3	19	3
46	3 Nov 1978	7 Nov 1978	28 Aug 1981	2	9	25	4
47	23 Oct 1981	28 Oct 1981	5 Mar 1984	2	4	11	4
48	30 Apr 1984	1 May 1984	22 Feb 1988	3	9	21	3
49	22 Apr 1988	27 Apr 1988	3 May 1991	3	0	7	4
50	28 Jun 1991	2 Jul 1991	3 Mar 1995	3	8	1	4
51	28 Apr 1995	2 May 1995	5 Mar 1999	3	10	4	3
52	30 Apr 1999	11 May 1999	In office	—	—	—	—

Source: The NSW Parliamentary Record.

The Legislative Council

The Legislative Council has 42 members, each elected for two terms of the Legislative Assembly. The term of office of 21 members expires at each general election, at which time 21 members are elected.

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees who are chosen by and from the members of the Council.

3.3 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Membership by Party Affiliation

Party	Year of election 1984	1988	1991	1995	1999
A Better Future for Our Children	—	—	—	1	1
Australian Democrats	1	2	2	(c)2	1
Australian Labor Party	24	21	18	(d)17	16
Christian Democratic Party(a)	2	3	2	2	2
Liberal Party of Australia	11	12	13	(e)12	9
National Party(b)	7	7	7	6	4
Shooters' Party	—	—	—	1	1
The Greens	—	—	—	1	2
Independents	—	—	—	—	2
Other	—	—	—	—	4
Total	**45**	**45**	**42**	**42**	**42**

(a) Formerly the 'Call to Australia Group'. (b) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'. (c) Member resigned from Australian Democrats on 12 March 1996 and became an Independent Member. (d) Member resigned from Australian Labour Party on 7 November 1997 and became an Independent Member. (e) Member resigned from Liberal Party of Australia on 29 June 1998 and became an Independent Member.

Source: The NSW Parliamentary Record.

The Legislative Assembly

There are 93 members of the Legislative Assembly—one member per electorate—who are elected on a system of universal suffrage. The term of office is for a maximum of four years.

A Speaker presides over the House and the election for the position is the first business of the House after an election. The Speaker presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary and determines its procedure.

There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. The Chairman presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy Speaker.

3.4 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Membership by Party Affiliation

	Year of election(a)				
Party	1984	1988	1991	1995	1999
Australian Labor Party	58	43	46	50	55
Independents	4	7	4	3	5
Liberal Party of Australia	22	39	32	29	20
National Party(b)	15	20	17	17	13
Total	**99**	**109**	**99**	**99**	**93**

(a) Does not include results of by-elections. (b) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

Source: The NSW Parliamentary Record.

Franchise

The elections of both Houses are conducted by secret ballot. Only Australian citizens resident in NSW who are 18 years of age or over are eligible to enrol to vote. British subjects who were on the roll on 26 January 1984 retain the right to vote. Enrolment and voting are compulsory.

Optional preferential voting

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected by the optional preferential method of voting. Using this method, a voter is required to record a vote for one candidate only, but is permitted to record a vote for as many more candidates as desired, indicating the preferred order. In counting, the candidate with an absolute majority of first preference votes is elected. If there is no such candidate, then the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated and the votes cast for that candidate are transferred, according to the second preferences, to the other candidates. This is repeated until a candidate has an absolute majority. That candidate is then declared elected.

The optional preferential proportional representation method is used in the Legislative Council with the whole State as a single electorate. A voter is required to vote for 10 candidates but may indicate preferences beyond 10.

Polling day

At general elections, polling is held on the same day for all electorates. Polling day is invariably a Saturday. The Polls are open from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Local government authorities

An area established for local government purposes is known as a Council. At 1 July 1998 there were 177 Local Councils in NSW of which 41 are City Councils. A Council may be proclaimed a City Council if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population although there is no legislative distinction made between a Local Council and a City Council.

Each local government area is governed by an elected council. Each council has an elected Mayor (Lord Mayor in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong) and a General Manager appointed by the council.

Local Government Act

The *Local Government Act 1993* came into effect on 1 July 1993 and replaced the *Local Government Act 1919*. The new Act abolished the separate funds which had been established to record transactions for general functions and trading activities of councils, and replaced it with one fund. Another significant effect is the requirement for councils to value their infrastructure, such as roads and recreation amenities, and to bring these assets into the councils' balance sheets.

With the introduction of the new Act, the elected representatives of councils are known as councillors (instead of aldermen in the case of municipalities) and all leaders of councils are called mayors (instead of presidents in the case of shires).

Local government functions

Local government councils in NSW provide a wide range of services. The most important of these are the general services of administration, health, community amenities, recreation and culture, roads and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by the council. Councils also provide a range of trading activities, mainly in country areas of NSW. These trading activities include water supply, sewerage services, gas services and abattoir facilities.

Local government's principal functions are to maintain public roads, operate garbage disposal services, run health services, provide recreation services, control building construction, and provide sundry other services of benefit to the local population.

County councils are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of councils. County councils' responsibilities can include the supply of water, flood control and eradication of noxious weeds and pests.

Text for the section entitled The History of Government in NSW *courtesy of the Parliament of New South Wales*.

4 Demography

Population estimates

General

The Census of Population and Housing is the most accurate and comprehensive source of information about the population of NSW. The Census is held every five years, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. Population estimates in the year of the Census are calculated by adjusting the Census counts of residents upward to compensate for Census undercount and adding the number of Australian residents temporarily overseas on Census night. The Census count of residents is further adjusted to arrive at estimates as at 30 June. Subsequent population estimates at State level are made quarterly and are derived from the adjusted Census year population estimates by the addition of actual measures of natural increase (i.e. the excess of births over deaths), net overseas migration, and estimates of net interstate migration. Population estimates at the sub-State level are made annually and are also derived from the adjusted Census year population estimates.

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population of NSW at 30 June 1998 was 6,341,600. Although the State comprised only 10.4% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (33.8%) of Australian residents lived in NSW. The population density in NSW (7.9 persons per km^2) was the third highest in the country, surpassed only by the ACT (128.5 persons per km^2) and Victoria (20.5 persons per km^2).

4.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES 30 June 1998p

State or Territory	Area(a) km^2	Proportion of total area(a) %	Estimated resident population(b) '000	Population density(b) Persons per km^2	Proportion of Australian population(b) %
New South Wales	**801 600**	**10.43**	**6 341.6**	**7.9**	**33.8**
Victoria	227 600	3.00	4 660.9	20.5	24.9
Queensland	1 727 200	22.50	3 456.3	2.0	18.4
South Australia	984 000	12.80	1 487.3	1.5	7.9
Western Australia	2 525 500	32.90	1 831.4	0.7	9.8
Tasmania	67 800	0.90	471.9	7.0	2.5
Northern Territory	1 346 200	17.50	190.0	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory(c)	2 400	0.03	308.4	128.5	1.6
Australia(d)	*7 682 300*	*100.00*	*18 751.0*	*2.4*	*100.0*

(a) Source: Australian Surveying and Land Information Group. (b) Figures are based on 1996 Census results. (c) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory, previously included. (d) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0).

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES(a)—30 June

State or Territory	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998p
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000)						
New South Wales	**6 001.4**	**6 055.7**	**6 121.7**	**6 204.7**	**6 272.9**	**6 341.6**
Victoria	4 471.7	4 486.7	4 516.1	4 560.2	4 605.2	4 660.9
Queensland	3 108.6	3 185.3	3 263.5	3 338.7	3 397.1	3 456.3
South Australia	1 460.7	1 466.1	1 469.4	1 474.3	1 479.8	1 487.3
Western Australia	1 677.2	1 702.6	1 733.4	1 765.3	1 797.9	1 831.4
Tasmania	471.6	472.9	473.7	474.4	473.5	471.9
Northern Territory	171.3	174.0	177.8	181.8	186.9	190.0
Australian Capital Territory(b)	299.2	301.3	304.6	308.3	308.0	308.4
Australia(c)	*17 661.7*	*17 847.4*	*18 063.3*	*18 310.7*	*18 524.2*	*18 751.0*
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (%)						
New South Wales	**34.0**	**34.0**	**33.9**	**33.9**	**33.9**	**33.8**
Victoria	25.3	25.1	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9
Queensland	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4
South Australia	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9
Western Australia	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Tasmania	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory(b)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Australia(c)	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results. (b) From 1994 excludes Jervis Bay Territory. (c) From 1994 includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0).

4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a) IN STATISTICAL AREAS—30 June

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998p
Statistical area	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Sydney (SD)	3 713.3	3 736.7	3 770.1	3 881.1	3 933.7	3 986.7
Hunter (SD)	544.4	551.4	558.8	555.2	561.7	567.3
comprising—						
Newcastle (SSD)	454.8	460.1	465.9	463.4	468.7	473.9
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	89.6	91.3	93.0	91.8	92.9	93.4
Illawarra (SD)	359.6	363.8	369.2	372.9	377.0	380.7
comprising—						
Wollongong (SSD)	249.5	251.3	253.6	255.7	258.0	260.1
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	110.1	112.5	115.7	117.1	119.0	120.6
Richmond–Tweed (SD)	189.0	194.3	200.1	200.5	203.7	206.8
Mid-North Coast (SD)	251.8	257.1	261.7	262.4	265.1	268.7
Northern (SD)	186.9	187.4	187.6	178.6	177.1	175.9
North Western (SD)	117.9	118.6	119.4	117.3	117.3	117.1
Central West (SD)	172.5	173.5	174.7	172.4	172.5	172.8
South Eastern (SD)	174.8	177.8	180.6	178.9	179.8	180.6
Murrumbidgee (SD)	149.4	150.3	151.2	149.2	149.0	149.0
Murray (SD)	110.0	110.6	111.3	110.9	110.9	111.4
Far West (SD)	27.9	27.7	27.5	25.3	24.9	24.6
New South Wales	**5 997.4**	**6 049.2**	**6 112.2**	**6 204.7**	**6 272.8**	**6 341.6**

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3235.1).

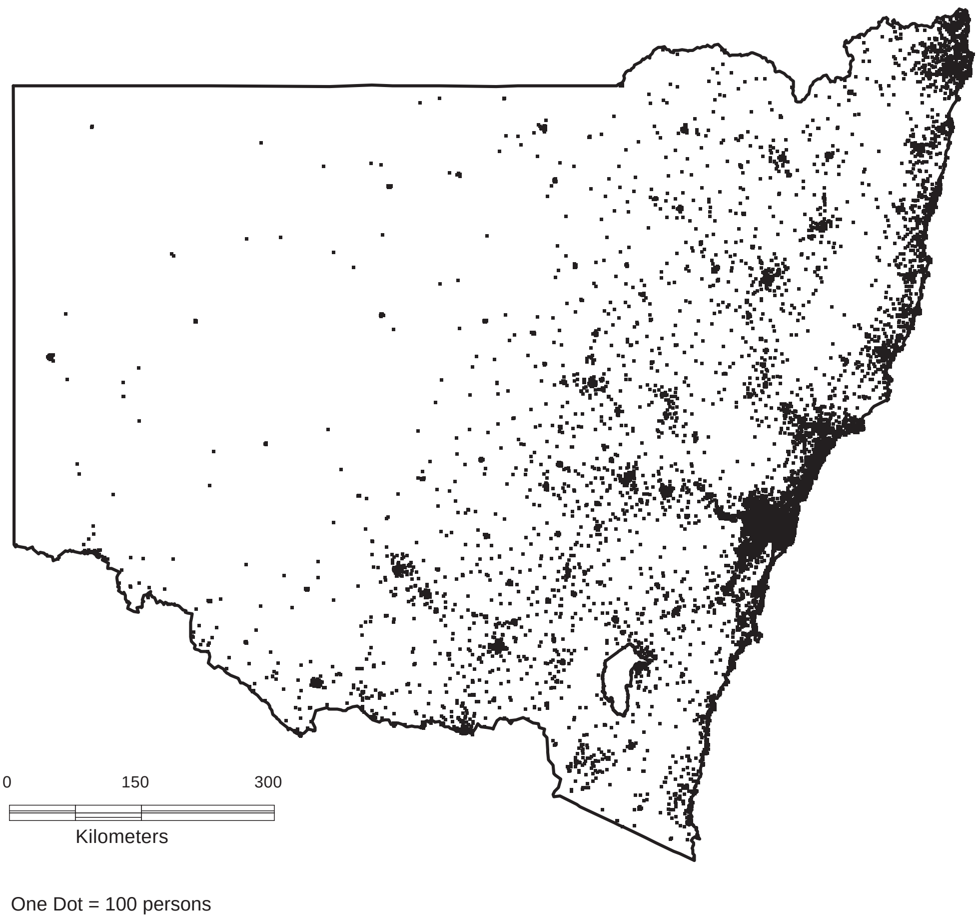
Population growth

The population of NSW increased by 68,800 persons between 30 June 1997 and 30 June 1998. This represents an annual increase of 1.1%, slightly below the annual increase of 1.2%, for Australia, 1.9% for Western Australia, 1.7% for the Northern Territory, 1.7% for Queensland, and 1.2% for Victoria. The growth in population comprised a natural increase of 39,600, a net overseas migration gain of 42,700 and a net interstate migration loss of 13,500 persons.

Regional distribution

Most of the State's population is located in the coastal Statistical Divisions of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond–Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, which in aggregate comprised 88% of the State's population, but only 17.4% of its area. The three major coastal centres of Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD), and Wollongong Statistical Subdivision (SSD) contained nearly three-quarters (74.4%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2% of its area.

4.4 POPULATION—August 1996

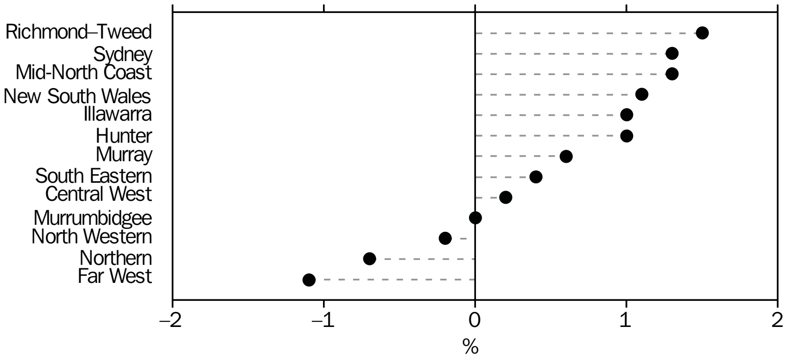


Regional growth

During the year to 30 June 1998, Sydney's population increase of 1.3% was predominantly due to overseas migration, while the growth in the other regions of the State was generally caused by an intrastate drift from Sydney to less populated coastal retreats or from rural areas into more populated urban cities or towns where work opportunities are greater.

Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas were situated on the coast of NSW. Between 1997 and 1998 the north coast SDs of Richmond–Tweed, Mid-North Coast and Hunter experienced an increase of 1.5%, 1.3% and 1% respectively. On the south coast, Illawarra SD and South Eastern SD (which contains the developing areas near the Australian Capital Territory) grew by 1.0% and 0.4% respectively. The main areas that experienced a declining population were the Far West SD (–1.1%), Northern SD (–0.7%), and North Western SD (–0.2%).

4.5 POPULATION GROWTH—30 June 1997 to 1998p



Source: Population, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3234.1).

Nine Statistical Local Areas (SLA) in NSW experienced a population increase of 3% or more between 1997 and 1998. The larger increase occurred in Sydney Remainder (28.2%), Sydney Inner (17.2%), Camden (7.2%), Auburn (5.3%), and Liverpool (5.0%). Other areas of high population increase included Murray (4.2%), Newcastle Inner (3.8%), Maclean (3.3%), and Mulwaree (3.0%). The greatest decline in population occurred in the SLAs of Cobar (–5.3%), Bingara (–3.7%), and Windouran (–2.8%).

Estimates of population by age and sex

The Census of Population and Housing is generally the only source of data relating to characteristics of the whole population. However, estimates of the age distribution of the resident population are made as at 30 June each year at State and sub-State levels. Care should be taken when comparing age estimates with Census year population estimates by age because of the conceptual differences in scope of these two populations. Comparisons of age proportions over time would, however, be expected to show similar trends on either basis.

In NSW the number of males slightly exceeds females from birth to the 20–24 year age group and from the 35–39 to 55–59 year age groups. After age 60 years females consistently outnumber males.

4.6 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION(a)—30 June 1998p

Age group (years)	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Proportion of total %
0–4	223.2	212.0	435.2	6.9
5–9	227.9	216.8	444.7	7.0
10–14	223.3	213.1	436.4	6.9
15–19	223.8	212.1	435.9	6.9
20–24	226.9	220.3	447.2	7.1
25–29	245.8	248.0	492.8	7.8
30–34	234.0	238.3	476.3	7.5
35–39	254.3	253.4	507.7	8.0
40–44	236.1	236.0	472.0	7.4
45–49	219.0	216.7	435.7	6.9
50–54	200.6	192.3	392.9	6.2
55–59	151.9	147.9	299.8	4.7
60–64	128.0	129.1	257.1	4.1
65–69	117.2	123.3	240.4	3.8
70–74	100.6	117.6	218.2	3.4
75–79	71.6	95.5	167.1	2.6
80–84	38.8	64.3	103.1	1.6
85 and over	23.5	55.6	79.1	1.2
Total all ages	**3 150.5**	**3 191.1**	**6 341.6**	**100.0**

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (Cat no. 3235.1).

Population census

General

The Census of Population and Housing collects information about the number, geographic distribution and characteristics of people and dwellings in Australia on the Census night. Since 1911 Censuses have been conducted under the authority of the *Census and Statistics Act*, and since 1961 Australia has had a Census taken every 5 years. Figures in this section are based on the thirteenth and most recent national Census which took place on 6 August 1996.

The Census is the largest collection undertaken by the ABS. It provides information about population and housing at a detailed geographic level. It is the main source of population characteristics such as level of education obtained, types of occupations held, economic activities, income distribution, household structure, ethnicity and how people travel to work. These data are used by governments, businesses and the community as important input for planning and policy decisions.

Census data on population provide the basis for the annual estimation of resident population for each State, Territory and Local Government Area. Population estimates are used primarily for the distribution of government funds, electoral purposes and for many administrative requirements.

Population growth

The final revised Census count in NSW was 6,204,728 as of 30 June 1996, representing a 5.2% increase over the 1991 Census estimate. The Sydney Statistical Division, which comprised 62% of the NSW population, grew by 5.7% (approximately 208,000 people) since 1991, while the remainder of the State increased by 4.4% (about 100,000). The sex ratio of the NSW population at this Census was 98.6 males to 100 females, compared with a sex ratio of 98.5 in 1991.

The statistical local areas (SLAs) with the biggest increase in population between 1991 and 1996 were Sydney City (Remainder), which achieved an average annual growth rate of 15.7% and Sydney City (Inner) with an annual growth rate of 9.3%. Other SLAs in NSW with large population growth include Camden (7.1%), Tweed Part A (4.9%), Liverpool (4.2%), Byron (3.3%), Port Stephens (3.0%), and Hastings (3.0%).

Over 70 SLAs (mostly outside the Sydney metropolitan area), witnessed a population decline between 1991 and 1996. The biggest proportional decline occurred in the Unincorporated Far West (–3.0%), Central Darling (–2.9%), Barraba (–2.1%), Broken Hill (–2.0%) and Walcha (–2.0%).

Indigenous origin

The number of people who reported being of indigenous origin increased by 44.9%, from 70,019 in the 1991 Census to 101,485 in 1996. This represents an increase from 1.2% to 1.7% of the total population of NSW, which may be partly explained by people's increased willingness to declare their indigenous origin.

The age distribution of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders is significantly different from that of the total NSW population. In 1996, 41% of the indigenous population were aged under 15 years compared to 21% for the total population. Only 4% of the Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders were aged 60 years and over, compared to 17% for the total population.

4.7 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION—1996 Census

	Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders				All persons	
	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion	Persons	Proportion
Age group	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
0–4	7 732	7 515	15 247	15.0	428 622	7.1
5–9	7 197	6 759	13 956	13.8	431 551	7.1
10–14	6 341	5 962	12 303	12.1	429 745	7.1
15–19	4 910	4 704	9 614	9.5	417 887	6.9
20–24	4 445	4 598	9 043	8.9	441 905	7.3
25–44	12 949	14 710	27 659	27.3	1 848 578	30.6
45–59	4 669	4 825	9 494	9.4	1 033 687	17.1
60 and over	1 822	2 347	4 169	4.1	1 006 721	16.7
Total	**50 065**	**51 420**	**101 485**	**100.0**	**6 038 696**	**100.0**

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

Marital status

Over half the people aged 15 years and over in NSW were married in 1996. The figure varied from 52% for women to 54% for men. There were fewer divorced and separated men than women. Also, there were significantly fewer widowed men (61,000) than women (258,000), reflecting the differences in the expectation of life between men and women.

Birthplace

The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely diverse, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Almost one-quarter (23%) of the people counted in NSW at the 1996 Census stated that they were born overseas. Almost half of the overseas born population came from Europe (48%) and more than one-quarter from Asia (27%). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Italy, China, Viet Nam and Lebanon.

4.8 BIRTHPLACE—1996 Census

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion
Country	no.	no.	no.	%
Main English speaking countries				
Australia	2 163 741	2 230 477	4 394 218	72.8
Canada	4 013	4 480	8 493	0.1
Ireland	9 259	8 256	17 515	0.3
New Zealand	43 797	44 169	87 966	1.5
South Africa	10 244	10 681	20 925	0.3
United Kingdom	146 781	141 830	288 611	4.8
USA	8 904	8 598	17 502	0.3
Total	*2 386 739*	*2 448 491*	*4 835 230*	*80.1*
Other countries				
China	31 589	33 901	65 490	1.1
Fiji	10 618	11 933	22 551	0.4
Germany	15 705	16 683	32 388	0.5
Greece	20 873	20 282	41 155	0.7
Hong Kong	18 770	20 116	38 886	0.6
India	15 003	13 655	28 658	0.5
Italy	35 499	30 591	66 090	1.1
Lebanon	27 261	25 042	52 303	0.9
Malaysia	9 613	10 828	20 441	0.3
Malta	10 651	9 542	20 193	0.3
Netherlands	11 383	10 150	21 533	0.4
Philippines	18 373	28 842	47 215	0.8
Poland	9 301	9 658	18 959	0.3
Viet Nam	30 421	30 727	61 148	1.0
Other	206 824	204 111	410 935	6.8
Total	*471 884*	*476 061*	*947 945*	*15.7*
Not stated	104 141	108 229	212 370	3.5
Overseas resident	20 683	22 468	43 151	0.7
Total(a)	**2 983 447**	**3 055 249**	**6 038 696**	**100.0**

(a) Cells containing small values have been randomly adjusted and this may affect totals, the adjustment is statistically insignificant.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

Language spoken at home

In 1996, 18% (just over 1.0 million) of people aged 5 years or more in NSW spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken were Arabic/Lebanese, Cantonese, Italian, Greek, and Vietnamese.

4.9 PEOPLE(a) WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME—1996 Census

			Persons	
	Males	Females	Number	Proportion
Language	'000	'000	'000	%
Arabic/Lebanese	59.0	55.7	114.7	9.3
Cantonese	48.0	52.3	100.2	8.1
Italian	50.5	49.6	100.1	8.1
Greek	44.7	44.4	89.2	7.2
Vietnamese	26.0	25.8	51.8	4.2
Spanish	22.4	23.9	46.3	3.8
Mandarin	18.9	19.4	38.3	3.1
Tagalog (Filipino)	15.3	21.2	36.5	3.0
German	13.7	15.0	28.6	2.3
Macedonian	14.7	13.8	28.5	2.3
Croatian	12.7	12.5	25.2	2.0
Chinese n.e.s.	9.5	9.9	19.4	1.6
Polish	8.2	9.5	17.7	1.4
Maltese	8.9	8.6	17.5	1.4
Turkish	8.3	7.8	16.1	1.3
Serbian	7.9	7.7	15.6	1.3
French	6.6	7.3	13.9	1.1
Indonesian/Malay	7.0	6.7	13.8	1.1
Portuguese	6.6	6.4	13.0	1.1
Indigenous Australian	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1
Russian	5.5	7.0	12.5	1.0
Other	106.9	109.1	216.0	17.5
Not stated	86.7	86.1	172.8	14.0
Overseas visitor	20.2	22.0	42.2	3.4
Total(b)	**608.7**	**622.2**	**1 230.9**	**100.0**

(a) Aged 5 years or more. (b) Total includes not stated. Cells containing small values have been randomly adjusted and this may affect totals, the adjustment is statistically insignificant.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

Religion

The people of NSW are predominantly Christian (74%). Of those who stated a religion on the Census form, 29% were Catholic and 25% were Anglican. These two religions combined had almost 3.3 million followers.

In addition, 13% of the population stated that they had no religion (including the responses Agnosticism, Atheism, Humanism and Rationalism), while 8% did not respond to this question.

Occupied dwelling structure

Over 2 million occupied dwellings were counted in NSW at the 1996 Census, of which 71% (1.5 million) were classified as separate houses. Flats, units or apartments accounted for 17% (367,000) while 8% (178,000) were either semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc. The remaining 4% mainly comprised caravans, improvised homes, flats attached to shops etc. or were inadequately described on the Census form.

Weekly individual income

Of the 4.7 million people aged 15 years or more who were counted in NSW on Census night, over 300,000 stated that they did not receive any income, while 1.4 million income earners received less than $200 per week. More than 100,000 people were in the highest income bracket of $1,500 or more per week.

Overseas arrivals and departures

Scope of the data

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures for NSW represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in and departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended residence or stay was NSW (arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living or as having spent most time in NSW (departures). Arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay, as stated by travellers on arrival and departure, into the following categories:

- *permanent movement* covers people arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad;
- *long-term movement* covers people whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was 12 months or more (but not permanent); and
- *short-term movement* covers people whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than 12 months.

Overseas migration

For the purpose of estimating population, migration into and out of Australia is measured as the net of permanent and long-term arrivals less departures, with adjustments for persons who jump from one category to another. During the year ended 30 June 1998, there were 108,138 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 76,295 permanent and long-term departures.

Further information about short-term visitors can be found in the Service Industries chapter.

4.10 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Type of movement	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	ARRIVALS (no.)		
Permanent	44 327	37 212	31 694
Long-term			
Australian residents	30 976	31 104	32 936
Overseas visitors	34 932	38 760	43 508
Short-term(a)			
Australian residents	1 060 864	1 140 001	1 224 863
Overseas visitors	1 719 920	1 782 981	1 721 325
Total arrivals	**2 891 019**	**3 030 058**	**3 054 327**
	DEPARTURES (no.)		
Permanent	10 650	11 520	12 661
Long-term			
Australian residents	25 258	26 914	28 998
Overseas visitors	24 276	28 474	34 636
Short-term(a)			
Australian residents	1 080 769	1 152 921	1 208 647
Overseas visitors	1 749 604	1 835 386	1 783 878
Total departures	**2 890 557**	**3 055 215**	**3 068 820**

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

Source: Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0); ABS, unpublished Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.

Country of last residence of settlers

Historically, Australia's inward migration patterns have been dominated by people whose previous residence was in the United Kingdom or New Zealand. While these countries still contribute large proportions, a changing migration policy in recent times has resulted in trends which have varied from year to year depending on political and economic circumstances in other countries.

In 1997–98, the most significant number of permanent arrivals (settlers) to NSW came from New Zealand (18.9%), the United Kingdom (8.5%), Hong Kong (7.3%), China (6.5%), South Africa (5.7%), the Philippines (4.0%), India (3.6%) and Viet Nam (2.8%).

4.11 PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Country of Last Residence

	1996–97		1997–98	
Country of last residence	Permanent	Long-term	Permanent	Long-term
New Zealand	5 777	2 179	5 980	2 256
United Kingdom(b)	2 761	4 905	2 700	6 417
Hong Kong	3 155	2 511	2 316	2 602
China	3 828	1 246	2 072	1 787
South Africa	1 344	534	1 816	793
Phillippines	1 229	303	1 282	421
India	1 136	1 192	1 140	2 268
Viet Nam	1 188	557	896	662
USA	920	3 012	831	3 585
Lebanon	749	38	803	45
Former Yugoslav Republics(c)	869	27	764	37
Indonesia	614	2 744	661	2 891
Taiwan	672	906	578	847
Fiji	945	232	504	262
Bosnia–Herzegovina	475	—	454	—
Canada	465	703	425	887
Germany	470	500	389	549
Sri Lanka	431	192	387	233
Pakistan	473	275	368	331
Turkey	422	60	360	97
Singapore	386	1 139	296	1 157
Former USSR and Baltic States	737	141	278	155
Greece	288	147	259	83
Ireland	343	1 091	250	1 339
Korea, Republic of	355	3 314	241	3 171
Croatia	294	11	239	22
Egypt	278	47	237	56
Japan	232	4 241	231	3 914
Thailand	347	930	219	866
Malaysia	393	1 448	203	1 283
Cambodia(d)	188	23	192	27

(a) Excludes Australian residents returning. (b) It is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined. (c) Consists of the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. (d) Cambodia previously known as Kampuchea.

Source: ABS, unpublished Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.

Country of birth of settlers

Of the overseas born population who settled in NSW before 1977, the vast majority (75%) were born in Europe and only 13% were born in Asia. Between 1977 and 1986, 29% of settlers were born in Europe and 43% in Asia. This trend continued between 1986 and 1991 when over half the NSW overseas born population were born in Asia, including a significant proportion born in China (8.1%), the Philippines (7.0%), Hong Kong (5.8%) and Viet Nam (5.4%).

During the year ended June 1998, a total of 31,694 permanent settlers arrived in NSW, of which 38.9% (12,314) were born in Asia, 20.7% (6,552) were born in Europe and 18.0% (5,701) were born in Oceania & Antarctica. Out of Asian born settlers, 21.2% (2,617) were born in China. Out of European born settlers, 42.2% (2,765) were born in the United Kingdom. Out of settlers who were born in Oceania and Antarctica, 74.0% (4,220) were born in New Zealand.

Births

Compilation of birth statistics

Statistics on births in NSW are compiled from information provided by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Birth statistics in this chapter are compiled for the calendar year in which the birth was registered. Statistics for recent years indicate that at least 95% of all births are registered within three months of the occurrence. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the mother, which is not necessarily the State of occurrence or registration of the birth.

Birth rate

In 1998, there were 85,499 live births registered to women whose usual residence was in NSW. The crude birth rate has fallen steadily since 1971 to 13.5 per 1,000 population in 1998. It was about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 105 males born for every 100 females in 1998. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but has averaged at 105.

In 1998, the total fertility rate was 1,793, a significant reduction on the rate of 3,373 which was registered in 1961. The total fertility rate is defined as the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetime if the birth rates of the year shown applied throughout their reproductive life.

Female population replacement

The female gross reproduction rate of 0.868 in 1998 is an indication of the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child bearing period, while the female net reproduction rate of 0.858 adjusts for the effects of mortality. A net reproduction rate of one indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and the total population will ultimately become stationary if there is no migration. The net reproduction rate has been below the replacement level since 1976.

4.12 LIVE BIRTHS, Summary

	1996	1997	1998
Live births			
Males	44 448	44 647	43 763
Females	42 147	42 509	41 736
Persons	86 595	87 156	85 499
Sex ratio	105	105	105
Crude birth rate(a)	14.0	13.9	13.5
Total fertility rate(b)	1 825	1 832	1 793
Female gross reproduction rate(c)	0.888	0.893	0.868
Female net reproduction rate(d)	0.877	0.882	0.858

(a) Births per 1,000 population. (b) The sum of age-specific birth rates. (c) The average number of daughters who, ignoring mortality, will replace their mothers, if the current year's rate continues indefinitely. (d) The average number of daughters born to women who are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of the given year.

Source: Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0).

Children born outside marriage

The proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births was 26.6% in 1998. This proportion was fairly steady at 4–5% for three decades up to the 1960s, when it began to increase sharply, and it has doubled since 1980.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 to 86.2% in 1998.

4.13 LIVE BIRTHS, Nuptiality

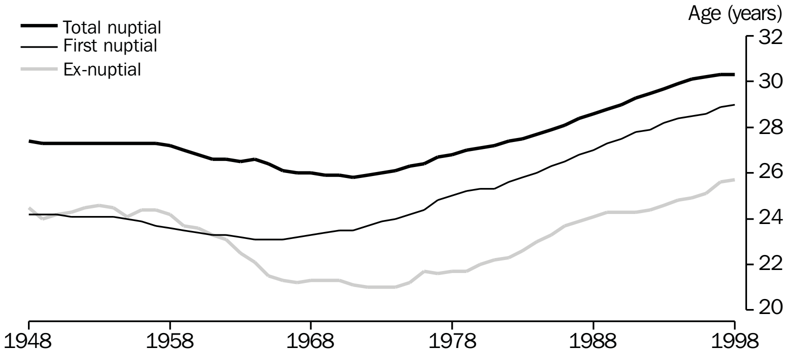
Particulars	1996	1997	1998
Nuptial	64 595	63 918	62 751
Ex-nuptial			
Number of ex-nuptial live births	22 000	23 238	22 748
Percent of ex-nuptial births	25.4	26.7	26.6
Number of paternity acknowledged ex-nuptial births	18 545	19 958	19 618
Percent of acknowledged ex-nuptial births	84.3	85.9	86.2
Total	**86 595**	**87 156**	**85 499**

Source: Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0).

Age of women having children

Women in NSW are now having children at a later age. The median age of all women who gave birth in 1998 was 29.5 years compared with 28.0 years in 1988. The proportion of married women who had their first child at ages 30 years and over increased from 25.6% in 1988 to 41.4% in 1998. The proportion of mothers who gave birth at ages 40 years and over, although still a small proportion, has doubled since 1988 from 1.2% to 2.5%. On the other hand, teenage mothers decreased from 5.6% of total mothers in 1988 to 4.6% in 1998. Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1988 for mothers aged under 25 years, but have increased significantly for mothers aged 30 years and over. Women in the 25–29 years age group remained the peak fertility group at 113.4 births per 1,000 women in 1998.

4.14 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER



Source: Demography, New South Wales, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.1).

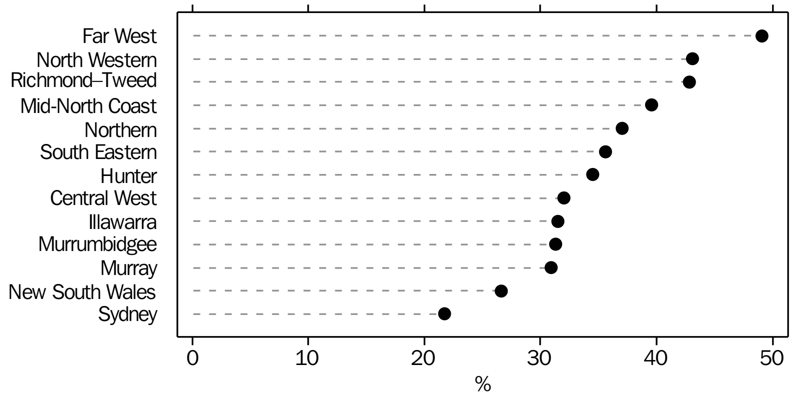
Nuptial first births

At the beginning of this century, 60% of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage and only 7.5% after three or more years. The trend has altered dramatically and currently 17.7% occur during the first year, with 41.2% delayed until three or more years and 19.6% until five or more years.

Size of families

Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers who gave birth to a child in 1998 was 1.9 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only 6.9% of the children born in 1998 were the fourth or later child compared with 17% in 1951, and 50% at the turn of the century.

4.15 EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, Proportion of Total Births—1998



Source: Demography, New South Wales, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.1); ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Regional births

Of the NSW women who gave birth during 1998, 64.3% lived in Sydney SD. The proportion of ex-nuptial to total births was substantially lower in Sydney (21.7%) than the balance of NSW (35.5%). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (49.1%) and North Western SD (43.1%).

4.16 LIVE BIRTHS, Age Group Of Mother, Nuptiality and Age-Specific Fertility Rates

	Nuptial live births		All live births		Age specific fertility rate(a)	
Age group (years)	1988	1998	1988	1998	1988	1998
Under 20	1 301	493	4 697	3 929	20.5	18.5
20–24	12 728	7 025	18 186	13 951	84.6	63.3
25–29	28 389	22 067	32 381	27 995	136.5	113.4
30–34	19 172	21 787	21 343	25 628	94.3	107.6
35–39	6 208	9 762	7 034	11 856	32.5	46.8
40–44	811	1 569	962	2 051	4.9	8.7
45 and over	33	43	36	67	0.2	0.3
Not stated	2	1	8	22	. .	. .
Total	**68 644**	**62 751**	**84 647**	**85 499**	**1 868**	**1 793**

(a) Per 1,000 of female population in each age group.

Source: Demography, New South Wales, 1988 and 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.1).

4.17 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Age Group of Mother and Previous Issue—1998

Age group (years)	Married mothers	Average issue	Number of married mothers with previous issue of 0	1	2	3	4 and over
Under 20	493	1.2	404	84	5	—	—
20–24	6 952	1.5	4 120	2 124	583	107	18
25–29	21 776	1.7	10 690	7 609	2 578	701	198
30–34	21 414	2.0	7 527	8 263	4 004	1 168	452
35–39	9 556	2.3	2 765	3 443	2 015	843	490
40 and over	1 588	2.5	474	517	302	147	148
Total married mothers(a)	**61 780**	**1.9**	**25 980**	**22 040**	**9 488**	**2 966**	**1 306**
Percentage of the total married mothers	100.0	. .	42.1	35.7	15.4	4.8	2.1

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

Source: Demography, New South Wales, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.1); ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

4.18 Live births: Rates and nuptiality, 1998

Statistical Division of usual residence	Live births: Nuptial no.	Ex-nuptial no.	Total no.	Proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births %	Crude birth rate (a)
Sydney	43 079	11 927	55 006	21.7	13.8
Hunter	4 695	2 468	7 163	34.5	12.6
Illawarra	3 364	1 549	4 913	31.5	12.9
Richmond–Tweed	1 458	1 089	2 547	42.8	12.3
Mid-North Coast	1 780	1 166	2 946	39.6	11.0
Northern	1 539	903	2 442	37.0	13.9
North Western	1 002	759	1 761	43.1	15.0
Central West	1 617	760	2 377	32.0	13.8
South Eastern	1 448	799	2 247	35.6	12.4
Murrumbidgee	1 517	691	2 208	31.3	14.8
Murray	1 015	453	1 468	30.9	13.2
Far West	164	158	322	49.1	13.1
Overseas(b)	46	8	54	14.8	. .
Not stated	27	18	45	40.0	. .
New South Wales	**62 751**	**22 748**	**85 499**	**26.6**	**13.5**

(a) Births per 1,000 population. (b) Births registered in NSW where usual residence of mother was overseas.

Source: Demography, NSW, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.1); ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Multiple births

There were 1,191 sets of twins born to NSW mothers in 1998 (one in every 71 confinements) as well as 27 sets of triplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five sets of triplets were born each year, but the average over the last 10 years has been 29 sets with a peak of 36 in 1991. Only three sets of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been 28 sets of quadruplets and six cases of higher order multiple births.

Hospital and home births

In 1998, 81.9% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 17.5% occurred in private hospitals and 0.6% (525) were home births.

Deaths

Compilation of death statistics

Statistics on deaths in NSW are compiled for the calendar year in which the death was registered. More than 99% of all deaths are registered within one month of the occurrence. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the deceased, which may not necessarily be the State of occurrence or registration of the death.

Crude death rates

There were 44,741 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1998 giving a crude death rate of 7.1 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate has shown a steady decline from a level of 12.0 at the turn of the century, with the most noticeable decline taking place between 1971 and the present time. Changes in the level of crude death rates over time are affected not only by the level of mortality, but also by changes in the age and sex distribution of the population.

4.19 DEATHS, Summary

Particulars	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Deaths					
Males	23 690	23 612	23 765	23 746	23 520
Females	21 073	21 161	21 376	21 895	21 221
Persons	*44 763*	*44 773*	*45 141*	*45 641*	*44 741*
Crude death rate(a)					
Males	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5
Females	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7
Persons	*7.4*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.1*
Infant deaths					
Males	312	272	287	242	205
Females	239	226	212	209	166
Persons	*551*	*498*	*499*	*451*	*371*
Infant death rate(b)	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.3
Median age at death (years)					
Males	73.5	73.7	74.5	74.3	74.5
Females	80.1	80.2	80.9	81.1	80.9

(a) Per 1,000 population. (b) Per 1,000 live births.

Source: Deaths Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Age-sex-specific death rates

In comparing death rates, the age and sex distribution of the population are the most important factors to consider. In 1998 death rates were lowest in the age group 5–14 years (less than 1 per 1,000) and increased gradually with advancing age to around 143 deaths per 1,000 at 85 years and over. Male death rates remain consistently higher than female rates. Significant improvements in the standard of living and the eradication of preventable diseases have reduced mortality levels in comparison with the levels prior to the 1950s and 1960s. Since then, death rates have continued to decline at a much slower pace.

4.20 DEATHS, Number and Age-Specific Death Rates

	Number				Rate(a)			
Age at death (years)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
				MALES				
Under 1	272	287	242	205	6.2	6.5	5.4	4.7
1–4	63	66	62	77	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
5–9	27	34	37	30	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
10–14	39	49	48	50	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–19	161	160	170	161	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
20–24	299	277	290	308	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
25–29	270	308	318	321	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
30–34	383	356	332	366	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
35–39	414	374	351	430	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7
40–44	441	444	468	444	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
45–49	649	571	593	561	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6
50–54	728	784	814	784	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.9
55–59	1 078	1 050	1 012	1 077	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.1
60–64	1 744	1 640	1 571	1 564	14.4	13.3	12.5	12.2
65–69	2 646	2 600	2 504	2 318	22.4	21.8	21.1	19.8
70–74	3 614	3 536	3 567	3 411	37.8	36.0	35.9	33.9
75–79	3 617	3 764	3 782	3 840	59.7	58.7	55.7	53.6
80–84	3 655	3 795	3 703	3 649	102.3	102.4	96.8	94.1
85 and over	3 510	3 659	3 878	3 924	185.4	180.8	175.1	166.9
Total(b)	**23 612**	**23 765**	**23 746**	**23 520**	**7.8**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**7.5**
				FEMALES				
Under 1	226	212	209	166	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.0
1–4	50	49	38	44	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
5–9	30	23	29	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	34	38	22	22	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
15–19	73	48	72	61	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
20–24	97	74	92	86	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
25–29	85	86	101	103	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
30–34	129	117	160	123	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
35–39	161	175	170	192	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
40–44	249	229	252	221	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
45–49	329	393	356	373	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
50–54	506	457	489	496	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6
55–59	618	631	642	619	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2
60–64	926	917	900	841	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.5
65–69	1 576	1 461	1 427	1 271	12.5	11.6	11.4	10.3
70–74	2 317	2 238	2 287	2 228	20.1	19.1	19.5	19.0
75–79	3 019	3 078	2 911	3 115	35.6	35.2	31.8	32.6
80–84	4 019	3 931	3 985	3 853	65.9	62.7	62.6	59.9
85 and over	6 717	7 216	7 750	7 390	143.5	144.9	145.6	133.0
Total (b)	**21 161**	**21 376**	**21 895**	**21 221**	**6.9**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**6.7**

(a) Per 1,000 population for each age group; per 1,000 live births for age under 1 year. (b) Includes age not stated.

Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1).

Life expectation

The life expectancy of NSW residents at birth in 1998 was 81.57 years for females and 75.79 years for males. Expectation of life has been calculated based on the NSW mortality experience since 1971. In the period 1976 to 1998, expectation of life at birth has improved by 6.8 years for males and 5.4 years for females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement were the decrease in the infant death rate during this period from 15.2 to 5.2 per 1,000 live births and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

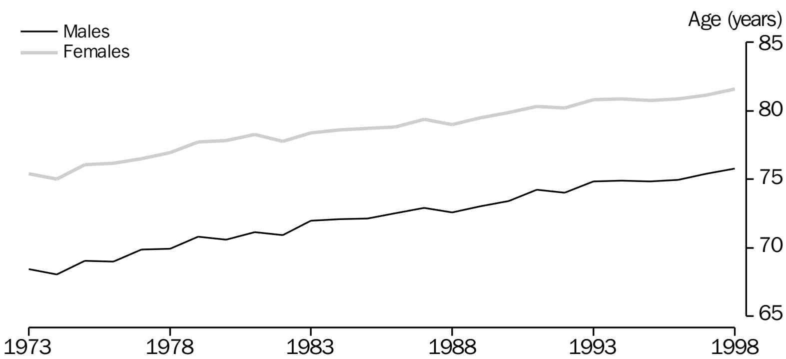
4.21 EXPECTATION OF LIFE

	Males			Females		
	1976	1986	1996–98(a)	1976	1986	1996–98(a)
At age	years	years	years	years	years	years
0	68.99	72.52	75.79	76.18	78.84	81.57
10	60.48	63.47	66.37	67.41	69.67	72.06
20	50.97	53.89	56.67	57.58	59.85	62.22
30	41.66	44.62	47.34	47.87	50.13	52.44
40	32.30	35.18	37.97	38.30	40.43	42.74
50	23.58	26.08	28.73	29.17	31.05	33.25
60	15.97	17.95	20.12	20.71	22.33	24.25
70	9.94	11.31	12.82	13.25	14.60	16.01
80	5.79	6.50	7.30	7.49	8.28	9.14
90	3.47	3.49	4.05	4.03	4.12	4.33

(a) From 1994 onwards life expectation data are calculated over a 3 year period, as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary.

Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1).

4.22 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH



Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1).

Infant deaths

In 1998, there were 371 infant deaths (children aged less than one year) and the infant death rate was 4.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate has shown a remarkable improvement since 1901 when it exceeded 100 per 1,000 live births. It fell below 50 in 1930, below 30 in 1947, below 20 in 1963 and below 10 in 1983. The sex ratio at birth in 1998 was 105 males born per 100 females. However, the sex ratio of infant deaths was 123 males per 100 females.

4.23 TOTAL DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS—1998

	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
Statistical Division of usual residence	Males	Females	Persons	Rate(a)	Persons	Rate(b)
Sydney	13 040	12 641	25 681	6.4	233	4.2
Hunter	2 435	2 183	4 618	8.1	47	6.6
Illawarra	1 569	1 219	2 788	7.3	13	2.6
Richmond–Tweed	967	740	1 707	8.3	11	4.3
Mid-North Coast	1 340	1 046	2 386	8.9	15	5.1
Northern	756	650	1 406	8.0	6	2.5
North Western	528	397	925	7.9	12	6.8
Central West	746	666	1 412	8.2	5	2.1
South Eastern	762	624	1 386	7.7	11	4.9
Murrumbidgee	605	497	1 102	7.4	9	4.1
Murray	499	390	889	8.0	5	3.4
Far West	139	107	246	10.0	0	0.0
Overseas(c)	73	47	120	. .	4	. .
Not Stated	61	14	75	. .	0	. .
New South Wales	**23 520**	**21 221**	**44 741**	**7.1**	**371**	**4.3**

(a) Per 1,000 population. (b) Per 1,000 live births. (c) Deaths registered in NSW where usual residence of deceased was overseas.

Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1).

Regional deaths

In 1998 the crude death rate in Sydney was 6.4 per 1,000 population, which was less than the crude death rate for the balance of NSW (8.1). The highest crude death rates occurred in the Far West (10.0) and Mid-North Coast (8.9) SDs. North Western SD recorded the highest infant death rate of 6.8 per 1,000 live births, while Central West SD recorded the lowest rate (2.1). The overall infant death rate for divisions outside Sydney SD was 4.4, which was higher than the rate for Sydney SD (4.2).

Seasonal variations in deaths

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1998, 29% of deaths occurred during winter, 25% during spring, 24% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (152) occurred in the month of July, while the lowest (108) occurred in February. Since 1961, the highest daily average was 168 recorded in July 1970, while the lowest was 83 recorded in March 1962.

Marriage and divorce

Marriage rate

There were 39,136 marriages registered in NSW in 1998, a rate of 6.2 marriages per 1,000 of total population. The previous lowest crude marriage rate before 1996, was 6.0 per 1,000 resident population during the Great Depression in 1931 and the highest rate was during the Second World War when it peaked in 1942 at 12.2 per 1,000 population.

4.24 MARRIAGES, Summary

Particulars	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Marriages registered	38 814	37 828	35 716	36 679	39 136
Crude marriage rate(a)	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.2
Marriages performed by					
Ministers of religion					
Number	23 123	n.a.	20 101	20 288	21 119
Proportion (%)	59.6	n.a.	56.3	55.3	54.0
Civil celebrants					
State registered officers					
Number	3 622	n.a.	3 367	3 118	3 104
Proportion (%)	9.3	n.a.	9.4	8.5	7.9
Other civil celebrants					
Number	12 069	n.a.	12 248	13 273	14 913
Proportion (%)	31.1	n.a.	34.3	36.2	38.1
Median age at marriage (years)					
Bridegroom	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.6	29.7
Bride	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.3	27.5

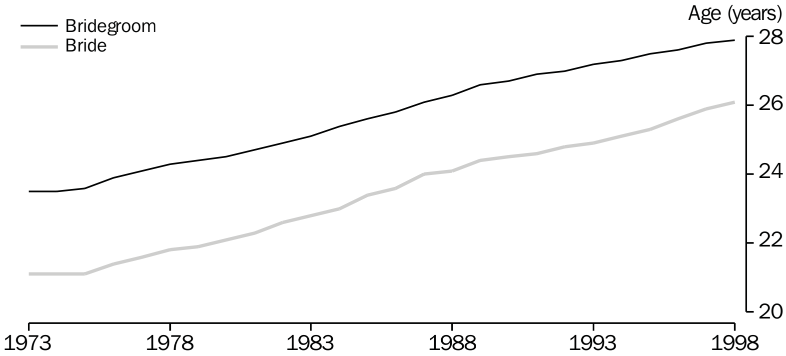
(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0).

Age at first marriage

In NSW, people who are married for the first time are marrying at a later age than ever before. The median age at first marriage for brides and bridegrooms in 1998 was 26.1 years and 27.9 years respectively, the highest ages ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the mid-seventies, from the recorded low median age of 21.1 years for brides and 23.5 years for bridegrooms. However, the median age of bridegrooms has been consistently about 2 years older than for brides throughout this period.

4.25 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



Source: Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0).

Previous marital status

About three out of four registered marriages were between brides and bridegrooms where one or other, or both partners were previously never married. Of this group two out of every three marriages were between partners, both of whom were never previously married. More than 20% of registered marriages were between bridegrooms or brides who were previously divorced; and 11% were between parties, both of whom had been previously divorced.

Teenage marriage

There has been a sharp decline in teenage marriages during the last 30 years. Peak figures for teenage marriages were reached in 1966 when 30% of brides and 9% of bridegrooms were teenagers, and one in every 13 marriages involved both brides and bridegrooms were teenagers. In 1998, it was the second lowest year for teenage marriages, when 5% (1,399) of all brides and only 0.8% (241) of all bridegrooms were aged less than 20 years of age at marriage.

4.26 MARRIAGES, Age Group and Marital Status at Marriage—1998

	Bridegrooms				Brides			
Age group (years)	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 20	241	—	—	241	n.p.	—	n.p.	1 399
20–24	6 652	n.p.	n.p.	6 685	10 635	1	163	10 799
25–29	12 746	n.p.	n.p.	13 292	11 789	27	1 036	12 852
30–34	6 351	18	1 331	7 700	4 282	40	1 695	6 017
35–44	3 426	78	3 118	6 622	1 999	195	2 901	5 095
45–59	523	254	2 777	3 554	284	284	1 853	2 421
60 and over	87	444	511	1 042	n.p.	318	n.p.	553
All ages	**30 026**	**803**	**8 307**	**39 136**	**30 421**	**865**	**7 850**	**39 136**

Source: ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Divorce rate

There were 14,987 divorces granted in NSW in 1998. The crude divorce rate was 2.4 divorces per 1,000 resident population, compared with 4.5 per 1,000 in 1976.

4.27 DIVORCES, Summary

Particulars	Units	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Divorces granted	no.	13 999	14 945	15 984	14 655	14 987
Crude divorce rate(a)	. .	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4
Median duration of marriage	years	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2
Median interval between marriage and separation	years	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9
Median age at divorce						
Husband	years	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.6	40.1
Wife	years	36.5	36.6	36.8	36.8	37.4

(a) Per 1,000 of population.

Source: Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0).

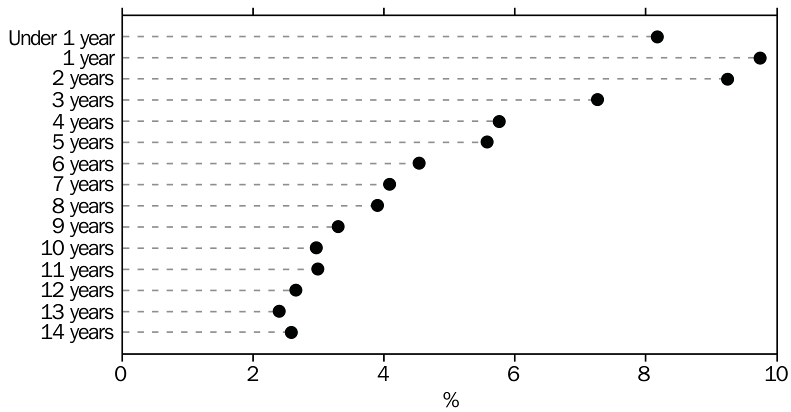
Duration of marriage

The median duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date of the decree absolute (the final decree granted in divorce proceedings). In 1998, the median duration of marriage in NSW, was 10.2 years. This consisted of a median interval between marriage and final separation of 6.9 years, and a median interval between final separation and divorce of 3.3 years. The law usually requires a minimum of one year of separation before a petition for divorce can be filed. However, in one out of every 12 divorces the final separation was less than one year after the marriage. NSW had the shortest median duration of marriage in Australia, compared with Tasmanians who stayed married longest with a median duration of 12.2 years. The median duration of marriage in Australia in 1998 was 11.2 years.

Sex of applicant

Joint applications for divorce by the husband and wife have increased steadily since 1984 when joint applications first became available. In 1998, about half the applications were lodged by the wife while just under 1 in 3 applications were made solely by the husband and 1 in 5 divorces were the result of joint applications.

4.28 INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FINAL SEPARATION(a)—1998



(a) Proportion of total divorces.
Source: ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Children affected by divorce

In 1998, 51% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. The largest number of divorces (1,356) involving children occurred when the youngest child was 3 or 4 years old. Within five years the marriages of 21% of couples without children ended in divorce, compared with 9% of couples with children.

4.29 DIVORCES, Age Group of Youngest Child and Number of Children—1998

Age of youngest child (years)	Number of children of marriage: 1	2	3	4 and over	Total divorces
Divorces involving children					
Under 5	929	926	313	130	2 298
5–9	851	1 133	462	138	2 584
10–14	642	915	n.p.	n.p.	1 821
15–17	737	160	n.p.	n.p.	901
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—
Total divorces involving children	*3 159*	*3 134*	*1 011*	*300*	*7 604*
Divorces not involving children	. .	. .	. .	. .	7 383
Total divorces	. .	. .	. .	. .	**14 987**

Source: ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Publications related to Demography

NSW

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996 (Cat. no. 2016.1)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay, 1996 (Cat. no. 2015.1)

Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1)

Population, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3234.1)

Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3235.1)

Regional Statistics, New South Wales (Cat. no. 1304.1)

Australia

Australian Demographic Statistics (Quarterly) (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Census Characteristics of Australia, 1991 (Cat. no. 2710.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 2015.0)

Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)

Migration, Australia (Annual) (Cat. no. 3412.0)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 3401.0)

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)

Population Projections, 1997 to 2051 (Cat. no. 3222.0)

Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

5 Social and Welfare

Social statistics describe the social well-being of the men, women, and children who make up our society. Underlying the notion of social well-being is a range of fundamental human needs and aspirations. These have been encapsulated under areas of social concern such as families, income, health, education, employment and community. Not surprisingly, governments have implicitly identified with this range of needs and aspirations and they have become the focus of social policy and are reflected in many of the structures of government. This chapter provides contemporary social statistics on the family, income and expenditure, income support, community services, and how people use their time. Following chapters provide statistics on other important areas of social concern such as health, employment, education, and law and order.

Families

Families form the basic unit of home life for most people, are a vital part of society and an essential part of the social environment. Although there have been some changes in family structure over the years most people are part of a family.

Family structure

In April 1997, there were nearly 1.7 million families in NSW. Of these, almost two-thirds (1.1 million) were families with dependent and non-dependent children present. Three-quarters of families with children were couple families and one-quarter were one parent families.

In addition to couple families with children, there were 564,000 couple families without children. This latter group was just over one-third of all families.

5.1 FAMILY TYPE—1997

	'000	%
Families with children		
Couple families		
With dependents	667.7	39.7
Non-dependent children only	159.6	9.5
Total	*827.3*	*49.2*
One parent families		
With dependents	179.3	10.7
Non dependent children only	86.1	5.1
Total	*265.4*	*15.8*
Total	**1 092.6**	**64.9**
Families without children		
Couples	563.9	33.5
Total(a)	**589.7**	**35.1**
All families	**1 682.3**	**100.0**

(a) Includes a small number of other families.

Source: Family Characteristics, States and Territories, Summary Tables, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0.40.001).

Couple families can have a variety of structures. They may be intact families, step families or blended families. In an intact family the children live with both natural or foster parents—the family does not include any step children. A step family includes at least one child who is the natural child of one partner, but not of the other. A blended family contains two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural child of both and at least one is the stepchild of either member of the couple. In 1997 nearly three-quarters of families which had at least one child aged 0–17 years were intact families, 4% were step families and 3% were blended families. About 1 in 5 families (21%) with children aged 0–17 years were one parent families.

Families with children

The Family Characteristics Survey estimated that in nearly two-thirds of NSW families with children, the youngest child was less than 15 years of age. In one-quarter of families the youngest child was between 15 and 24 years of age and in 1 in 10 families the youngest was aged 25 years and over.

Families with the youngest child aged 0–2 years were nearly one-quarter (24%) of couple families, but only 15% of one parent families. However, families with the youngest child over 25 years were 21% of one parent families and 7% of couple families.

5.2 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN—1997

	Couple families		One parent families		Total	
Years	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age of youngest child						
0–2	196.1	23.7	38.9	14.7	235.0	21.5
3–4	85.2	10.3	18.7	7.0	103.9	9.5
5–11	209.6	25.3	68.1	25.7	277.7	25.4
12–14	79.4	9.6	22.0	8.3	101.4	9.3
Dependent student 15–24	97.4	11.8	31.5	11.9	128.9	11.8
Non-dependent student 15–24	103.6	12.5	29.8	11.2	133.4	12.2
25 and over	56.0	6.8	56.3	21.2	112.3	10.3
Total	**827.3**	**100.0**	**265.4**	**100.0**	**1 092.7**	**100.0**

Source: Family Characteristics, States and Territories, Summary tables, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0.40.001).

Family support

The family is the principal provider of care and support to its members, although this is often supplemented by care from sources outside the family. The provision of care may be shared by all the family members or may be the responsibility of one person. Family relationships extending beyond household boundaries are also important and there are often significant flows of support between households in the same family.

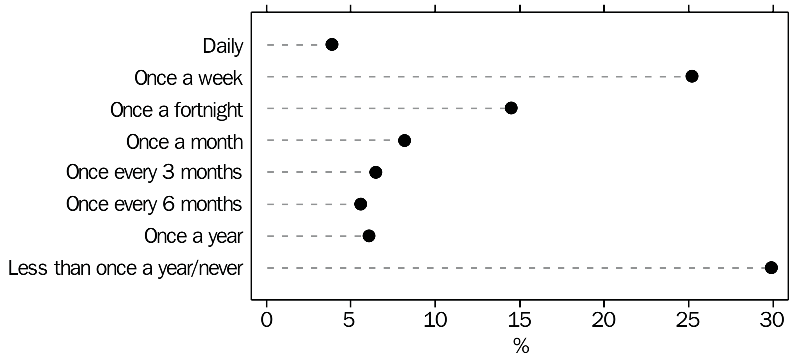
Different forms of care and support are given to people at different stages of their life. Children, older people and people with disabilities are all significant recipients of care from family members.

Caring for children after parents separate

In 1997, about 1 in 5 children in NSW aged 0–17 years (343,000) were living with one natural parent and had a natural parent living elsewhere. Most of them (98%) were in a sole care arrangement with only 2% in a shared care arrangement.

Of those children in a sole care arrangement, 44% visited with their other parent fortnightly or more frequently. However, 36% saw their other parent rarely (once a year or less) or never.

5.3 SOLE CARE ARRANGEMENTS, Frequency of Visits—April 1997



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Family Characteristics Survey, April 1997.

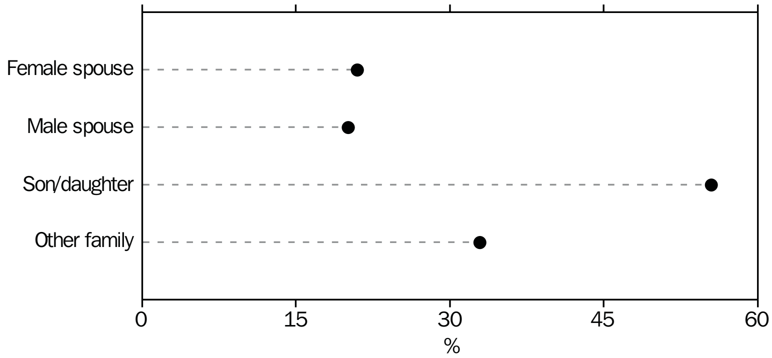
Absent parents also contribute to the financial well-being of their children with cash and payments in-kind (e.g. health insurance, school fees and mortgage repayments). In April 1997 such arrangements occurred in just over 120,000 families in NSW. Nearly half (45%) received cash only, more than a quarter (27%) received payments in-kind and the remainder (28%) received both.

Older people

Older people (aged 65 years and over) living in households are significant recipients of support from family members. In NSW in 1998, 86% of older people (260,000) who received assistance received some or all of this help from family and friends. Among those older people who received help from family and friends, 41% were helped by their spouse, more than half (56%) by sons and daughters and 33% by other relatives. Many people received help from more than one of these groups.

Assistance was provided by spouses, family and friends for a range of activities. Wives provided most help with health care, property maintenance and housework, while husbands provided help with housework, property maintenance and transport. Other family and friends gave most help with housework and transport.

5.4 SOURCE OF FAMILY CARE FOR OLDER PEOPLE



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

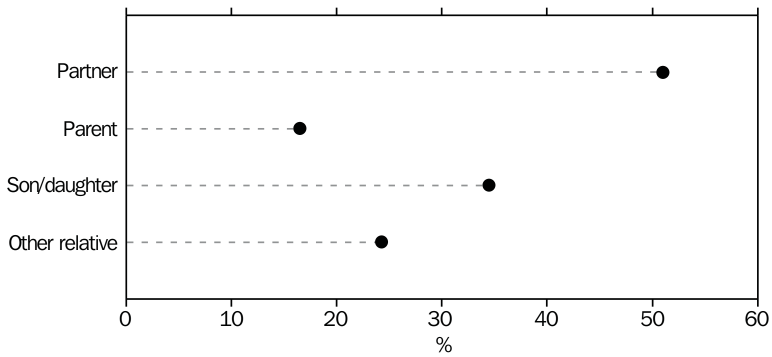
People with disabilities

Families are a major source of assistance for people with disabilities, particularly those living in households. In NSW in 1998, 87% of such people (577,000) received assistance from informal providers who were mainly family members (partners, parents, children, other relatives and friends). They may have received assistance from more than one family member and may also have received assistance from formal providers.

Just over half of people with disabilities who were helped by family members received assistance from their partners, while one-third received help from their children, one-quarter from other relatives and one-sixth were assisted by parents.

Families provide care for a range of activities. Parents were most likely to assist with core activities of self-care, mobility, communication and with health care. Property maintenance and housework were the activities with which partners, children and other relatives were most likely to assist.

5.5 SOURCE OF FAMILY CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



Source: Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, New South Wales, 1998 (Cat. no.4430.1.40.001).

Family members who provide care

In 1998 there were nearly 800,000 people in NSW who provided on going assistance to people living in households, who need help because of ageing or disability. Among those carers 1 in 5 (162,200) were identified as primary carers—the carer who provided the most assistance in terms of help or supervision to a person with a disability.

The largest group of primary carers (42%) were looking after their partner, while just over a quarter (28%) were looking after their child, 19% were caring for a parent and slightly more than 11% were caring for other relatives or friends.

The majority of primary carers were women, particularly where the main recipient of care was their child or parent. However, where people were caring for their partner, men were a substantial proportion of primary carers. Overall, women were nearly three-quarters of all primary carers, three-quarters of those caring for children, and 96% of those caring for a parent. Where a partner was the main recipient of care 57% of primary carers were women.

Among the reasons given by primary carers for taking on this role were that they could provide better care (48%), family responsibility (48%) and emotional obligation (40%). One in four said that they had no choice.

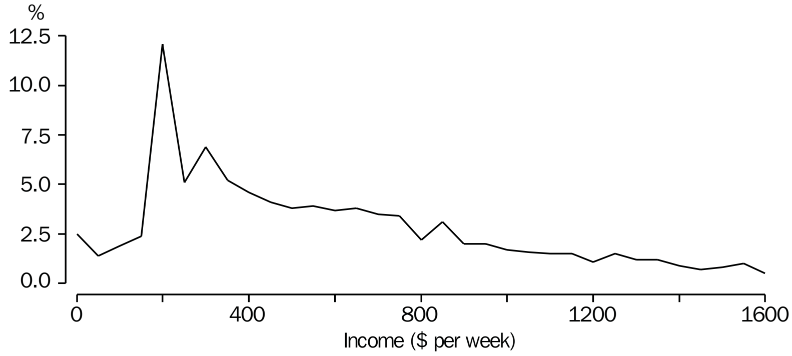
Income and household expenditure

Income

A person's economic well-being is largely dependent on both personal economic resources and those of the family unit. Levels of income are influenced by many factors including the size of the income unit, whether it is a single person or a family, and the life cycle stage of the individuals or couples.

In NSW in 1997–98, the average gross weekly income of all income units was $675. However, the median income (where half the income units had a higher weekly income and half had a lower income) was considerably lower at $504. These figures reflect the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a large number of units have relatively low incomes and a smaller number of units have relatively high incomes.

5.6 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS WEEKLY INCOME, All Income Units—1997–98



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Income Distribution Survey, Australia, 1997–98.

Average gross weekly income can vary with the life cycle stage of the income unit. In 1997–98 young couples without dependent children had an average gross weekly income of $1,182. Couples whose eldest child was under 5 years had an average gross weekly income of $961 and as the age of the eldest dependent child rose, so did average gross weekly income. One parent families had an average gross weekly income of $459.

Older couples without dependent children and people who lived alone averaged much lower gross weekly incomes. People aged 65 years and over who lived on their own had the lowest average gross weekly income of $251. Average weekly income was $769 for couples where the reference person was aged between 55 and 64 years and $480 for those aged 65 years and over.

5.7 LIFE CYCLE GROUPS, Mean, Median and Principal Source of Income—1997–98

			Couple without dependent children		
	One person aged under 35 years	Couple with dependent children, eldest child aged under 5 years	Reference person aged under 35 years	Reference person aged 65 years and over	One person aged 65 years and over
		$ PER WEEK			
Gross weekly income					
Mean	428	961	1 182	480	251
Median	419	893	1 123	328	191
		% OF INCOME UNITS			
Principal source of income					
Wage or salary	70.9	78.0	90.5	*5.4	**1.1
Own business or partnership income	*3.6	*7.6	—	*2.6	*1.8
Other private income	*3.3	**0.8	—	21.7	14.7
Government pensions and allowances	16.4	*11.8	*5.9	70.2	82.5
Total(a)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative income from all sources.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Income Distribution, Australia, 1997–98.

As people progress through different life stages their principal source of income often changes. In 1997–98 most younger couples and singles, with or without dependents, received their income from wages or salaries. However, for 7 out of 10 older couples (with the reference person aged 65 years and over) their main source of income was from government pensions or allowances. About 4 out of 5 people aged 65 years and over who lived on their own, received the majority of their income from this source.

Retirement income

A survey in November 1997 of people aged 45 years and over, looked at retirement and retirement intentions including main source of income.

Government benefits were the main source of income for 70% of people who had already retired from the labour force. A purchased pension or annuity was the main source for 11%. Where someone else's income was the main source, 82% of these people were women.

Among those who were still working full-time, 37% expected a purchased pension or annuity and 20% expected government benefits to be their main income source once they retired.

5.8 RETIREMENT INCOME, People Aged 45 Years and Over, November 1997

	People retired from the labour force		People intending to retire from the labour force	
Main source of income	'000	%	'000	%
Purchased pension/annuity	72.5	11.2	257.2	37.3
Government benefit	455.9	70.3	137.2	19.9
Business, property, investments	62.0	9.6	66.6	9.7
Savings, sale of assets	10.6	1.6	16.8	2.4
Part-time work	*1.9	0.0	27.1	3.9
Someone else's income	35.5	5.5	27.5	4.0
Other	*3.7	0.6	*2.2	0.0
Don't know	*6.7	1.1	154.5	22.4
Total	**648.7**	**100.0**	**689.1**	**100.0**

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Retirement and Retirement Intentions, 1997.

Household expenditure

The Household Expenditure Survey provides a measure of expenditure on goods and services by private households. Nearly half of the average expenditure by NSW households in 1993–94 was on the basics of food (19%) and housing (27%). Transport (15%) and recreation (13%) accounted for just over one-quarter of expenditure. Expenditure on food as a proportion of total expenditure decreased as total expenditure increased. For households in the lowest quintile food was just over 20% of expenditure and for those in the highest quintile it was just under 18%.

5.9 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE—1993–94

	Gross income quintile					
Broad expenditure group	Lowest 20%	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20%	All households
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	16.6	14.9	16.5	15.5	14.2	15.3
Fuel and power	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20.3	21.0	19.5	18.4	17.8	18.9
Alcoholic beverages	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9
Tobacco	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.5
Clothing and footwear	4.5	4.8	4.7	6.2	6.5	5.7
Household furnishings and equipment	6.7	7.2	7.0	6.1	7.0	6.8
Household services and operation	6.4	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.3
Medical care and health expenses	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
Transport	12.9	15.5	15.0	15.9	15.0	15.1
Recreation	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.2	13.7	12.5
Personal care	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous commodities and services	6.0	4.8	5.5	8.2	8.7	7.2
Total commodity or service expenditure(a)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Excludes selected payments comprising capital housing costs, superannuation, life insurance and income tax.

Source: 1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, States and Territories (Cat. no. 6533.0).

People in poverty

The term poverty means different things to different people and these various views are reflected in different approaches to defining poverty. In Australia most studies adopt what is known as the relative approach, where a family's income is low in comparison to the income of other families.

All families are ranked according to income and a poverty line is drawn at some point on the distribution. If the family's income is below that line, then they are said to be in poverty. However, the level at which the line is drawn is subjective and different poverty lines result in different estimates of the number of people in poverty. When poverty is being measured adjustments are made to take account of the different sizes and compositions of families.

The Henderson Poverty Line (HPL) is the most commonly used in Australia. On this basis it was estimated that just under 1.2 million people (20%) in NSW in 1997–98 were below the poverty line of $520 per week for two adults and two children.

An alternative approach sets the poverty line at 50% of the median income for all income units or $373 per week in 1997–98. This measure produces a much lower estimate of 647,000 people (10%) who were below the poverty line.

While estimates of poverty based on cash income vary according to the measures used, even more variation is likely when other resources are included. For example, living standards are affected by in-kind income such as fringe benefits, pensioner concessions and services such as free child care by relatives.

5.10 PEOPLE IN POVERTY—1996–97

	Net income less than			
	Henderson Poverty Line(a) $520(b)		Median equivalent income for all income units $373(b)	
	'000	%	'000	%
Income units	633	20.3	321	10.3
People	1161	18.7	647	10.4
Children	347	21.3	214	13.2

(a) The Henderson Poverty Line was adopted by the Commission of Inquiry into Poverty in the early 1970s and has been regularly updated since. (b) Weekly net income for two adults and two children.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, Australia, 1996–97.

Income support

Income support is provided for individuals or families through the payment of pensions, benefits and allowances, generally by the Commonwealth Government.

Department of Family and Community Services

The Department of Family and Community Services provides income security for the retired, people with disabilities, the sick, the unemployed and families with children.

Income security for the retired comes from the Age Pension and the Wife Pension. People with disabilities, the sick and their carers are supported by the Disability Support Pension, Sickness Allowance, Mobility Allowance and Wife and Carer Pensions.

The major income support payments available to unemployed people include Austudy, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Partner Allowance and the Youth Allowance.

Families with children are assisted by the Family Allowance, Double Orphan Pension and the Parenting Payment. They are also eligible for the Family Tax Payment whereby they pay less tax or receive a new payment.

Provision is made for special circumstances with a range of payments including the Widow Allowance and supplementary payments such as the guardian allowance, rent assistance, remote area allowance, incentive allowance, pharmaceutical allowance and telephone rental and postal concessions.

5.11 PENSIONS AND BENEFITS—June 1998

Pension or benefit	Pension or benefit paid no.
Age Pension	577 047
Austudy	13 853
Bereavement Allowance	21
Carer Pension	14 338
Child Disability Allowance	31 782
Disability Support Pension	193 182
Double Orphans Pension	400
Family Payment	564 547
Family Tax Payment	293 799
Mobility Allowance	9 168
Mature Age Partner Allowance	569
Newstart Mature Age Allowance	14 671
Newstart Allowance	214 181
Parenting Payment Single	127 456
Parenting Payment Partnered	199 006
Partner Allowance	26 798
Rent Assistance	351 533
Sickness Allowance	3 589
Special Benefit	5 893
Widow Allowance	8 504
Wife Pension	32 532
Widow Class B	3 026
Youth Allowance	125 267

Source: Department of Social Security.

Veterans' Affairs

The Repatriation Commission provides veterans and their dependents with a range of benefits, including service pensions and disability pensions, to compensate for the effects of war or defence service. The Department of Veterans' Affairs provides administrative support to the Repatriation Commission in providing these benefits.

In NSW at 30 June 1999, there were 101,375 service pensions payable to veterans and their wives and widows, and 57,141 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependents.

5.12 PENSIONS PAID TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS—June 1999

	no.
Service pensions	
Veterans	57 159
Partner/widow	44 216
Total	101 375
Disability pensions	57 141
Dependents	
Of deceased veterans	
War widow(er)	37 573
Orphans	129
Other	148
Of incapacitated veterans	
Partners/widows	19 911
Children	605
Others	89
Total	58 455

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Services in the community

A wide variety of services for special groups in the community or for the community as a whole are provided by State and Local Governments, welfare agencies and other organisations. These special groups include the aged, the disabled and children.

There are a number of different services catering for the needs of children and their families. The services offered range from the provision of child care to assist people with dependent children to participate in the workforce and in the general community to the provision of services to protect children from abuse or neglect or to provide residential care and support, financial and material assistance.

Child care

The Child Care Survey conducted by ABS in 1996 revealed that almost half (47%) of NSW children under 12 years of age were involved in formal or informal care arrangements. Formal care includes the following: before and after school care programs; pre-school; long day care centres; family day care and other formal care such as occasional care centres and child minding places such as those at shopping centres, sporting venues, etc. Formal care is regulated and occurs away from the child's home. Informal care includes sibling care, care by other relatives, care by another person (non-relative) and may or may not be based at the child's home.

In 1996, 20% of NSW children aged under 12 years received formal care and 35% of children aged under 12 years received informal care. Between 1990 and 1996 there was an increase in the proportion of children using formal care from 16% to 20% and a decrease in those using informal care from 41% to 35%.

5.13 CHILD CARE(a)

	1990		1993		1996	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
Type of care	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Formal care only	89.1	8.7	111.4	10.6	128.4	12.3
Informal care only	342.6	33.6	303.8	29.0	276.9	26.4
Formal and informal care	75.6	7.4	75.9	7.2	84.3	8.1
Neither formal nor informal care	511.8	50.2	557.3	53.2	557.8	53.3
Total children	**1 019.1**	**100.0**	**1 048.4**	**100.0**	**1 047.5**	**100.0**
Total formal care(b)	164.7	16.2	187.3	17.9	212.8	20.3
Total informal care(c)	418.2	41.0	379.7	36.2	361.2	34.5

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age. (b) Comprises the categories of 'Formal care only' and 'Formal and informal care'. (c) Comprises the categories of 'Informal care only' and 'Formal and informal care'.

Source: Child Care, Australia, March 1996 (Cat. no. 4402.0).

Child care services

The NSW Department of Community Services assists in the provision of a range of child care services for the children of NSW. Much of this assistance is provided through funding allocations to community organisations and local government that provide child care services and vacation care services for children aged 5–12 years. In 1998–99 the Department's recurrent expenditure on children's services was $83.2 million.

The Department is also responsible for the licensing of out of own home care settings for children under 6 years of age through the Child Care Regulations 1996 and the *Children (Care and Protection) Act 1987*.

5.14 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	$m	$m	$m
Long day care	11.9	12.5	12.9
Pre-school	58.2	59.0	60.2
Vacation care	3.7	3.7	2.1
Occasional care	2.9	3.8	4.0
Early childhood services	4.1	3.8	4.0
Total	**80.5**	**83.0**	**83.2**

Source: NSW Department of Community Services.

Child protection

The NSW Department of Community Services covers a range of programs designed to assist families and people who are vulnerable due to age or circumstances and to optimise their ability to function well and independently. The purpose of the child protection program is to ensure the safety and well-being of children, as well as providing support to families.

A report of suspected child abuse and neglect occurs when a person contacts the Department to notify a concern about a child, with a belief that either the child has been or is in danger of being abused, or is in need of care. All such reports are investigated, and an assessment made.

In 1998–99 the following reports involving children aged 0–17 years were made to the Department of Community Services:

- 17,648 reports where there was a belief of harm and/or injury to a child;
- 13,937 reports where there was a belief of a child being at risk of harm and/or injury;
- 10,051 reports where assessment determined that there was abuse or neglect; and
- 8,622 children were involved in reports where assessment determined abuse or neglect.

Substitute Care

The Substitute Care Program assists and supports children and young people aged 0–17 years in a variety of care arrangements. The NSW Department of Community Services ensures the provision of a range of direct and indirect services including foster care placements, group homes, intensive residential care and adoption. Support services, such as family and individual counselling, are also important in the overall provision of substitute care services.

5.15 SUBSTITUTE CARE PROGRAM(a)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Type of placement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Children aged 0–17 years in					
Residential care	394	311	281	258	271
Foster care	2 870	2 551	2 508	2 499	2 509
Extended family placements	1 838	1 901	2 116	2 668	3 478
Other placements	964	1 063	1 010	1 238	1 499

(a) Count taken on 30 June each year.

Source: NSW Department of Community Services.

Supported Accommodation

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP), administered by the NSW Department of Community Services, funds a range of non-government community organisations which provide transitional accommodation and support services for homeless people in crisis.

The focus of SAAP services is on providing individual support and accommodation to meet the needs of homeless people, and to facilitate their transition to independent living.

Depending on the needs of clients, services are provided across a range of different support periods. These include short and longer term, one-off assistance and periodic assistance. They are also delivered in a variety of accommodation settings, including refuges, hostels, outreach programs, brokerage and street projects.

Home and Community Care (HACC) Program

The HACC Program is a joint Commonwealth/State Government program which assists frail older people, younger people with disabilities and their carers. It offers a range of basic maintenance and support services to enable people to live independently in the community and thereby prevent premature or inappropriate admission to institutional care.

5.16 HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM—November 1998

Service type	Number of persons assisted
Home help	38 634
Personal care	8 656
Home nursing	18 184
Paramedical	6 064
Respite care	7 687
Centre day care services	10 584
Food services	29 665
Home maintenance/modification	5 350
Transport services	38 932
Other HACC services	10 710

Source: NSW Ageing and Disability Department.

In NSW, the Ageing and Disability Department is responsible for the overall administration and management of the HACC Program. However, responsibility for the management and administration of particular HACC service types is shared by the Ageing and Disability Department, the Department of Health, and the Department of Transport.

HACC services are provided by the Department of Health, the Home Care Service of NSW, and Local Government and non-government community based organisations.

HACC services include home help or neighbour aid, personal care, community nursing, paramedical and allied health services (e.g. physiotherapy and podiatry), community based respite care, centre based day care, home modification and maintenance, meals-on-wheels, centre based meals, other food services, transport services, community options, training and information, and co-ordination services (e.g. HACC development workers and community workers in the ageing and disability area).

Home Care Service of NSW

The Home Care Service of NSW is a statutory body funded under HACC. Home Care assists people to live independently in their own homes preventing their unnecessary or premature placement in residential care.

5.17 HOME CARE SERVICE OF NSW

	Proportion of hours of service to households		
	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Type of service	%	%	%
Housekeeping	39.7	39.9	47.6
Personal care	41.1	40.7	39.3
Respite care	11.5	10.8	9.3
Other	7.7	8.6	3.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Home Care Service of NSW.

The majority of the hours of service (87%) provided by HACC during 1998–99 were devoted to housekeeping and personal care. In recent years there has been an increase in the hours of housekeeping and a reduction in the hours of personal care. In 1998–99 housekeeping was 48% of hours of service and personal care 39%. The remaining hours of service were devoted to respite care (9%) and other (4%).

Lifestyle

Time Use

The way in which people allocate their time can be a useful indicator of well being with implications for income, health, equality of access to opportunities and personal fulfilment. The activities on which people spend their time can be divided into four main types of time use: necessary, contracted, committed and free time.

In 1997, people in NSW spent an average of 47% of their time on necessary time activities (such as sleeping and eating), 21% on free time activities (such as recreation and leisure) and 16% each on contracted (employment and education) and committed time activities (such as housework and childcare). Sleeping took up more time than any other activity, accounting for just over one-third of the average day (518 minutes).

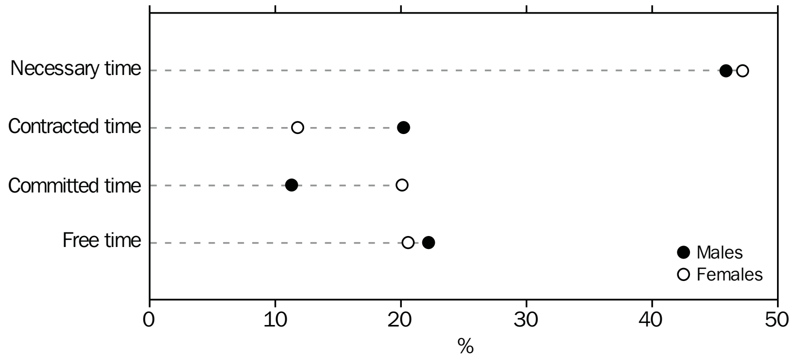
The time spent by men and women was similar for necessary and free time. Men spent more time, on average, on contracted time activities than women (20% compared with 12%). The situation was reversed for committed time with women spending 20% of their time on these activities compared with 11% by men.

5.18 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITIES, By All People—1997

	Males	Females	Persons
Main activities	mins per day	mins per day	mins per day
Necessary time			
Personal care activities	661	680	671
Contracted time			
Education activities	29	34	31
Employment related activities	262	136	198
Committed time			
Domestic activities	91	170	131
Child care activities	17	41	29
Purchasing goods and services	36	55	45
Voluntary work and care activities	19	23	21
Free time			
Social and community interaction	43	46	44
Recreation and leisure activities	277	250	263
Undescribed	6	6	6
Total	**1 440**	**1 440**	**1 440**

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Time Use Survey, 1997.

5.19 COMPARISON OF THE FOUR TYPES OF TIME—1997



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Time Use Survey, 1997.

Age groups

There were different patterns of time use between age groups reflecting the changing demands on people's time at different life cycle stages. Personal care was the major activity for all age groups.

In NSW in 1997 the amount of time spent each day on domestic activities and on recreation and leisure generally increased with age. People aged 65 years and over spent 196 minutes (14%) of an average day on domestic activities and 382 minutes (27%) on recreation and leisure. In addition to the time spent on recreation and leisure activities (277 minutes, 19%), young people aged 15–24 years also spent just under 10% of their day on education activities (132 minutes). Time spent on employment related activities varied from 10% of the day for people aged 54–65 years (140 minutes) to 20% of the day for those aged 25–34 years (282 minutes).

Perceptions of time

At different stages of the life cycle people face different demands on their time. Some people always feel pressed for time while others may rarely feel that they are pressed for time. Those most likely to always or often feel pressed for time were people who were part of a couple with dependent children (51%) and lone parents (44%). People on their own and couples without children were more likely to feel that they were rarely or never pressed for time, 46% and 37% respectively.

5.20 WHETHER FEELS PRESSED FOR TIME—1997

	Always/often	Sometimes	Rarely/never
Family lifestages	%	%	%
Couples with dependent children	51.3	33.5	11.2
Couples with non-dependent children 15 years and over	39.5	34.2	21.5
Lone parents	44.1	29.5	20.8
Couples without children	25.3	31.6	37.0
Lone persons	15.2	34.0	45.6
Neither parent nor partner	30.5	43.9	24.3
Other including visitors	37.0	40.6	17.1
Total	**35.5**	**35.4**	**24.9**

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Time Use Survey, 1997.

Free time

Most people's free time involved recreation and leisure activities (260 minutes per day). Within this category the major activities of people in NSW in 1997 were audio visual media (126 minutes), talking (34 minutes), sport and outdoor activities (26 minutes) and reading (25 minutes).

5.21 SELECTED MAIN ACTIVITIES—1997

	Males	Females	Persons
Activity	mins per day	mins per day	mins per day
Sleeping	516	521	518
Eating/drinking	93	97	95
Main job	225	114	168
Housework	40	136	89
Child care	17	41	29
Purchasing goods/services	36	55	45
Social and community interaction	43	46	44
Audio/visual media	137	116	126

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Time Use Survey, 1997.

Participation in sport and physical activities

Participating in sport or physical activity is popular with many people and can include activities organised by a club, association or school or non-organised activities (excluding running, jogging or walking). In NSW, during the 12 months ended June 1998, 45% of people aged 18 years and over participated in organised and non-organised sport and physical activities (2.0 million people).

Men had a higher participation rate (50%) than women (39%). Participation rates were highest for the 18–24 years age group (68%) and decreased with age to a rate of 22% for people aged 65 years and over. NSW was the least 'sporting' of the States and Territories while the ACT was the most 'sporting' with a participation rate of 64%.

Among men the most popular activities were golf, swimming and tennis, while women were most likely to participate in swimming, aerobics/fitness and tennis.

5.22 PARTICIPANTS, Selected Sport and Physical Activities(a)—1997–98

Sport and physical activities	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Persons no.
Aerobics/fitness	7.1	11.1	9.1	412.6
Basketball	1.9	*0.8	1.3	60.7
Billiards/snooker/pool	3.7	1.4	2.5	114.7
Cricket (indoor)	2.9	**	1.8	83.7
Cycling	5.6	2.4	4.0	181.1
Darts	1.7	*1.0	1.3	61.1
Fishing	5.7	2.1	3.9	175.7
Golf	14.5	3.2	8.8	397.9
Ice/snow sports	2.5	*1.1	1.8	81.4
Lawn bowls	3.2	1.3	2.2	101.0
Martial arts	1.2	2.7	2.0	89.6
Netball	**	2.8	1.8	80.7
Soccer (outdoor)	4.0	**	2.2	100.1
Squash/racquet ball	3.6	1.8	2.7	121.7
Surf sports	3.9	**	2.2	101.9
Swimming	12.1	13.2	12.7	574.3
Tennis	7.4	7.1	7.2	328.4
Tenpin bowling	3.6	2.9	3.3	149.0
Touch football	3.6	**	2.0	88.5
Waterskiing/powerboating	1.8	**	1.2	53.8
Total all activities(c)	**50.4**	**39.3**	**44.7**	**2 027.6**

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. (b) For 1997–98, includes organised and non-organised sports and physical activities. This has resulted in significantly higher participation rates compared to previous data. (c) Includes activities not listed.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 4177.0).

Involvement in sport

People can take part in sport in a variety of ways. They may be involved as players, in one or more non-playing activities or in both capacities. A person involved in more than one of the activities listed is counted for each involvement. The number of involvements therefore exceeds the number of people actually involved.

There were over 2.1 million involvements in sport in NSW by people aged 15 years and over in the 12 months ended March 1997. About two-thirds of the involvements were as players and one-third in non-playing activities. The largest of the non-playing activities was as a coach, instructor or teacher. Some 28% of all people were involved as players compared with only 4% as coaches, instructors, or teachers. The majority of involvements in sport were on an unpaid basis.

5.23 INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT(a)–1997

Type of involvement	Paid '000	Unpaid '000	Total '000	Participation rate %
Playing	43.4	1 341.7	1 385.1	28.2
Non-playing				
Coach, instructor, teacher	34.8	159.3	194.0	4.0
Referee, umpire	23.1	111.6	134.7	2.7
Committee member	*3.7	158.4	162.1	3.3
Administrator	*7.4	68.6	76.1	1.5
Other	9.5	167.1	176.5	3.6
Total	*78.5*	*665.0*	*743.4*	. .
Total	**121.9**	**2 006.7**	**2 128.5**	. .

(a) People could be counted in more than one type of involvement. Includes people aged 15 years and over.

Source: Involvement in Sport, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 6285.0).

Involvement in cultural activities

In NSW during the 12 months ended March 1997, there were 691,000 people aged 15 years and over who were involved in culture and leisure activities. This was about 1 in 7 people. Three out of five people did not receive any payment for their participation and overall women had slightly higher participation than men.

Many people were involved in more than one type of activity resulting in a total of nearly 1.2 million involvements. Writing was the most popular activity with 13% of all involvements in the 12 months ended March 1997. Art activities and the organising of fetes were the next two most popular activities with 11% and 10% respectively of all involvements.

5.24 INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED CULTURE AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES
Year Ended March 1997

	Persons(a)	
		Participation rate(b)
Venue	'000	%
Heritage Organisations	14.0	1.2
Museum	12.5	1.1
Art galleries	9.9	0.8
Animal and marine parks	*4.4	*0.4
Botanical garden	**0.8	**0.1
Writing	154.0	13.2
Publishing	33.1	2.8
Libraries or archives	26.3	2.3
Music	76.2	6.5
Performing arts	68.6	5.9
Art activities	123.8	10.6
Craft activities	99.9	8.6
Design	80.5	6.9
Teaching cultural activities	80.3	6.9
Fete organising	121.3	10.4
Festival organising	63.1	5.4
Art/craft show organising	48.1	4.1
Arts organisations/agencies	11.7	1.0
Total involvements(c)	**1 166.1**	**100.0**

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Number of involvements in a specific activity divided by total number of culture and activities. (c) Includes activities not listed.

Source: Work in Selected Culture/Leisure Activities, Australia, March 1997 (Cat. no. 6281.0).

Social/ community participation

Interaction with others is generally seen as a positive and necessary part of daily life, but the level of social interaction a person has can depend on a wide range of factors including health and the availability of transport. The 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers looked at community, culture and leisure participation of two groups in the community—older people and people with disabilities.

Older people

Time with family and friends is an important activity for older people, both at home and away from home. In the three months prior to the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 90% of older people received visits at home and 94% had telephone calls with family and friends.

Away from home the most popular community and leisure activities among older people (aged 65 years and over who lived in a private dwelling) were visits with family and friends (81% of people), restaurant or club (64%), church activities (25%) and voluntary work (19%).

People with disabilities

Most people with a disability (aged 5 years and over and living in households) participated in some form of community, cultural or leisure activity away from home over a three month period. Some 85% of these people visited family and friends and nearly two-thirds (65%) went to a club or restaurant. At home 90% received visits from family and friends and 93% had telephone calls.

Publications related to Social and Welfare

NSW

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, News South Wales and Jervis Bay, 1996 (Cat. no. 2017.1)

Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, New South Wales, 1996 (Cat. no. 2034.1)

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998 (Cat. no. 4430.1.40.001)

Family Characteristics, Summary Tables, Australian States and Territories, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0.40.001)

New South Wales' Young People, 1996 (Cat. no. 4123.1)

Sydney... A Social Atlas, 1996 (Cat. no. 2030.1)

Women in New South Wales (Cat. no. 4107.1)

Australia

Aspects of Literacy: Profile and Perceptions, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4226.0)

Aspects of Literacy: Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4228.0)

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0)

Australian Social Trends, 1999 (Cat. no. 4102.0)

Australian Women's Year Book, 1996 (Cat. no. 4124.0)

Child Care, Australia, June 1996 (Cat. no. 4402.0)

Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview (Cat. no. 4172.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 1998 (Cat. no. 4430.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: User Guide, 1998 (Cat. no. 4431.0)

Family Characteristics, Australia, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, 1993–94: States and Territories (Cat. no. 6533.0)

Involvement in Sport, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 6285.0)

Income Distribution, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 6523.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994 (various)

Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 4177.0)

Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia, November 1997 (Cat. no. 4157.0)

Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1997 (Cat. no. 6238.0)

Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia (Cat. no. 4156.0)

Time Use Survey: Users' Guide, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4150.0)

Time Use Survey: How Australians Use Their Time, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4153.0)

Work in Selected Culture/Leisure Activities, Australia, March 1997 (Cat. no. 6281.0)

Voluntary Work, Australia, June 1995 (Cat. no. 4441.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

6 Education and Training

Overview

In NSW, it is compulsory for children to attend school between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Most children start primary school at 5 years of age and stay to complete secondary school at 17 or 18 years of age. Pre-school education is available for children aged up to 5 years.

Many people also undertake post-school or tertiary education with the majority being young people aged between 15 and 24 years. Many attend full-time and are dependent on their families for direct or indirect support (e.g. accommodation at home). Others work while studying part-time.

Formal tertiary education is provided at Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges, universities and other institutions, while non-formal (adult or continuing) education courses are offered by many government and private agencies in the State. Evening colleges offer courses designed to meet a wide range of the learning needs of adults.

There is also a variety of private training institutions in the State.

School education

Primary and secondary

Almost all children receive their primary and secondary education in government and non-government schools. The NSW Department of Education and Training has responsibility for government schools where education is secular. Most non-government schools are run by religious organisations.

Primary education covers the seven years from Kindergarten until Year 6. Children may enrol in Kindergarten at the beginning of the school year provided they turn 5 years of age on or before 31 July. During these years the child develops social, physical, numeracy and literacy skills and a basic knowledge of subjects studied during secondary education.

On completion of their primary education, students proceed to a secondary school where they study English, mathematics, science, human society and its environment and a range of elective courses in Years 7 to 10. Students are also required to study a language other than English for a minimum of 100 hours at some time during years 7 to 10. The School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10. In Years 11 and 12, students are required to study English, at least one unit from two other key learning area groups and other selected courses. Students sit for the Higher School Certificate examination at the end of Year 12.

6.1 Schools, teachers and students

	1996	1997	1998
SCHOOLS			
Government	2 186	2 186	2 187
Non-government	867	882	888
Total	*3 053*	*3 068*	*3 075*
TEACHERS(a)			
Government schools			
Males	17 413	17 064	16 764
Females	31 789	32 339	33 004
Persons	*49 202*	*49 403*	*49 768*
Non-government schools			
Males	6 937	7 035	7 205
Females	12 955	13 370	13 730
Persons	*19 892*	*20 404*	*20 935*
All schools			
Males	24 350	24 098	23 969
Females	44 744	45 709	46 734
Persons	**69 094**	**69 807**	**70 703**
FULL-TIME STUDENTS			
Government schools			
Males	387 824	389 375	389 187
Females	372 254	373 542	374 212
Persons	*760 078*	*762 917*	*763 399*
Non-government schools			
Males	154 325	157 170	160 715
Females	150 944	154 133	157 442
Persons	*305 269*	*311 303*	*318 157*
All schools			
Males	542 149	546 545	549 902
Females	523 198	527 675	531 654
Persons	**1 065 347**	**1 074 220**	**1 081 556**

(a) Full-time teachers plus the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Students

There were 1,082,000 full-time school students in NSW in 1998. Boys slightly outnumbered girls in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. However, girls were in the majority in Years 11 and 12.

Seventy-one per cent of the students attended government schools while the remaining 29% were at non-government schools. The highest number of students (70%) in the non-government school sector were enrolled in Catholic schools.

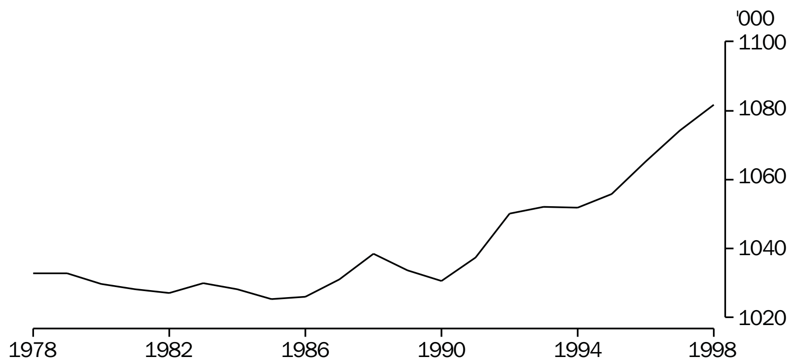
6.2 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS—1998

Year of education	Government schools: Males	Government schools: Females	Non-government schools: Males	Non-government schools: Females	Total students
Primary					
Kindergarten	34 153	32 254	12 283	11 656	90 346
Year 1	34 103	31 844	11 746	11 346	89 039
Year 2	33 710	31 938	11 843	11 676	89 167
Year 3	32 724	31 306	12 014	11 714	87 758
Year 4	31 714	30 537	11 753	11 252	85 256
Year 5	31 144	30 118	11 736	11 472	84 470
Year 6	31 424	30 001	11 954	11 544	84 923
Ungraded	4 671	2 463	552	244	7 930
Total primary	*233 643*	*220 461*	*83 881*	*80 904*	*618 889*
Secondary					
Year 7	28 245	27 187	14 524	13 983	83 939
Year 8	29 097	27 815	14 077	13 585	84 574
Year 9	28 765	27 638	13 598	13 267	83 268
Year 10	27 542	27 119	13 542	13 233	81 436
Year 11	20 706	22 200	10 917	11 761	65 584
Year 12	16 125	18 594	9 743	10 493	54 955
Ungraded	5 064	3 198	433	216	8 911
Total secondary	*155 544*	*153 751*	*76 834*	*76 538*	*462 667*
Total students	**389 187**	**374 212**	**160 715**	**157 442**	**1 081 556**

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

There was a slight increase in the number of full-time students in 1998. Enrolments in non-government schools rose by 6,854 (2%), while government school enrolments remained steady. Non-government school enrolments have been rising for almost 20 years.

6.3 FULL-TIME STUDENTS

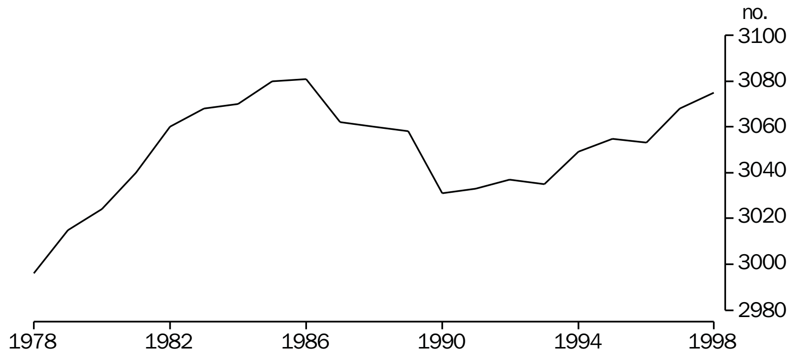


Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Schools

The number of schools in NSW increased by 7 in 1998 to 3,075. The majority of the new schools (6 out of 7) were established in the non-government sector. The number of schools in the government sector remained relatively static.

6.4 SCHOOLS



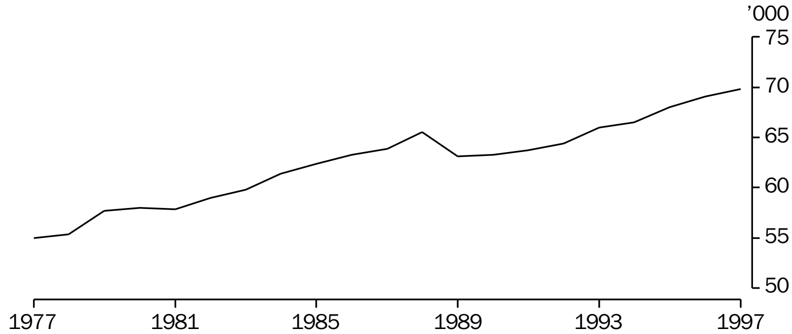
Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Teachers

Between 1997 and 1998, the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms rose by 896 to 70,703. Nearly two-thirds (66%) of teachers in all the schools were females. Just over three-quarters (79%) of the teaching staff in primary schools were females, compared to a little over half (54%) in secondary schools. About 70% of teachers were in the government sector.

The average number of students per teacher in NSW in 1998 was 15. Primary schools had a slightly higher average of 18, compared to 13 for secondary schools. There was little difference between the government and non-government sectors.

6.5 TEACHERS(a)



(a) Full-time equivalent.
Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

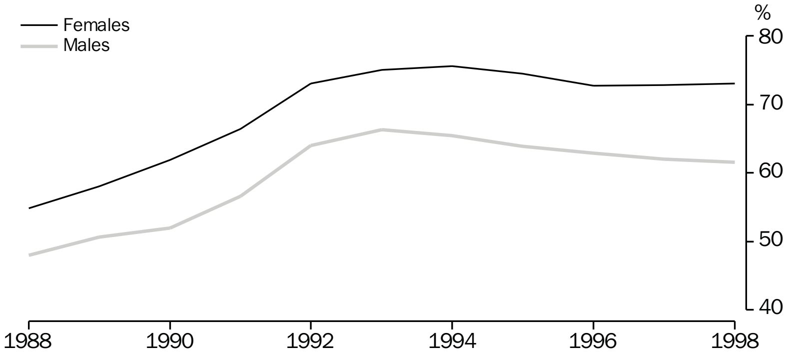
Apparent retention rates

The apparent retention rate of NSW secondary school students to Year 12 (i.e. the proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 12) was 67%, the same as in 1997. Apparent retention rates peaked in 1993 at 71%, following a period of sustained growth. Non-government schools had a higher apparent retention rate (81%), than government schools with (61%) in 1998.

As in the previous ten years, the apparent retention rate for female students (73%) was higher than the rate for males (62%).

The proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 10 was 97%, the same as 1997.

6.6 APPARENT RETENTION RATE TO YEAR 12



Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Higher School Certificate

Students sitting for the Higher School Certificate (HSC) have the option of incorporating recognised vocational education and training components in the course.

The HSC is used as the principal means of gaining entry to universities and other institutions offering higher education courses and as a qualification in seeking employment.

In 1998 a total of 65,311 students in NSW (including TAFE and self-tuition students) undertook the HSC examinations in 149 courses, drawn from 81 subject areas. There were 34,357 (53%) females and 30,954 (47%) males. The majority (61%) of candidates were from government schools.

The most popular subjects by number of candidates were English with 57,672 students, and Mathematics with 56,871 students. Other popular subjects were General Studies (15,058), Biology (14,907), Business Studies (14,656) and Computing Studies (13,740).

Significant gender differences existed in many subjects. Biology, Food Technology, most languages, Legal Studies, Drama and Visual Arts attracted significantly more female students. Conversely, Physics, Engineering Science, Computing Studies, and Design and Technology attracted more males.

Technical and further education

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges are administered by TAFE NSW, an organisation within the NSW Department of Education and Training. In 1998, there were 129 colleges in NSW (32 in Sydney Statistical Division and 96 in other parts of the State) including the Open Training and Education Network.

Most of the 1,889 courses offered are vocational. These provide specialised instruction in particular job skills, supplement previous training or give sufficient instruction to permit entry to a new vocation. A small number of courses cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment (TAFE Options). Courses are grouped into 9 Educational Services Divisions (ESDs).

Enrolments

Between 1996 and 1998 TAFE enrolments in NSW rose by 2% to 427,517 students, compared to 3% between 1995 and 1997. Total enrolments in 1998 were the equivalent of 171,200 full-time students, which represents a 2% decrease between 1996 and 1998.

The largest number of enrolments was in Business and Public Administration with 22% of the total intake. The ESDs with an increase in student enrolments were Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality combined, which increased by 27%, and Business and Public Administration with a 2% increase. Demand for fee-for-service courses (TAFE PLUS) increased sharply by 81% between 1996 and 1998, compared with 38% between 1995 and 1997. All other ESDs reported a decline in student enrolments. The biggest decreases in that period were in TAFE Options, down 19%, and Primary Industry and Natural Resources, down 14%.

Attendance at TAFE is predominantly part-time (87% in 1998) reflecting the vocational nature of the courses offered. Most enrolments (62%) are in courses leading to a certificate or higher qualification.

Males comprised 52% of enrolments and females 48%. Of the total enrolments for 1998, 44% were by people under the age of 25 years.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander enrolments represented 3% of the total in 1998. In addition, there were 2,129 full-fee paying overseas students at TAFE in 1998, an increase of 18% from the previous year.

6.7 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by Educational Services Division

Educational services division	1996(a)	1997(a)	1998
Access and Foundation Programs	88 437	87 554	84 640
Business and Public Administration	92 599	92 933	94 541
Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality	54 285	63 253	68 745
Construction and Transport	53 101	51 567	50 049
Information Technology, Arts and Media	45 069	45 557	44 934
Manufacturing and Engineering	47 737	47 244	43 798
Primary Industry and Natural Resources	24 534	20 686	21 102
TAFE options	1 204	1 246	973
TAFE PLUS (Category 3)	10 353	14 410	18 735
Total enrolments	**417 319**	**424 450**	**427 517**

(a) The figures for 1996 and 1997 have been revised.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter.

6.8 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by Qualification Category

Qualification category	1996(a)	1997(a)	1998
Diploma	412	263	100
Associate diploma	24 085	16 475	7 512
AQF—Graduate Certificate	395	865	803
AQF—Advanced diploma	8 806	10 245	10 826
AQF—Diploma	10 302	16 727	24 552
Advanced Certificate	26 367	16 284	6 755
Certificate	80 612	55 967	39 529
AQF—Certificate 4	41 223	26 213	34 452
AQF—Certificate 3	41	60 634	73 720
AQF—Certificate 2	32 440	37 405	43 351
AQF—Certificate 1	12 404	19 051	21 572
Statement of Attainment	50 623	27 896	28 486
TAFE Statement	78 656	79 185	76 274
Course in	13 966	33 637	33 341
College Statement	6 627	5 762	4 870
Attendance Statement	1 264	1 246	1 168
TAFE PLUS Statement	12 149	16 595	20 206
Total enrolments	**417 319**	**424 450**	**427 517**

(a) The figures for 1996 and 1997 have been revised.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter.

Universities and higher education

There are 10 universities and three other institutions offering higher education courses in NSW. Demand for places in universities is high and quotas are placed on new enrolments by most faculties. Students commencing courses will have successfully completed the Higher School Certificate examination, or in the case of mature age entry, demonstrated a high probability of successfully completing the course.

Students

In 1998, there were 210,618 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW, an increase of 6,094 (3%) over the 1997 enrolments. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment with 33,587 (16%) students, followed by the University of Western Sydney with 28,821 (14%), and the University of NSW with 28,323 (13%) students. Women comprised 54% of higher education students in 1998. All institutions, except the University of NSW, and the University of Technology, Sydney had a majority of female enrolments.

The number of overseas students in higher education in NSW in 1998 (excluding those from New Zealand) increased by 14%, from 17,132 to 19,518, representing 9% of the total. The University of NSW had the highest number of foreign student enrolments with 5,011. Male overseas students marginally (53%) outnumbered females. There were 2,181 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education, representing 1% of total students. Sixty-three percent of these were females. The highest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (417 or 19%) were enrolled at the University of Western Sydney.

Type of enrolment

Slightly more than half (53%) of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 27% in part-time study and 18% in external studies. Of the three types of enrolments (full-time, part-time and external), most institutions had a majority of full-time students. Almost half of the students at the University of Technology, Sydney were part-time while the majority of students at the University of New England (74%) and Charles Sturt University (69%) were external.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 1998. A further 16% were enrolled for higher degrees.

Field of study

The largest number of students by broad field of study were in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, and in Business, Administration and Economics, each with 24% of the total enrolments in 1998. This was followed by Science with 14% of enrolments.

The most significant increase in student enrolments occurred in Law and Legal Studies which experienced a 43% increase since 1996, followed by Business, Administration and Economic with 20%, and Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences with a 14% increase.

6.9 HIGHER EDUCATION, Students by Institution and Course Type—1998

Institution	Higher degree	Other post–graduate	Bachelor	Other under–graduate	Other	Total
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	45	16	10	—	15	86
Avondale College	6	47	584	7	34	678
Charles Sturt University	2 457	2 028	15 705	1 906	662	22 758
Macquarie University	4 440	1 158	12 917	94	608	19 217
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	14	133	12	—	159
Southern Cross University	758	611	6 877	793	28	9 067
University of New England	2 338	2 131	9 785	150	92	14 496
University of New South Wales	7 148	1 357	19 147	11	660	28 323
University of Newcastle	1 740	739	14 500	51	1 433	18 463
University of Sydney	6 200	1 594	24 734	869	190	33 587
University of Technology, Sydney	4 128	2 293	16 366	39	150	22 976
University of Western Sydney	3 126	1 377	23 353	224	741	28 821
University of Wollongong	2 020	673	9 108	56	130	11 987
Total	**34 406**	**14 038**	**153 219**	**4 212**	**4 743**	**210 618**

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

6.10 HIGHER EDUCATION, Students by Field of Study

Field of study	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, animal husbandry	4 380	4 569	4 440
Architecture, building	5 226	5 250	5 327
Arts, humanities, social sciences	45 123	50 690	51 281
Business, administration, economics	41 751	47 893	50 025
Education	21 054	21 973	21 903
Engineering, surveying	14 232	14 185	14 374
Health	23 813	24 930	26 160
Law, legal studies	9 168	11 581	13 132
Science	26 852	28 360	28 771
Veterinary science	474	475	494
Non-award	3 167	2 863	3 146
Total	**195 240**	**204 524**	**210 618**

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Other aspects of education

Participation in education

Just over 53% of the estimated 869,600 young people aged 15–24 years in NSW were attending an educational institution in September 1998. The educational participation rate for 15–24 year olds attending a tertiary institution was 26% (15% for higher education, 9% for TAFE and 2% in business colleges, industry skill centres and other educational institutions), a slight decrease from the previous year. The school participation rate for 15 year olds was 92%.

Educational attainment

In May each year, the ABS conducts a survey on the transition from education to work. The survey collects information on educational attainment. In 1998, an estimated 44% of people aged between 15–64 years in NSW held a post-school qualification; 51% were without such a qualification and 5% were still at school. The most commonly held qualifications were bachelor degree, and skilled and basic vocational qualifications, (each held by approximately 10–11% of the population).

An estimated 47% of all males aged 15–64 years held a post-school qualification, compared with 41% of females. Gender differences were most evident in vocational qualification categories. More males (19%) held skilled vocational qualifications than females (3%), while the reverse occurred for basic vocational qualifications, with females holding 14%, compared with 7% by males.

6.11 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(a)—May 1998

	Males	Females	Persons
Educational attainment	%	%	%
With post-school qualifications			
Higher degree	2.5	1.8	2.1
Postgraduate diploma	1.4	2.5	1.9
Bachelor degree	11.1	11.0	11.0
Undergraduate diploma	3.4	6.1	4.7
Associate diploma	3.3	3.2	3.2
Skilled vocational qualification	18.9	2.9	10.9
Basic vocational qualification	6.8	13.6	10.2
Total	*47.4*	*41.0*	*44.2*
Without post-school qualifications	47.3	53.6	50.5
Still at school	5.3	5.4	5.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Persons 15–64 years of age.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1998 Survey on Transition from Education to Work.

Transition from education to work

The May 1998 survey on the transition from education to work found that of the 118,400 people aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months to May 1998, 66% were employed (down one percentage point from the previous year), 20% were unemployed (no change since 1997) and the remainder were not in the labour force.

Training

Training is defined as the process of bringing a person to a desired state or standard of efficiency by instruction and practice. In the statistics which follow, training relates to work-based training which is designed to develop job related skills and competence.

Apprentices

The apprenticeship system involves a combination of on-the-job training and prescribed technical education usually conducted through a TAFE college.

The number of apprentices aged 15–64 years in NSW in 1998 was 39,800. Just under 58% of the apprentices in 1998 were between 15 and 19 years of age. More than two-thirds of apprentices (68%) were in the Construction, Retail Trade and Manufacturing industries.

6.12 APPRENTICES AGED 15–64 YEARS

Age and year of apprenticeship	1994	1995	1996	1997	May 1998
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Age in May					
15–17 years	9.9	5.0	9.7	5.0	8.2
18 years	7.6	8.4	9.1	9.4	7.4
19 years	7.7	6.3	9.7	8.8	7.3
20–24 years	14.6	13.6	18.5	12.7	15.9
25–34 years	*2.9	*2.2	*0.0	*2.6	*0.9
Total	*42.7*	*35.5*	*47.1*	*38.6*	*39.8*
Commenced apprenticeship					
In last 12 months	16.1	10.6	15.0	8.3	11.5
Prior to last 12 months	26.6	24.9	32.1	30.4	28.3
Total	*42.7*	*35.5*	*47.1*	*38.6*	*39.8*

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1998 Survey on Transition from Education to Work.

Private training organisations

In addition to the formal education institutions, there are a range of private training institutions. These include private business colleges, industry training colleges (e.g. hospitality, travel, trade union), private theological colleges, institutes of management, chambers of commerce and professional associations involved in training.

Training expenditure

Investment in human capital through education and training can contribute to stronger economic growth and productivity at the enterprise, national and international level. The provision of training by enterprises is an integral component of this investment but can impose a significant cost to employers. The extent and distribution of these costs across enterprises indicates the level of commitment to training by employers.

From July to September 1996, NSW employers spent on average $194 per employee on training. This was just under 3.0% of gross wages and salaries. Employees spent an average of almost five hours undertaking formal training.

6.13 MEASURES OF TRAINING EXPENDITURE—July–September 1996

	Employer size			
	1–19 employees	20–99 employees	100 or more employees	All employers
Employers providing training (%)	14.27	48.14	87.44	17.66
Gross wages and salaries (%)	1.48	2.26	3.03	2.57
Expenditure per employee ($)	92.84	174.67	246.35	194.21
Training per employee (hours)	2.59	3.79	5.87	4.67
Total training expenditure ($m)	53.4	59.9	307.4	420.8

Source: Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 6353.0).

The 1997 Training Practices Survey provides information about the type of training employers provided to their employees. During the 12 month period ending February 1997, 58% of all employers in NSW provided some training for their employees. More employers provided unstructured training (51%) than structured training (34%), while 27% providing both structured and unstructured training.

More than half (59%) of the employers in NSW, who provided structured training during the year reported an increase in expenditure on structured training compared with the previous 12 months, while just under a third (31%) of those who provided unstructured training increased their level of unstructured training.

Publications related to Education and Training

NSW

Non-ABS

Board of Studies NSW, *Higher School Certificate Examination, 1998*

TAFE NSW, *Statistics Newsletter, May 1999*

Australia

A Directory of Education and Training Statistics (Cat. no. 1136.0)

Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia 1996 (Cat. no. 4228.0)

Education and Training in Australia (Cat. no. 4224.0)

Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 6353.0)

Employer Training Practices, Australia (Cat. no. 6356.0)

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)

Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (Cat. no. 6235.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.0)

Participation in Education, Australia (Cat. no. 6272.0)

Schools, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 4220.0)

Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0)

Transition from Education to Work, Australia (Cat. no. 6227.0)

Non-ABS

Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1998*

7 Health

Health statistics provide information about the state of health of people and the provision of health services. The World Health Organisation has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This definition of health is reflected in changing attitudes to health care where emphasis is now placed on preventative measures to protect health. Preventative measures involve the identification and avoidance of health risk factors and the greater involvement of communities in the management and organisation of health services.

Health care

Administration

Health services in NSW are provided by the Commonwealth, the State, local government authorities, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. The NSW Health Department co-ordinates all services offered by these bodies. Services provided by the NSW Health Department are delivered by nine urban Area Health Services and by eight rural Area Health Services.

Health care is available from public and private hospitals, medical practitioners and a broad range of community health services concerned with both the treatment and prevention of illness. These services include: home nursing; health education; care for special groups; screening; counselling; dental health; immunisation; blood transfusion services; forensic medicine; diagnostic and analytical laboratories; ambulance transport; and treatment for people living in remote locations.

Management of public hospitals and community health services is undertaken by the NSW Health Department. Private hospitals and nursing homes must be licensed and meet prescribed standards for their operation.

All people working as health professionals are required to register annually with the board established under statutory authority for each profession. Table 7.1 shows the numbers of registered health professionals for a variety of disciplines.

7.1 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Occupation	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Chiropractors	1 020	1 058	1 080
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	99	101	212
Dental technicians	620	622	618
Dental prosthetists	382	392	387
Dentists(a)	3 979	3 904	3 931
Enrolled nurses	16 578	16 477	16 343
Medical practitioners(a)	22 231	22 863	23 395
Optical dispensers	1 282	1 332	1 329
Optometrists	1 187	1 224	1 260
Osteopaths	289	297	409
Pharmacists(a)	6 505	6 593	6 692
Physiotherapists	4 772	4 960	5 134
Podiatrists	606	638	657
Psychologists	4 523	4 948	5 592
Registered nurses	74 131	74 659	141 934

(a) The Registration Boards for these professions are financially independent statutory bodies.

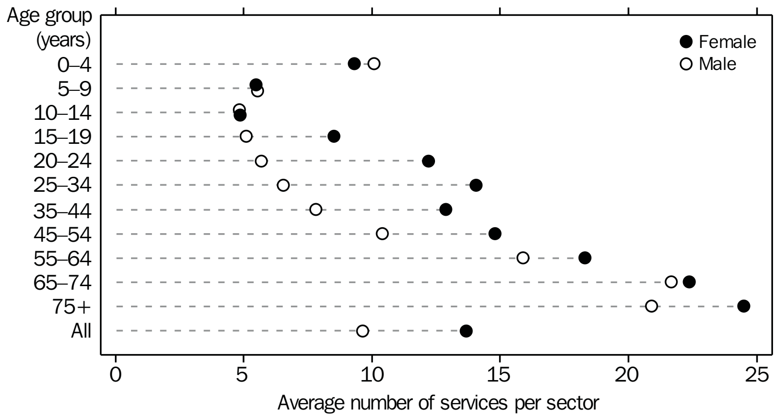
Source: Health Professionals Registration Boards.

Medicare

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the national health insurance scheme, Medicare. The scheme provides free access to public hospitals for all Australian residents and benefits to help meet the cost of a range of medical services.

In 1997–98 the average number of Medicare services per person in NSW was 10 for men and 14 for women. These were unchanged from the previous year. The number of services generally increased with age, with males using services less than females. The average number for people aged 75 years and over was 21 for men and 25 for women.

7.2 MEDICARE, Average Number of Services per Australian Resident for Services Processed—1997–98



Source: Health Insurance Commission.

Private health insurance

Optional private health insurance is available from private health insurance organisations to reimburse all or the part of cost of hospital and/or ancillary services. In 1998, 36% of people in NSW reported having private health insurance cover. This was a decrease from 1995, when 41% reported having private health insurance. Most people who were insured had both hospital and ancillary insurance (25%), while a small proportion had either hospital or ancillary insurance only (7% and 3% respectively).

7.3 PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE—1998

	NSW		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
With private health insurance				
Hospital and ancillary	1 571.0	25.3	4 582.6	25.0
Hospital only	419.6	6.8	1 361.7	7.4
Ancillary only	212.7	3.4	847.4	4.6
Type not known	40.2	0.6	113.2	0.6
Total with private health insurance	2 243.5	36.1	6 904.9	37.6
Without private health insurance	3 972.1	63.9	11 442.0	62.4
Total persons	6 215.6	100.0	18 346.9	100.0

Source: Health Insurance Survey, 1998 (Cat. no. 4335.0).

Health concession cards

Government health concession cards provide for medical and related services free of charge or at reduced rates to recipients of Commonwealth Government pensions or benefits. In 1995, nearly 22% of people in NSW possessed a Pensioner Concession Card. Only 2% of people had a Health Benefits Card, whereas 12% had a Health Care Card. Women were more likely to have a Pensioner Concession Card (27%) than men (16%).

Hospitalisation

Information on hospital inpatients is available from the Inpatient Statistics Collection conducted annually by the NSW Health Department. All public, private and psychiatric hospitals, public nursing homes and day procedure centres in NSW are included. The collection provides information on separations (i.e. the discharge, transfer or death of a patient).

7.4 INPATIENT SEPARATIONS—1997–98

	Males	Females	Persons(a)
Principal diagnosis	no.	no.	no.
Digestive system	109 183	113 035	222 218
Pregnancy and childbirth	. .	148 267	148 267
Circulatory system	86 343	65 975	152 318
Genitourinary system	38 366	85 216	123 582
Injury and poisoning	75 391	54 844	130 235
Neoplasm	59 307	62 916	122 223
Respiratory system	60 784	51 622	112 406
Musculoskeletal system	49 679	47 206	96 885
Nervous system and sense organs	44 823	52 844	97 667
Mental disorders	42 306	38 393	80 699
Other	304 252	303 953	608 205
Total separations	**870 434**	**1 024 271**	**1 894 705**

(a) Excludes patients whose sex was not stated.

Source: NSW Health Department, Inpatient Statistics Collection.

Females accounted for 54% of the 1.9 million inpatient separations in 1997–98. Pregnancy and childbirth was the most common reason for hospitalisation of women. Apart from pregnancy and childbirth, conditions of the digestive system accounted for the largest number of inpatient separations among women. Conditions of the digestive system were also the main reason for hospitalisation of men.

Excluding same day admissions, the average length of stay in NSW acute public hospitals in 1997–98 was 6.0 days. In 1996–97 the average was 6.1 days. Same day admissions made up nearly 42% of admissions in 1997–98, compared with nearly 41% in 1996–97.

7.5 BEDS AVAILABLE AT HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	Number of beds(a)		
Type of institution	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Public units(b)			
General hospitals	19 017	18 157	17 765
Nursing homes	2 149	2 101	1 933
Other institutions(c)	2 371	2 238	2 268
Private units(d)			
General hospitals	5 987	6 110	6 171
Nursing homes	27 103	27 124	27 096

(a) Beds are based on average available beds over the year for public units and number of licensed beds for private units. (b) Includes associated third schedule hospitals (public hospitals and homes run by charitable and religious organisations). (c) Consists primarily of units for the care of mental health patients. (d) Includes private institutions primarily for the care of mental health patients.

Source: NSW Health Department.

Immunisation

Immunisation is recommended for all Australian children as a protection against childhood diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps, tetanus and whooping cough. Results from the 1995 Children's Immunisation Survey showed that, for most conditions covered by the National Health and Medical Research Council's Standard Childhood Vaccination Schedule (August 1994), the proportion of NSW children aged 6 years and under who were fully immunised was relatively high at younger ages but declined among older children.

The proportion of fully immunised children differed markedly across the conditions covered by the Schedule. While 83% of children were fully protected against polio, only 69% of those in the same age group were fully immunised against diphtheria and tetanus and 62% against whooping cough. A further 23% and 30% respectively were partially immunised against the latter two diseases (i.e. they had received less than the number of vaccinations recommended for their age). Of children in the 1–6 years age group, 92% were immunised against measles and 89% against mumps. The low proportion of children (53%) fully or partially immunised against HIB (haemophilis influenzae type B) reflects the recent inclusion (April 1993) of the vaccine in the Schedule.

For other types of vaccinations, of children aged 0–14 years, the rate was much lower. Just over one-fifth of children in this age group had tetanus only (22%) and hepatitis B (23%) vaccinations.

7.6 IMMUNISATION STATUS(a) OF CHILDREN(b)—1995

Type of immunisation	Fully immunised	Partially immunised	Not immunised	Not known whether immunised	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Diphtheria/tetanus	68.9	23.1	1.4	6.6	100.0
Whooping cough	62.0	29.5	1.8	6.7	100.0
Polio	82.8	10.0	1.3	5.9	100.0
HIB	47.6	5.4	31.7	15.4	100.0
Measles(c)	91.8	. .	5.5	2.7	100.0
Mumps(c)	89.2	. .	7.5	3.3	100.0
Rubella(c)	74.3	. .	20.1	5.6	100.0

(a) Based on the number of vaccinations received compared with levels recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council. Children who have received the recommended number of vaccinations for their age are classified as fully immunised; those who had received some, but less than the number recommended for their age are classified as partly immunised. (b) Aged 6 years and under. (c) Excludes children aged less than 1 year.

Source: ABS, Children's Immunisation Survey, State and Territory Data.

Medications, vitamins and herbal preparations

The National Health Survey conducted in 1995 collected information on whether people had recently used medications. Medications included any medicine, vitamin/mineral preparation or herbal/natural preparation used for health or medical reasons.

Women were more likely to have taken vitamin/mineral based preparations than men, with 93,300 women reporting usage compared to 65,000 men. This was also the case for herbal/ natural preparations, with 37,200 women reporting usage compared to 19,800 men. Men were more likely not to use medications of any kind, with 111,300 men reporting that they did not use medications, compared to 82,800 women.

7.7 TYPE OF MEDICATION USED IN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW(a)

	Rate per 1,000 population(a)	
Type of medication	Females	Males
Vitamins or minerals	30.3	21.4
Herbal or natural medications	12.1	6.5
Arthritis drugs	5.4	4.0
Allergy medications	2.6	1.9
Asthma medications	7.9	7.8
Diabetes medications	1.4	1.4
Heart and blood pressure medications	12.0	10.7
Fluid/diuretic medications	5.5	2.7
Serum lipid reducing agents	2.3	2.4
Analgesic medications	27.1	22.0
Psycholeptic medications	2.4	1.6
Medications for anxiety, depression, nervous conditions	2.1	1.6
Other medications		
Cough/cold medications	5.1	5.2
Skin ointments and creams	9.6	8.2
Stomach medications	4.6	4.4
Laxatives	1.0	0.5
Other medications, n.e.c.	24.6	15.1
Not known/not stated	* 0.2	0.3
Did not use medications	26.9	36.6
Total(b)	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population. (b) Persons may report more than one type of action and therefore components do not add to totals shown.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

Women's health services

In line with the National Women's Health Policy, the NSW Government has developed a network of health services to meet the needs of women. There are specialist women's centres located throughout metropolitan and rural NSW and in major NSW hospital campuses. Community based health services also provide a range of services including support for mothers, families and babies and advice on health matters for older women. Women's health centres are community based services funded by the NSW Health Department to provide a range of clinical, counselling, health promotion and education programs for women. These programs include medical services, counselling services, healthy eating programs, antenatal classes, domestic violence groups and telephone information and referral.

In 1998 over 85,000 babies were born in NSW, making maternity service provision a high priority for the NSW Health Department. Pregnancy and birth in NSW are not a major health hazard for most women, however babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women do experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates (see Health Status).

Breast and cervical cancer screening

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is responsible for the most cancer deaths. Data from the NSW Central Cancer Registry shows that of the 11,783 new cases of cancer in women for 1996, 29% or 3,391 were breast cancer. The incidence rate was 97 per 100,000 females, with women having a 1 in 12 chance of developing breast cancer over their lifetime. In 1996 there were 329 new cases of cervical cancer, an incidence rate of 10 per 100,000 females.

Regular screening allows for early detection of these diseases. In the 1995 National Health Survey information was obtained from women aged 18 years and over about actions taken in relation to screening procedures. Just over two-thirds of women examined their own breasts for lumps and a similar proportion reported having a breast examination by a doctor or nurse. A much lower proportion (38%) had had a mammogram. Some 82% of women had had a pap smear for the detection of cervical cancer. About 15% of women aged 18 years and over had had an hysterectomy.

7.8 BREAST CANCER SCREENING TECHNIQUES USED(a)—1995

	Age group (years)					
	18–39	40–49	50–64	65–74	75 and over	Total
Breast examination and mammogram status	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether ever had a mammogram						
Has had a mammogram	14.3	49.9	72.9	56.7	32.9	37.5
Has not had a mammogram	64.4	32.6	16.8	29.7	43.6	44.7
Not stated	2.6	5.5	4.3	*4.2	**1.4	3.5
Has not heard of mammogram	18.7	12.0	6.0	9.3	22.1	14.3
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Whether ever had a breast examination						
Has had a breast examination	57.2	80.2	84.3	75.8	56.1	68.4
Has not had a breast examination	42.4	17.7	14.0	21.4	40.5	30.1
Not stated	*0.4	*2.2	*1.7	*2.8	*3.4	1.4
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Whether regularly examines own breasts						
Has examined own breasts	61.7	71.8	80.8	63.9	47.6	66.5
Has not examined own breasts	37.6	26.0	17.2	34.2	46.1	31.8
Not stated	*0.7	*2.2	*2.0	*1.9	*6.3	1.7
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Whether ever diagnosed with breast cancer						
Has been diagnosed as having breast cancer	**0.5	3.6	**2.4	5.0	**5.1	2.2
Has not been diagnosed as having breast cancer	98.5	92.2	92.8	90.9	88.4	94.8
Not stated	**0.9	4.1	4.8	**4.1	**6.5	2.9
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(a) Women aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

7.9 PAP SMEAR TESTING AND HYSTERECTOMY STATUS(a)—1995

	Age group (years)						
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether ever had a pap smear test							
Has had a pap smear test	58.7	87.4	91.5	90.9	87.9	67.7	81.5
Has not had a pap smear test	27.1	5.4	3.6	3.4	**1.6	19.4	9.7
Not stated	5.9	*2.0	3.0	*2.6	*3.9	**0.5	2.8
Has not heard of pap smear test	8.3	5.1	*2.0	3.1	6.6	12.4	6.0
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Whether ever had a hysterectomy							
Has had a hysterectomy	**1.2	**1.0	11.1	26.4	26.1	30.4	15.0
Has not had a hysterectomy	97.3	97.6	85.8	69.2	68.7	63.8	81.6
Not stated	**1.6	**1.5	3.1	4.4	5.3	5.8	3.4
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(a) Women aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

Health status

A National Health Survey was conducted by the ABS during the 12 month period January 1995 to January 1996. Information from the Survey describes the health status of Australians; use of health services and facilities; health related lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption and exercise; and demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Most people (83%) in NSW aged 15 years and over reported that their health was good or excellent, while 13% reported their health was fair and only 4% reported poor health.

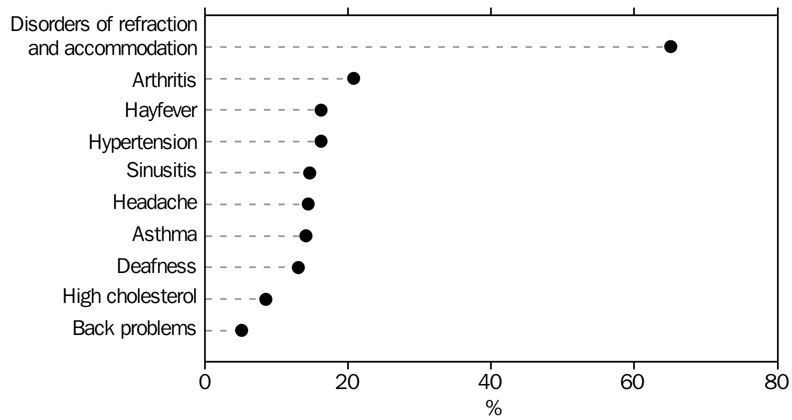
Recent conditions

Of the NSW population, 68% (nearly 4.2 million people) reported experiencing one or more illnesses or injuries during the two weeks prior to interview. The most frequently reported condition was headache (due to unspecified or trivial cause), affecting 13% of the population. Other frequently reported recent conditions included hypertension (9%), asthma (6%) and the common cold (5%).

Long-term conditions

Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation (including long and short sight) were the most frequently reported long term conditions affecting 65% of the population or nearly 3 million people. Other frequently reported long-term conditions included arthritis (21%), hayfever (16%) and hypertension (16%). Long-term conditions were those which had lasted or were expected to last for at least six months.

7.10 PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED LONG-TERM CONDITIONS—1995



Cardiovascular and related conditions

Hypertension was the most common, but not the only cardiovascular or related condition reported in the 1995 National Health Survey. Overall 23% of people in NSW reported one or more such conditions. Nearly 7% reported other diseases of the circulatory system (such as atherosclerosis and stroke), 4% heart disease and 3% ill-defined signs and symptoms of heart conditions.

Infectious diseases

In NSW, 71 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 365 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified in the 1997–98 year. During this period there was a substantial increase in notifications of whooping cough and gonorrhoea and reductions in the notifications of arbovirus and rubella.

7.11 SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, New Notifications(a)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Condition	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
AIDS	520	493	424	234	71
Arbovirus	420	504	1 189	1 830	529
Gonorrhoea	381	397	483	592	809
Hepatitis A—acute	548	610	889	1 307	1 260
Hepatitis B—unspecified	4 381	5 020	4 779	4 022	4 231
Hepatitis C—unspecified	8 328	9 315	8 435	8 530	9 688
HIV infection	472	461	409	410	365
Measles	2 357	1 559	334	188	243
Pertussis (whooping cough)	2 039	1 241	1 263	1 992	4 398
Rubella	1 060	368	2 547	345	88
Salmonella infection	1 073	1 236	1 277	1 510	1 708
Syphilis	981	990	832	660	563

(a) All data subject to change due to late reports or changes in case classification.

Source: NSW Health Department.

Diabetes

The prevalence of diabetes mellitus in NSW in 1995 was 21.3 per 1,000 of the population. This data related to people who had been diagnosed with diabetes at some time during their lives. The rate for non-insulin dependent diabetes was 8.9 per 1,000 and for insulin dependent diabetes it was 4.3 per 1,000. There were also people with other types of diabetes mellitus or who did not know what type they had. This group had a prevalence rate of 8.2 per 1,000 of the population.

Injuries

Information about current injuries and injury-related conditions was obtained from the National Health Survey. Fourteen per cent of people (863,000) in NSW reported that they had one or both conditions.

Nearly 5% of people had one or more current injuries. Of these people, nearly one-third (32%) reported dislocations, sprains and strains. Bruising and crushing, and burns and scalds were both reported by 11% of people with a current injury.

Just over 9% of people had one or more injury-related conditions. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue affected two-thirds of these people. Arthritis was the most significant of these conditions affecting 17% of people. Complete or partial deafness was reported by 15% of people with an injury-related condition.

The main causes of injury which had occurred within the last month were falls (34% of injuries) and hitting or being hit by something (24%). Females were more likely suffer an injury by falling (42%) while males were more likely to be injured by hitting or being hit by something (37%).

Just over one-third of people (35%) reported that the most recent injury causing accident occurred while they were participating in sport and other recreational activities. The proportion for men was 38% and for women it was 32%.

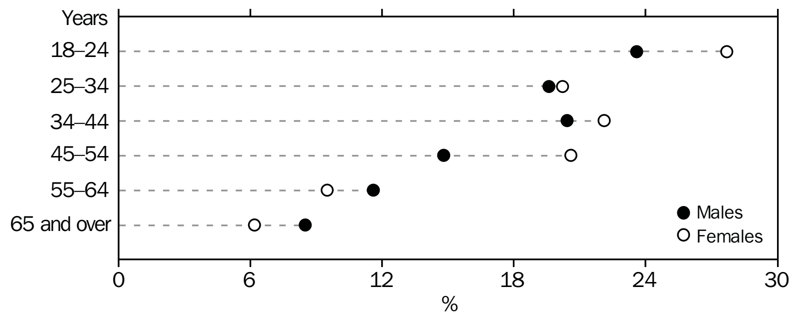
Mental health and wellbeing

Between May and August 1997 ABS undertook a Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Australians aged 18 years and over. The survey used an interview procedure and is not equivalent to clinical diagnoses. As such the overall prevalence rates presented may underestimate the extent of mental disorders in the people of NSW.

Mental disorders

The prevalence of mental disorders relates to any occurrence of selected disorders during the 12 months prior to the survey. Some 17% (800,000) of people in NSW aged 18 years and over had a mental disorder during this period. Young adults aged 18–24 years had the highest prevalence (26%), which then declined steadily with age to 7% of those aged 65 years and over. Women had higher prevalence rates of mental disorders for age groups up to 54 years. For the 55 years and over age group men had a higher rate of mental disorder.

7.12 PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDER(a), By Age Group—1995



(a) Mental disorders from the major groups: anxiety, affective and substance abuse disorders.
Source: Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, New South Wales, 1995 (Cat. no. 4326.1.40.001).

The type of mental disorder varied between men and women. Women were more likely to have experienced anxiety disorders (13% compared with 7% of men) and affective disorders (7% compared with 4%). Men were twice as likely as women to have substance abuse disorders (10% compared with 5%).

Health risk factors

Smoking

In the period between the 1989–90 and 1995 National Health Surveys, there was a decrease in the proportion of people in NSW who smoked and an increase in the proportion of ex-smokers. In 1995, 23% of the population aged 18 years and over smoked, compared with 29% in 1989–90. Conversely, the proportion of ex-smokers had increased from 23% to 26% in the same period.

Smoking was most prevalent among young people and decreased with age. Among those aged 18–24 years, 31% smoked compared with 12% of people aged 65 years and over. Smoking was also more prevalent among men than women, 27% of men and 20% of women. Half of the NSW population (51%) reported that they have never smoked.

Alcohol consumption

In 1995 an estimated 53% of the NSW adult population reported consuming alcohol during the week prior to interview. This was lower than 1989–90 when 62% reported consuming alcohol. About three out of five men and two out of five women aged 18 years and over in NSW reported drinking alcohol. Most drinkers (84%) consumed alcohol at low level while 6% reported drinking at a high level.

Body mass index

Body mass index (BMI) is a composite measure of bodyweight in relation to height. It categorises people into four groups: underweight, acceptable weight, overweight and obese. Based on self reported height and weight, 42% of the NSW population aged 18 years and over had a BMI in the acceptable range and 29% were overweight. An estimated 11% of people were in the obese range. A far higher proportion of men (49%) than women (32%) were classified as overweight or obese and the proportion of women who were underweight (14%) was three times higher than that of men (5%). The proportion of overweight and obese people peaked in the 45–64 years age group, where they were over half (51%) of people in this age group.

Sun protection

The high incidence of skin cancer in Australia is related to the high year-round exposure to ultraviolet light and a predominantly fair-skinned population. Use of shade, clothing and topical sunscreens are suggested as a means of effective protection against the possible development of skin cancer.

In 1995, an estimated 82% of people in NSW reported usually using sunscreen. This was a substantial increase on the 56% of people who reported using a sunscreen in 1989–90.

7.13 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, By Age(a) and Sex—1995

	Age group (years)							
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65 and over	Males	Females	Persons
Health risk factors	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol status								
Did not consume alcohol	45.6	44.0	45.3	45.4	56.7	37.0	56.7	47.0
Alcohol consumers by risk level								
Low	44.7	46.6	47.7	45.0	36.5	52.1	37.0	44.4
Medium	6.6	5.2	4.5	6.7	4.3	6.0	5.0	5.5
High	3.2	4.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	4.9	1.3	3.1
Total	*54.4*	*56.0*	*54.6*	*54.6*	*43.3*	*63.0*	*43.3*	*53.0*
Smoker status								
Smoker	30.5	29.5	24.7	21.3	11.5	27.1	19.8	23.4
Ex-smoker	9.5	20.5	26.7	31.9	35.2	31.4	20.5	25.9
Never smoked	60.0	49.9	48.7	46.8	53.3	41.6	59.7	50.8
Quetelet body mass index								
Underweight	17.9	11.2	7.5	4.5	10.3	4.5	13.8	9.2
Acceptable weight	48.0	44.3	44.4	35.5	40.2	40.6	42.8	41.7
Overweight	18.6	26.3	29.9	35.7	28.7	37.4	21.0	29.1
Obese	4.6	9.6	11.1	15.4	9.6	11.2	10.8	11.0
Not stated/not known	10.9	8.6	7.1	8.9	11.2	6.2	11.6	9.0
Physical activity index								
Did no exercise	29.2	30.0	36.0	38.5	45.4	34.5	37.5	36.0
Low exercise level	31.5	35.4	34.7	31.9	26.3	28.4	35.8	32.2
Medium exercise level	18.2	17.1	16.0	16.8	15.6	17.2	16.2	16.7
High exercise level	21.1	17.5	13.4	12.8	12.7	19.8	10.5	15.1
Whether has taken any measures to protect self from sun in last month								
Yes	84.8	83.3	83.6	80.9	78.0	81.5	82.5	82.0
No	13.8	15.2	14.3	16.8	16.4	16.7	14.3	15.5
Not exposed to sun	*1.4	1.5	2.0	2.3	5.6	1.8	3.2	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

Nutrition

Food and nutrition have long been recognised as important contributors to health. In 1995 the ABS conducted a National Nutrition Survey which collected information from people about these issues. A classification of food and beverages was developed for the Survey and comparisons should not be made with other similar classifications.

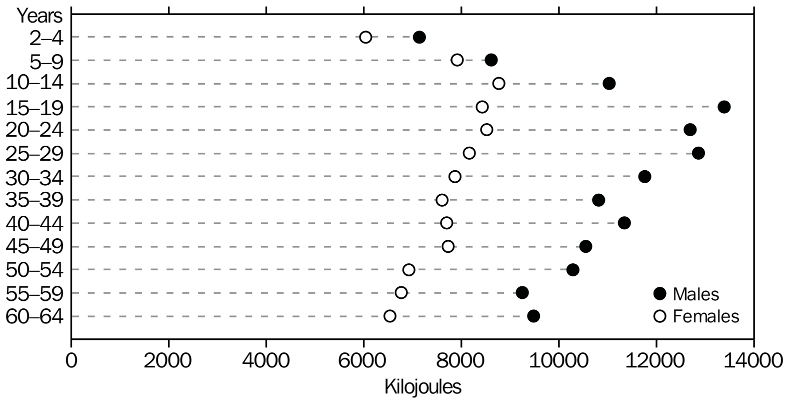
Energy intake

The type and quantity of food we eat determines our daily energy intake. In the National Nutrition Survey, average daily energy intake was based on one day's food and beverage intake only.

Average daily energy intake by people in NSW varied between males and females and between age groups. Among males it increased sharply to a peak of 13,675 kJ for adolescent boys aged 16–18 years and then declined with age. Adult males aged 19 years and over averaged 10,860 kJ per day and males over 65 years of age averaged 8,263 kJ. Average daily energy intake by females also peaked among the younger age groups at around 8,700 kJ, but the difference between age groups was not as great as for males. Adult women averaged 7,437 kJ per day and those over 65 years averaged 6,298 kJ per day.

Just over one-fifth (21%) of total energy intake was from cereals and cereal products and 15% was from cereal based products. Meat, poultry and game products contributed another 14% of total energy intake and milk products and dishes, 10%.

7.14 AVERAGE ENERGY INTAKE, By Age Group—1995



Source: ABS, unpublished data, National Nutrition Survey, 1995.

Disability

In the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers people were identified as having a disability if they had one or more restrictions which had lasted, or were likely to last, for six months or more. Specific restrictions were defined as being core activity restrictions, relating to communication, mobility and self care, or schooling and employment restrictions. Within core activity restrictions, restriction was defined as being profound/severe, moderate or mild.

In 1998 it was estimated that 1,221,300 people (19% of the NSW population) had a disability. There were 614,900 males and 606,500 females. Of these, 88% had a specific restriction, 44% had a schooling or employment restriction and one-third had a profound or severe restriction. The rates for disability increased with age and over half of those aged 65 years or more had a disability.

7.15 DISABILITY STATUS FOR ALL PERSONS, By Age

	Age group (years)							
	0–14	15–24	25–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over	Total
Disability status	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Core activity restriction								
Profound/Severe(a)	45.3	17.0	52.6	47.4	47.6	50.7	124.5	385.1
Moderate(a)	n.p.	*6.9	38.8	47.4	41.8	44.8	33.2	218.6
Mild(a)	12.9	19.7	72.6	46.6	75.1	77.6	61.5	366.0
Schooling or employment restriction(b)	53.0	45.2	172.2	134.1	131.1	. .	. .	535.6
All with specific restrictions(c)	73.6	56.3	205.9	162.5	178.0	173.2	219.3	1 068.8
All with disability(d)	86.8	70.7	242.5	187.2	199.5	202.8	231.7	1 221.2
No disability	1 231.0	811.4	1 701.5	635.3	354.6	256.4	114.3	5 104.5
Total	**1 317.9**	**882.1**	**1 944.2**	**822.5**	**554.1**	**459.0**	**346.1**	**6 325.9**

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care. (b) Includes those who also have a core activity restriction. (c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Disabling conditions

The conditions most frequently reported by people in NSW with a disability were arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, 412,500 people (34%); mental and behavioural disorders, including downs syndrome and depression, 180,700 (15%); diseases of the circulatory system, 128,900 (11%); and disorders of the ear and mastoid process, 92,700 people (8%). Nearly 85% of people reported having a physical disability as their main disabling condition, with the remainder reporting a mental disorder as their main disabling condition.

7.16 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, Main Condition, By Disability Status

Type of condition	Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction '000	Moderate core activity(a) restriction '000	Mild core activity(a) restriction '000	Schooling or employ–ment restriction '000	Total with specific restrictions(b) '000	Total with disability(c) '000
Physical condition						
Cancer/lymphomas/leukaemias	*7.0	*4.0	*5.8	*9.8	18.9	21.6
Endocrine/nutritional/metabolic disorders	*4.8	*4.1	11.5	11.2	25.3	26.9
Diseases of the nervous system(d)	29.2	*7.8	*8.1	34.9	50.0	56.1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	17.2	**1.5	13.7	*7.7	33.7	39.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	*9.0	*4.7	47.2	22.2	66.6	92.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	47.5	20.3	42.7	33.4	113.9	128.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	20.3	*9.5	32.0	27.4	68.4	80.6
Diseases of the digestive system	*5.5	*5.5	*6.2	*7.0	17.7	20.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue	112.8	114.7	114.8	201.7	373.9	412.5
Congenital/perinatal disorders(e)	*4.2	*2.2	*3.7	*6.2	10.9	12.3
Injury/poisoning/other external causes	20.4	16.4	25.6	41.0	73.3	86.3
Other physical conditions(f)	25.0	18.7	32.6	43.1	84.1	96.0
Total	*293.2*	*201.8*	*333.8*	*432.3*	*908.1*	*1040.7*
Mental and behavioural disorders(g)	91.9	16.8	32.3	103.2	160.7	180.7
Total	**385.1**	**218.6**	**366.1**	**535.5**	**1 068.8**	**1 221.3**

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care. (b) Total may be less than the sum of components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (c) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction. (d) Excluding Alzheimer's disease. (e) Excluding Down's syndrome. (f) Includes infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the blood forming organs, skin conditions, genito-urinary diseases, symptoms and signs n.e.c. (g) Includes depression.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Help and support

Among people with a specific restriction, 637,100 required assistance with at least one activity. There were 612,300 people who received assistance and 418,800 who had their needs fully met. There were a further 24,800 people who reported having unmet needs. Of those that required assistance, people with a profound core restriction were less likely to have their needs fully met (58%) than those with a mild core restriction (78%).

7.17 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY(a), Disability Status, By Assistance Needed and Received

Disability status	Profound core activity(b) restriction '000	Severe core activity(b) restriction '000	Moderate core activity(b) restriction '000	Mild core activity(b) restriction '000	Schooling or employment restriction '000	All with specific restrictions(c) '000	All with disability(d) '000
Activities for which assistance needed							
Self care	85.7	89.4	. .	. .	105.7	175.1	175.1
Mobility	110.4	129.1	. .	. .	126.1	239.6	239.6
Health care	86.4	94.3	64.1	47.0	157.1	300.4	303.3
Transport	87.1	102.3	44.0	40.6	139.1	279.0	285.7
Meal preparation	57.8	32.4	10.5	*3.7	49.9	104.4	104.4
All persons needing assistance with at least one activity(e)	*127.5*	*189.6*	*148.6*	*145.7*	*342.7*	*637.1*	*659.7*
Activities for which assistance received							
Self care	80.4	81.0	. .	. .	97.5	161.4	161.4
Mobility	106.0	118.7	. .	. .	119.0	224.6	224.6
Health care	83.7	86.7	59.1	41.9	142.8	278.7	281.6
Transport	84.3	97.4	41.8	32.9	129.4	259.9	265.2
Meal preparation	56.4	29.7	10.5	*3.7	47.2	100.2	100.2
All persons receiving assistance with at least one activity(e)	*125.1*	*184.0*	*143.1*	*137.2*	*327.0*	*612.3*	*632.3*
Extent to which need for assistance met							
Fully	73.4	114.8	97.6	113.6	215.3	418.8	436.6
Partly	51.7	69.2	45.5	23.5	111.7	193.6	195.7
Not at all	**2.4	*5.6	*5.4	*8.6	15.7	24.8	27.5
Assistance not needed(f)	—	n.p.	69.0	219.3	192.8	363.1	492.3
Total	**127.5**	**191.1**	**217.6**	**365.1**	**535.5**	**1 000.2**	**1 152.0**

(a) Living in households only. (b) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care. (c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction. (e) Total may be less than the sum of components as persons may need or receive assistance with more than one activity. (f) People may have a severe core activity restriction but not need help, if they have difficulty communicating with family and friends.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Recent and long-term conditions

Information from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey conducted in 1994 showed that, in NSW, 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported experiencing an illness during the two weeks prior to interview. The most frequently reported recent illness was diseases of the respiratory system (37%). While the most common long-term conditions were asthma (16%) and ear or hearing problems (11%). Other long-term conditions included high blood pressure (7%) and chest (7%), skin (6%) and heart (6%) problems.

Health actions

An estimated 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW took a health related action in the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common actions taken were: use of medication (by 77% of those who took a health related action); consulting a doctor (44%); and reduced daily activities (33%).

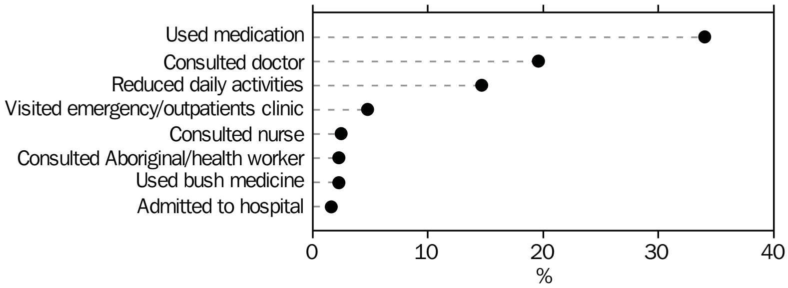
The majority (86%) of people considered themselves to be in good, very good or excellent health, with only 14% of the population describing their health as fair or poor.

7.18 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Self Assessed Health Status—1994

	Age group (years)						
Self assessed health status	0–14	15–24	25–44	45 and over	Males	Females	Persons
	PROPORTION (%)						
Excellent	36.2	26.1	13.1	11.3	25.9	23.3	24.6
Very good	38.1	32.8	27.2	14.2	31.3	30.6	31.0
Good	22.8	34.0	37.7	29.5	27.2	33.0	30.1
Fair or poor	3.0	7.1	22.0	43.8	15.3	13.1	14.2
Not stated	**0.0	**0.0	**0.0	**1.2	**0.3	**0.0	**0.2
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
	NUMBER ('000)						
Total	31.7	16.2	22.5	10.1	40.4	40.2	80.5

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1).

7.19 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Type of Health Related Action Taken(a)—1994



(a) People may have taken more than one type of action.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1).

Maternal health

In 1998 over 3,000 babies born in NSW were identified as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This represents 3.5% of all births in NSW.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates than non-Indigenous babies[1]. Data for 1994–96 shows the perinatal mortality rate for babies of Indigenous mothers to be 16.3, compared to 8.4 for babies of non-Indigenous mothers. Babies born to Indigenous mothers are also more likely to be of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams), than those born to non-Indigenous mothers. There are a number of reasons for babies to be born with low birth weights, including the size and age of the mother, dietary intake of the mother and premature birth of the baby. In 1994–96, 11% of babies born to Indigenous mothers were of low birthweight, compared to 6% of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers.

7.20 PERINATAL MORTALITY—1994–96

	Stillbirths		Neonatal mortality		Perinatal mortality(a)	
	no.	rate(b)	no.	rate(b)	no.	rate(b)
Babies of Indigenous mothers	55	10.9	27	5.4	82	16.3
Babies of non-Indigenous mothers	1507	5.9	645	2.5	2152	8.4

(a) Perinatal deaths include stillbirths and neonatal deaths. (b) Rate per 1000 total births

Source: The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, (Cat. no. 4704.0).

Indigenous women also have babies at much younger ages than non-Indigenous women. In the period 1994–96, 21% of Indigenous mothers were aged under 20 years, compared to 5% of non-Indigenous mothers. Only 5% of Indigenous mothers were aged over 34 years, compared to 14% of non-Indigenous mothers.

Occupational Health and Safety

WorkCover Authority

The WorkCover Authority of NSW is a self-funded Government agency which operates under the *WorkCover Administration Act 1989*. The Authority's functions are to prevent work related injury and illness and their resulting social and economic impact, by improving health and safety in the workplace, rehabilitating injured workers and compensating injured workers and their dependants.

Employment injuries

In 1996–97 workers compensation statistics for NSW, compiled by the WorkCover Authority, recorded 60,109 employment injuries. Of these, 44,654 were workplace injuries, 11,394 occupational diseases, 4,055 non-workplace injuries (such as commuting accidents, road traffic accidents) and there were six that were not classified.

1 There are a number of deficiencies in the data available. Due to the uncertainty of both indigenous births and indigenous deaths coverage, these rates can only be used to give an indication of the incidence of infant deaths.

The number and incidence (number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners) of employment injuries declined by 4.0% between 1995–96 and 1996–97. In the same period workplace injuries increased by 4.7% and occupational disease claims dropped by nearly 30%. The decrease in recorded employment injuries was mainly due to a reduction in deafness claims.

The non-building construction industry had the highest incidence of employment injuries (105.8) followed by the storage industry (102.3). The trade assistants and factory hands occupation group had the highest incidence of employment injuries (82.8), followed by labourers working in construction and mining industries (80.8).

During 1996–97, 173 fatalities were reported to insurers. Of these, 59 resulted from workplace injuries, 69 from non-workplace injuries and 45 from occupational diseases.

The total gross incurred cost of employment injuries was $864 million in 1996–97, a decrease of 1.9% compared to the previous year.

Workplace injuries

The highest proportion of workplace injuries in NSW reported during 1996–97 was for sprains and strains to the back (30%), followed by sprains and strains to limbs (19%) and open and superficial wounds (14%). People aged 55–59 years had the highest incidence of workplace injury (23.8 per 1,000 wage and salary earners). Eighteen per cent of workplace injuries resulted in permanent disability.

7.21 RATE OF INJURIES/DISEASES—1996–97

Industry	Incidence per 1,000 workers
Agriculture	55.3
Mining	59.3
including—	
Coal mining	55.0
Manufacturing	36.6
including—	
Food, beverages and tobacco	47.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	47.3
Paper, printing and publishing	18.8
Wood and furniture	51.9
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	21.3
Non-metallic mineral products	49.2
Basic metal products	38.7
Fabricated metal products	46.9
Transport equipment	63.6
Electricity, gas and water	29.2
Construction	49.4
including—	
Building construction	42.0
Non-building construction	105.8
Special trade construction	42.5
Wholesale trade	18.6
Retail trade	16.9
Transport and storage	46.3
Finance, property and business services	12.0
Public administration	52.2
Community services	19.0
Recreation, personal and other services	23.8
Total	**26.2**

Source: WorkCover Authority.

Occupational disease

In 1996–97, in NSW, 11,394 cases of occupational diseases were reported representing 19% of all employment injuries. This gives an incidence rate of 5.0. Industrial deafness was the most prevalent (52%), followed by mental disorders including stress (14%), occupational overuse syndrome (10%) and hernia (8%). Approximately 60% of occupational disease cases resulted in permanent disability and the majority of these (87%) were deafness.

7.22 NEW CASES OF INJURIES AND DISEASES REPORTED—1996–97

Type	Number
Fractures and dislocations	5 114
Sprains and strains	27 610
comprising—	
Back	13 193
Limbs	8 615
Neck and shoulder	3 303
Other	2 499
Open and superficial wounds	6 252
Contusions and crushing	3 803
Burns	987
Industrial deafness	5 979
Overuse syndrome	1 140
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	1 587
Hernia	954

Source: WorkCover Authority.

Causes of death

The four most significant causes of death in 1997, at the highest classification level, were diseases of the circulatory system (42% of deaths of NSW residents), neoplasms (mainly cancer) (26%), diseases of the respiratory system (11%) and accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (6%).

Since the mid 1960s the death rate from circulatory system diseases in Australia has been declining. For people aged 65 years and over in NSW, the proportion of deaths fell from 63% in 1973 to 47% in 1997. This decline has been attributed to increasing community awareness of lifestyle associated factors such as smoking, cholesterol levels, exercise and improved medical care. In contrast, deaths from neoplasms (mainly cancer) have increased steadily, with the proportion of deaths for people aged 65 years and over rising from 14% in 1973 to 24% in 1997. Neoplasms (mainly cancer) was the major cause for the 35–54 year age group (37%). Accidents, poisonings and violence were the predominant cause of death (60%) in the 20–29 year age group.

At a more detailed level, breast cancer was the leading cause of death from cancer for women in 1997, resulting in 901 deaths or 17% of female cancer deaths. This was followed by lung cancer (673 deaths or 13%). Over half of the breast cancer deaths occurred in women aged 60–84 years (491 deaths). Among men, the leading cause of cancer death was lung cancer, with 1,577 deaths or 23% of male cancer deaths. This was followed by prostate cancer, with 857 deaths (13%).

Suicide accounted for 222 female deaths and motor vehicle traffic accidents for 174, much less than the number of deaths for men (713 and 374 respectively). Among men aged 15–24 years, motor vehicle traffic accidents accounted for 106 deaths and suicide for 138 deaths, together making up more than half (53%) of all deaths in this age group.

7.23 CAUSES OF DEATH—1997

Cause of death	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Infectious and parasitic diseases	345	252	597
Neoplasms			
Malignant neoplasms			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1 828	1 406	3 234
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1 577	673	2 250
Melanoma of skin	239	121	360
Breast	6	901	907
Uterus and ovary	. .	464	464
Prostate	857	. .	857
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	658	532	1 190
Other	1 540	1 020	2 560
Total malignant neoplasms	*6 705*	*5 117*	*11 822*
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	99	93	192
Total neoplasms	*6 804*	*5 210*	*12 014*
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders			
Diabetes mellitus	343	347	690
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	3	4	7
Other	163	192	355
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	*509*	*543*	*1 052*
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	57	76	133
Mental disorders	586	578	1 164
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	468	518	986
Diseases of the circulatory system			
Ischaemic heart disease	5 488	4 984	10 472
Cerebrovascular disease	1 747	2 738	4 485
Other	1 913	2 255	4 168
Total diseases of the circulatory system	*9 148*	*9 977*	*19 125*
Diseases of the respiratory system			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1 417	990	2 407
Other	1 143	1 263	2 406
Total diseases of the respiratory system	*2 560*	*2 253*	*4 813*
Diseases of the digestive system			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	293	109	402
Other	413	575	988
Total diseases of the digestive system	*706*	*684*	*1 390*
Diseases of the genitourinary system			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	266	309	575
Other	123	184	307
Total diseases of the genitourinary system	*389*	*493*	*882*
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	. .	6	6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	37	43	80
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	66	162	228
Congenital anomalies	126	114	240
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	117	121	238
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	69	61	130
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	374	174	548
Other accidents	590	377	967
Suicide	713	222	935
Homicide	82	31	113
Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	*1 759*	*804*	*2 563*
All causes	**23 746**	**21 895**	**45 641**

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Causes of Death, 1997.

Causes of infant deaths

Infant mortality is defined as deaths of children aged less than one year. Perinatal conditions were the leading cause of infant deaths in NSW in each of the 5 year periods between 1982–86 and 1992–96. Perinatal conditions are those that originate during pregnancy or the neonatal period (first 28 days of life) even though death may occur later. The annual average number of infant deaths due to perinatal conditions over the 5 year period from 1992 to 1996 was 265 per year, nearly half (47%) of all infant deaths in the period.

Congenital anomalies was the second highest cause of infant deaths with an average of 149 per year in the period 1992–96. The number of deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) declined from an average 174 per year in the period 1982–86 to 78 per year in the period 1992–96.

7.24 LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS, Annual Average Number(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	1982–86	1987–91	1992–96
Congenital anomalies (745–759)	220	180	149
Perinatal conditions (760–779)	325	311	265
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	176	167	80
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes) (E800–E999)	18	13	13
Other causes	65	51	50
Total	**804**	**723**	**558**

(a) Annual averages over 5 year periods. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia, 1982–96 (Cat. no. 4398.0).

Causes of child deaths

Child deaths refers to deaths among persons aged 1–4 years. External causes (accidents, poisoning and violence) rather than illness were the leading cause of death among children in NSW. External causes accounted for an average of 47 child deaths per year in the period 1992–96, 60 per year in the period 1987–91 and 78 per year in the period 1982–86.

Where death was due to external causes, drowning and submersion were the cause of an average 12 child deaths per year in the period 1992–96. Motor vehicle traffic accidents were the cause of 11 child deaths per year in the same period.

7.25 LEADING CAUSES OF CHILD DEATHS, Annual Average Number(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	1982–86	1987–91	1992–96
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001–139)	5	5	3
Neoplasms (140–239)	19	12	18
Diseases of the nervous system (320–389)	11	11	13
Diseases of the respiratory system (460–519)	7	5	5
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	22	21	18
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	7	6	7
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes) (E800–999)	78	60	47
Other causes	12	10	8
Total	**161**	**129**	**121**

(a) Numbers averaged over 5 year period. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia, 1982–96 (Cat. no. 4398.0).

Firearms death

Information on firearms death is derived from data on registered deaths maintained by the Registrars-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the States and Territories. For the period between 1995 and 1997, 429 firearm deaths were recorded. Nearly 77% of the firearm deaths were suicides, 20% were homicides and 2% resulted from the accidental discharge of a firearm. Firearm deaths involving legal intervention accounted for 1% of all firearm deaths.

7.26 TYPE OF FIREARM DEATH

	1995	1996	1997
Accidental	4	n.p.	3
Suicide	115	106	107
Homicide	28	33	25
Legal Intervention	0	0	5
Undetermined	0	n.p.	0
Total	**147**	**142**	**140**

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Firearms Death.

Publications related to Health

NSW

Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1)

Disability, Ageing and Carers Tables, New South Wales, 1998, Summary (Cat. no. 4430.1.40.001)

Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, New South Wales, 1995 (Cat. no. 4326.1.40.001)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1)

Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, New South Wales, 1993 (Cat. no. 6301.1)

Australia

Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia (Cat. no. 4306.0)

Australian Hospital Statistics, 1997–98, Australia (Cat. no. 8906.0)

Australian Social Trends, 1999 (Cat. no. 4102.0)

Australia's Children: Their Health and Wellbeing, 1998 (Cat. no. 8917.0)

Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)

Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia, 1982–1996 (Cat. no. 4398.0)

Children's Health Screening, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4337.0)

Children's Immunisation, Australia, April 1995 (Cat. no. 4352.0)

Deaths Due to Diseases and Cancers of the Respiratory System, Australia (Cat. no. 3314.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 4430.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers: User Guide, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 4431.0)

Health in Rural and Remote Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8919.0)

Health Insurance Survey, Australia, June 1998 (Cat. no. 4335.0)

How Australians Measure Up (Cat. no. 4359.0)

Firearms Deaths, Australia, 1980–1995 (Cat. no. 4397.0)

Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4326.0)

National Health Survey: User's Guide, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4363.0)

National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4364.0)

National Health Survey: Summary Results, Australian States and Territories, 1995 (Cat. no. 4368.0)

National Health Survey: Diabetes, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4371.0)

National Health Survey: Cardiovascular and Related Conditions, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4372.0)

National Health Survey: Use of Medications, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4377.0)

National Health Survey: Injuries, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4384.0)

National Health Survey: Data Reference Package, 1995 (Cat. no. 9959.0435)

National Nutrition Survey: Selected Highlights, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4802.0)

Private Hospitals, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 4390.0)

Private Medical Practice Industry, Australia, 1994–95 (Cat. no. 8685.0)

Private Medical Practitioners, Australia, 1994–95 (Cat. no. 8689.0)

Suicides, Australia, 1982–1992 (Cat. no. 3309.0)

The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 4704.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

8 Law and Order

The law in NSW

NSW has independent legislative power in relation to all matters that are not specifically vested in the Commonwealth of Australia. The two sources of law in NSW are:

- statute law, which is made by Acts of Parliament; and
- common law, or judge-made law, the body of rules which is constantly developed and refined by judges in the course of deciding cases.

Both statute law and common law relate to a number of subject areas, including criminal, civil, family, industrial and environmental law.

Crime

Statistics on crime in NSW provide information on criminal incidents reported to or detected by police, criminal matters dealt with by the courts and numbers of persons imprisoned or supervised in community corrections programs.

Police

The principal duties of the police are the prevention and detection of crime, the protection of life and property, and the enforcement of law to maintain peace and good order. The NSW Police Service describes its mission as working together with the community to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.

At 30 June 1998, there were 13,414 police officers employed by the NSW Police Service.

Recorded criminal incidents

In 1998, there were 748,328 criminal incidents recorded by police; 56% of these involved some type of theft. The major categories of theft were stealing (19% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (18%), motor vehicle theft (7%) and fraud (3%).

Assault accounted for 8% of all recorded incidents (57,646); sexual assault for less than 1% (3,092 recorded incidents).

8.1 SELECTED RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, Type of Offence

	1997		1998	
Type of offence	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)
Murder(b)	112	1.8	96	1.5
Assault	54 303	865.7	57 646	909.0
Sexual assault	3 601	57.4	3 092	48.8
Robbery	11 007	175.5	11 763	185.5
Breaking and entering	125 305	1 997.6	133 935	2 112.0
Fraud	23 933	381.5	24 768	390.6
Receiving, goods in custody	9 174	146.3	10 660	168.1
Motor vehicle theft	55 556	885.7	53 722	847.1
Stealing	132 021	2 104.7	138 571	2 185.1
Arson	4 750	75.7	4 604	72.6
Malicious damage to property	79 731	1 271.1	89 214	1 406.8
Drug offences	21 728	346.4	23 950	377.7
Offensive behaviour	7 891	125.8	9 450	149.0

(a) Per 100,000 population. (b) For murder the data are counts of recorded victims, not of recorded incidents.

Source: New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1998, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Victims of crime

Not all criminal offences are reported to police and the willingness of people to report crimes to police may vary over time. The ABS Crime and Safety Survey is another way to estimate the crime victimisation rate and assess the trends in crime. This is only true for crimes with an identifiable victim.

The 1998 Crime and Safety Survey found that less than 6% of NSW households had been victims of break and enter and 2% were victims of motor vehicle theft in the previous 12 months. The survey also found that 4% of NSW residents aged 15 years and over were victims of assault. Of women aged 18 years and over, less than 1% had been victims of sexual assault in the previous 12 months.

8.2 VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a)—April 1998

Age group (years)	Victims '000	Total '000	Victimisation rate(b) %
MALES			
15–24	51.4	438.0	11.7
25–34	27.3	475.5	5.7
35–44	20.9	483.1	4.3
45–54	12.8	413.2	3.1
55–64	6.4	275.3	2.3
65 and over	*2.7	334.7	*0.8
Total males	*121.5*	*2 419.8*	*5.0*
FEMALES			
15–24	34.4	424.1	8.1
25–34	26.8	482.8	5.5
35–44	21.0	486.7	4.3
45–54	14.4	405.2	3.6
55–64	*4.3	274.4	*1.6
65 and over	*4.0	417.2	*1.0
Total females	*104.8*	*2 490.4*	*4.2*
PERSONS			
15–24	85.8	862.2	10.0
25–34	54.0	958.2	5.6
35–44	41.9	969.8	4.3
45–54	27.1	818.3	3.3
55–64	10.7	549.7	1.9
65 and over	6.8	751.9	0.9
Total persons	**226.3**	**4 910.2**	**4.6**

(a) Includes robbery and assault data for all persons aged 15 years and over plus sexual assault data for females aged 18 years and over. (b) Proportion of persons in each age group.

Source: Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1998 (Cat. no. 4509.0).

Perceptions of crime

Over three-quarters (76%) of all people in NSW aged 15 years and over felt that their neighbourhood had a crime or public nuisance problem.

Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes was considered to be a problem by 45% of NSW people aged 15 years while 36% felt that dangerous/noisy driving was a problem.

8.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD—April 1998

	Perceived to be a problem(a)	
	Number	Proportion(b)
Crime or public nuisance problem	'000	%
Perceived problems		
Housebreaking/burglaries/ theft from homes	2 203.0	44.9
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 751.6	35.7
Vandalism/graffiti	1 276.7	26.0
Car theft	1 120.0	22.8
Louts/youth gangs	966.1	19.7
Illegal drugs	651.6	13.3
Other theft	547.6	11.2
Problems with neighbours/ domestic problems	403.5	8.2
Prowlers/loiterers	368.8	7.5
Other assault	225.8	4.6
Sexual assault	129.0	2.6
Other	122.3	2.5
No perceived problem	1 187.2	24.2
All persons	**4 910.2**	. .

(a) A person could nominate more than one perceived problem. As a consequence, figures in these columns do not sum to the total shown for all persons. (b) Of all persons.

Source: Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1998 (Cat. no. 4509.0).

Courts

Courts in NSW have jurisdiction in all matters brought under NSW statute laws and matters under federal laws, where such matters have not been specifically reserved to courts of federal jurisdiction.

The NSW judicial system is organised hierarchically according to the seriousness of the matters with which it deals.

The Children's Court deals with juvenile offenders aged 10–17 years. Children's Court proceedings are conducted by a magistrate.

Magistrates also decide cases in the Local Court. The Local Court hears civil cases where the amount of claim involved does not exceed $40,000 and less serious criminal charges against adult offenders. Local Courts can also sit as Coroner's Courts, Children's Courts and Licensing Courts.

The District Court decides appeals against decisions made in the Local Court; civil cases where the monetary value of a claim is between $40,000 and $750,000 (or any amount over $40,000 for motor vehicle personal injuries); and serious criminal charges against both juveniles and adults. District Court proceedings are presided over by a District Court judge. Trials are heard before a judge and jury, or in certain circumstances, before a judge alone.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in NSW. The Supreme Court hears civil and criminal matters. Proceedings are presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. The Supreme Court has some jurisdiction not given to the lower courts e.g. equity and probate. Therefore, regardless of the money involved, some civil cases go directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also conducts criminal trials for a few offences which are more serious than those heard in the District Court, such as murder trials.

The Court of Criminal Appeal is a special division of the Supreme Court which hears appeals against conviction and/or sentence from the District and Supreme Courts.

Specialist courts and tribunals also exist; for example, the Land and Environment Court, the Industrial Court and the Compensation Court. Tribunals include the Victims Compensation Tribunal and the Consumer Claims Tribunal.

There are means of resolving disputes out of court in NSW, such as using Community Justice Centres which provide mediators to assist private citizens to resolve disputes.

Criminal court statistics

In the Local Courts in 1998 the most frequent criminal charges dealt with were driving offences (34% of all charges), followed by theft offences (19%), assault offences (14%) and drug offences (9%). Of the people charged, 86% were found guilty (either by the court or plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (59%). In 1998, there were 6,612 people sentenced to prison (7% of those found guilty).

The most frequent charges dealt with in the District and Supreme Courts in 1998 were theft offences (21% of all charges), followed by robbery offences (16%), assault offences (13%), sexual assault offences (12%) and drug offences (10%). Of the people charged, 69% were found guilty (either by plea or by trial verdict). Of these offenders, 63% were sentenced to prison.

8.4 PEOPLE FOR WHOM CRIMINAL CHARGES WERE FINALISED—1998

	Outcome of charges			
	Defended hearing or trial	Sentenced after guilty plea	Otherwise finalised	Total
Local court	16 213	69 959	30 881	117 053
District Court	911	2 261	711	3 883
Supreme Court	62	36	17	115

Source: New South Wales Criminal Court Statistics 1998, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Prisons

The NSW prison population has remained relatively stable over the past five years. Excluding fine defaulters, the number of sentenced prisoner receptions has also remained fairly stable.

Fine defaulters are excluded from the count of prisoner receptions because the numbers involved have varied over time due to changes in government policy. Since September 1997 the number of prison receptions for fine defaulters has dropped dramatically. In the 12 months prior to this date, prisons had an average intake of 380 fine defaulters a month. Since October 1997 there have been less than 10 fine defaulters each month.

Fine defaulters are, however, included in the count of the prisoner population. While prisoner receptions for fine defaulters can be relatively high at times, their length of stay in prison is so short that their numbers do not usually have any significant impact on the prison population.

8.5 PRISON POPULATION AND PRISONER RECEPTIONS

	Prisoners in custody on first Sunday of month(a)			
	Prisoners on remand	Sentenced prisoners(b)	Total	Sentenced prisoner receptions(c)
June				
1994	761	5 701	6 462	488
1995	801	5 613	6 414	545
1996	810	5 490	6 300	470
1997	965	5 444	6 409	540
1998	1 060	5 380	6 440	604

(a) Excludes prisoners on periodic detention and ACT prisoners serving sentences in NSW prisons. (b) Includes appellants and fine defaulters. (c) Excludes fine defaulters. Numbers in this column differ from those previously published due to a change in the data retrieval method used by the Department of Corrective Services to count prisoner receptions.

Source: NSW Department of Corrective Services.

Community corrections

On 1 June 1998 there were 16,946 people under some form of community supervision in NSW. These people included those serving Community Service Orders, those on supervised recognisances and people on probation or parole. Like the prison population, the community corrections population in NSW has remained relatively stable over the past five years. On 1 June 1993 there were 17,443 people under community supervision.

This chapter was prepared with the assistance of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Publications related to Law and Order

NSW

Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4509.1)

Non-ABS

Chilvers, M., *Key Trends in Crime and Justice, New South Wales, 1998*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Chilvers, M., *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1998*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Corben, S., *Statistical Publication No. 18, NSW Inmate Census 1998: Summary of Characteristics*, NSW Department of Corrective Services, Sydney

Eyland, S., and Mariasson, S., Statistical Publication No. 13, *NSW Inmate Population: Visualising the Trends to June 1996,* NSW Department of Corrective Services

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Criminal Courts Statistics 1998*

Australia

Australian Criminal Courts, 1995 (Cat. no. 4513.0)

Corrective Services, Australia (Cat. no. 4512.0)

Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1998 (Cat. no. 4509.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Law and Justice Issues (Cat. no. 4189.0)

Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4510.0)

Women's Safety, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4128.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

9 Labour

Labour statistics are important economic indicators that describe the labour market and the conditions under which people participate in that market. Changes in the indicators provide an insight into the performance of the economy and the effects of economic policy on the people of NSW.

Labour statistics are also about people. They provide a picture of their involvement in the labour market, identify characteristics of these people and describe some of the arrangements under which they work.

The labour force

The labour force comprises people aged 15 years or more who are either employed or looking for work. Employment is defined as having worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind or worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business, in the last week.

In May 1999 an estimated 3.1 million people were in the labour force in NSW. Of these, 2.9 million were employed and 200,000 were unemployed. In addition, there were an estimated 2.0 million people aged 15 years or more who were not in the labour force.

9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Original Series(a)

Labour force status	May 1994	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999
MALES ('000)				
Labour force				
Employed	1 504.8	1 598.1	1 616.3	1 662.7
Unemployed	172.8	141.9	132.1	110.1
Total	*1 677.5*	*1 740.0*	*1 748.4*	*1 772.8*
Not in labour force	649.4	680.8	705.9	717.2
MALES (%)				
Unemployment rate	10.3	8.2	7.6	6.2
Participation rate	72.1	71.9	71.2	71.2
FEMALES ('000)				
Labour force				
Employed	1 140.6	1 208.4	1 224.1	1 250.2
Unemployed	103.5	101.0	93.7	90.0
Total	*1 244.0*	*1 309.4*	*1 317.8*	*1 340.3*
Not in labour force	1 167.1	1 202.7	1 225.5	1 235.9
FEMALES (%)				
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.7
Participation rate	51.6	52.1	51.8	52.0
PERSONS ('000)				
Labour force				
Employed	2 645.3	2 806.5	2 840.4	2 912.9
Unemployed	276.2	242.9	225.8	200.2
Total	*2 921.6*	*3 049.4*	*3 066.2*	*3 113.1*
Not in labour force	1 816.4	1 883.5	1 931.4	1 953.1
PERSONS (%)				
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.0	7.4	6.4
Participation rate	61.7	61.8	61.4	61.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group of people is the number in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over for the same group. This rate provides the basis for monitoring changes in the size and composition of the labour force.

In May 1999 the overall participation rate was 61% (71% for males and 52% for females). Over the last five years the male participation rate has decreased slightly, while the female rate has increased slightly.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 1999 the highest participation rates of above 80% were for people aged 20–24, 25–34 and 35–44 years. Participation rates were lower for all other age groups, varying from 77% for those aged 45–54 years to 6% for people aged 65 years and over. The only increase in participation rates over the last five years, was for people aged 25–34 years (2.0 percentage points) and aged 35–44 years (0.6 percentage points). The 45–54 year olds age group experienced the greatest fall during this period, of 1.9 percentage points.

9.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a)

	May 1994	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999
Age group (years)	%	%	%	%
15–19	54.8	54.8	54.8	54.3
20–24	81.6	81.0	80.5	81.3
25–34	78.5	80.4	79.7	80.5
35–44	79.5	81.0	79.1	80.1
45–54	78.3	77.2	76.1	76.6
55–64	44.7	44.1	46.0	44.5
65 and over	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.6
Total	**61.7**	**61.9**	**61.4**	**61.4**

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Labour force experience

As well as a snapshot of the labour force at one point in time, it is useful to view people's labour force experience over a longer period. An estimated 76% of the State population aged 15 to 69 years (84% of males and 67% of females) were in the labour force (that is, were working or were looking for work) at some time in the 12 months to February 1999. Also 71% of the population (79% of males and 62% of females) had worked at some time during the year.

People not in the labour force

People are described as not being in the labour force if they are neither employed nor unemployed. This includes many people who do not wish to be part of the labour force, but also includes those who want a job, but do not meet the criteria to be counted in the labour force. This latter group comprises part of the potential labour supply, but they are not reflected in employment and unemployment statistics. They are described as being marginally attached to the labour force.

In September 1998 there were 294,000 people aged 15–69 years in NSW who were marginally attached to the labour force. Of these, 69% were female. Nationally females gave home duties and child care as the main activities undertaken when not in the labour force. Attending an educational institution, closely followed by holiday, travel or leisure activity, were the main activities given by males.

There were also 38,000 discouraged job seekers, a decrease of 3% since September 1997. These discouraged job seekers, who were not actively looking for work because they believed they would not find a job, represented 13% of those with marginal attachment to the labour force.

In total, 29% of the NSW population aged 15–69 years (20% of males and 38% of females) were not in the labour force.

9.3 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a)—September 1998

	Males	Females	Persons
Selected characteristics	'000	'000	'000
With marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work			
Total	*9.0*	*9.4*	*18.4*
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks			
Discouraged jobseekers	12.2	25.9	38.1
Other	69.3	168.3	237.6
Total	*81.5*	*194.2*	*275.7*
Total with marginal attachment to the labour force	*90.4*	*203.6*	*294.1*
Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work but were neither looking nor available for work	35.8	61.9	97.7
Did not want to work	271.7	558.2	829.9
Total without marginal attachment to the labour force(b)	*344.7*	*634.6*	*979.3*
Total not in the labour force	**435.1**	**838.3**	**1 273.4**

(a) Aged 15 to 69 years. (b) Includes people who were permanently unable to work.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1998 (Cat. no. 6220.0).

Unemployment

People are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria:

- not employed;
- available to work; and
- actively looking for work.

Individuals who are not working and are not actively looking for work are defined as not in the labour force.

The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed.

There were 200,000 unemployed people in NSW in May 1999 and the unemployment rate was 6.4%. Over the last 5 years the unemployment rate has fallen from 9.9% in May 1994 to 6.4% in May 1999. Three out of four unemployed people in May 1999 were looking for full-time work with the remainder looking for part-time work. 36.9% of unemployed females were looking for part-time work, compared with 15.3% of males.

Age groups

Unemployment rates vary between age groups. Teenagers (aged 15–19 years) record the highest unemployment rates, 17.0% in May 1999. During the preceding 12 months unemployment rates decreased in most age groups, with slight increases in two. However, all age groups under 65 years recorded a substantially lower unemployment rate than five years earlier.

9.4 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)

	Unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	May 1994	May 1998	May 1999	May 1994	May 1998	May 1999
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	49.3	48.7	40.8	21.4	20.6	17.0
20–24	52.3	37.6	31.9	13.5	10.7	8.9
25–34	68.5	51.0	47.9	9.2	6.8	6.2
35–44	49.0	46.7	37.9	6.8	6.1	4.8
45–54	35.8	26.3	30.2	6.3	4.2	4.7
55–64	20.6	14.8	*10.6	8.9	5.8	*4.1
65 and over	*0.9	*0.7	*0.9	*2.0	*1.3	*2.0
Total	**296.0**	**225.8**	**200.1**	**9.9**	**7.4**	**6.4**

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

9.5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend Series

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Country of birth

Among people not born in Australia, those born in an English speaking country are less likely to find themselves unemployed than people from a non-English speaking country. In May 1999, the unemployment rate in NSW of those born overseas in English speaking countries (4.3%) was lower than that of people born in Australia (6.1%). The rate was higher (8.6%) among those born in countries where English was not the main language spoken.

There is a relationship between the length of time overseas born people have lived in Australia and their unemployment rate. The most recent arrivals recorded the highest rate. Overseas born people who arrived in Australia in 1991 or more recently had an unemployment rate of 10.9% in May 1999. The unemployment rate of migrants steadily reduces with the term of residency, with people arriving prior to 1986 having an unemployment equal to or lower than the national unemployment rate (7.2%). The higher rates of more recent migrants may also be affected by the age of the migrants upon arrival in Australia.

9.6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Country of Birth

Country of birth	May 1994 %	May 1997 %	May 1998 %	May 1999 %
Born in Australia	8.5	7.6	7.1	6.1
Born outside Australia	12.2	9.1	8.2	7.2
comprising				
Main English speaking countries	7.3	4.9	5.5	4.3
Other countries	14.9	11.4	9.7	8.6
Total	**9.9**	**8.0**	**7.4**	**6.4**

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Duration of unemployment

For people unemployed in May 1999 the average duration of their unemployment was 66 weeks for males and 44 weeks for females. The average duration of unemployment varies across age groups and ranged from 15 weeks for people aged 15–19 years to 90 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 1999, 31% of unemployed people fell into this category, compared with 33% a year earlier and 35% in May 1997.

9.7 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

	May 1994	May 1998	May 1999		
Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000				
Under 52	*169.3*	*151.6*	*70.3*	68.0	*138.3*
comprising					
under 2	12.2	12.5	*4.6	7.1	11.7
2 and under 4	18.9	22.1	10.5	9.0	19.5
4 and under 8	20.5	22.1	13.8	11.1	24.9
8 and under 13	21.9	19.4	6.1	11.6	17.7
13 and under 26	58.9	46.5	20.7	16.7	37.3
26 and under 39	24.3	21.9	10.4	9.5	19.9
39 and under 52	12.6	7.0	*4.3	*3.0	7.3
52 and over	*107.0*	*75.6*	39.9	*22.0*	*61.9*
comprising					
52 and under 104	48.3	33.9	13.2	10.6	23.8
104 and over	58.7	41.7	26.7	11.4	38.1
Total unemployed	**276.2**	**227.2**	**110.1**	**90.0**	**200.1**
	WEEKS				
Average	63.4	55.1	65.9	44.2	56.1
Median	26	22	24	16	19

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Regional unemployment

The survey which provides labour force estimates for NSW also provides estimates for Statistical Regions (SR) within NSW. These estimates count people in the region where they live rather than where they work.

In May 1999 the unemployment rate for the Sydney region was 4.8%, compared with 8.9% for the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney, the rates ranged from 12.4% in Fairfield–Liverpool SR to 2.4% in the Lower Northern Sydney SR.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 5.0% in the combined Northern, Far West–North Western and Central West SRs rising to 12.9% in the combined Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SRs.

9.8 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a)—May 1999

Region	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	229.8	11.6	4.8	64.7
including—				
Inner Sydney (SR)	*141.3*	*7.2*	*4.9*	*66.5*
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	134.8	4.4	3.2	67.7
St George–Sutherland (SR)	207.2	8.0	3.7	61.7
Canterbury–Bankstown (SR)	137.6	8.3	5.7	57.7
Fairfield–Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs)	239.0	28.4	10.6	62.3
including—				
Fairfield–Liverpool (SR)	*133.0*	*18.9*	*12.4*	*58.3*
Central Western Sydney (SR)	129.5	7.7	5.6	59.4
Outer Western Sydney (SR) and Blacktown (C)	276.2	15.3	5.3	66.6
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	148.9	3.6	2.4	67.5
Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SR) and Baulkham Hills (A)	205.5	7.5	3.5	68.6
Northern Beaches (SR)	115.2	*3.0	*2.5	65.2
Gosford–Wyong (SR)	111.4	7.3	6.2	53.0
Sydney (MSR)	*1 935.1*	*105.1*	*5.2*	*63.4*
Hunter (SR)	228.8	23.2	9.2	56.1
including—				
Newcastle (SRS)	*195.1*	*20.2*	*9.4*	*57.2*
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	229.7	21.6	8.6	58.1
including—				
Illawarra (SR)	*150.9*	*15.4*	*9.2*	*57.4*
Wollongong (SRS)	*110.9*	*9.0*	*7.5*	*59.7*
Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast (SRs)	186.8	27.6	12.9	54.1
Northern, Far West—North Western and Central West (SRs)	222.9	11.7	5.0	64.6
Murray–Murrumbidgee (SR)	109.7	10.8	9.0	58.9
Balance of NSW (MSR)	*977.8*	*95.0*	*8.9*	*58.1*
New South Wales	**2 912.9**	**200.1**	**6.4**	***61.4***

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
NOTE: Regional estimates other than those above are not sufficiently reliable for publication and should not be derived by subtraction.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Job search experience

In the July 1998 national survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, 16% of people stated that their main difficulty in finding work was that they were considered too young or too old by employers, 14% said there were too many applicants for available jobs, 22% said they lacked necessary skills/education or had insufficient work experience, and 20% said there were no vacancies at all or no vacancies in their line of work.

The difficulties unemployed people experienced in finding work varied with age. Of 15–19 year olds, 50% said that their main difficulties were insufficient work experience, too many applicants for jobs or no vacancies at all, while 17% of 25–34 year olds said that there were too many applicants for available jobs. For the group aged 45–54 years, 37% said that employers considered them too old for the job and that grew to 62% for the 55 years and over age group.

Job vacancies

Statistics of job vacancies are compiled from regular surveys of employers and refer to jobs available for immediate filling and for which recruitment action has taken place.

In May 1999 there were 30,000 job vacancies in NSW, an increase of 45% in the 12 months since May 1998. In the same period the number of vacancies increased by 51% in the private sector and by 12% in the public sector. Private sector vacancies represented 87% of the total.

9.9 JOB VACANCIES

Sector or industry	May 1994	May 1995	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999
Sector						
Private ('000)	13.1	20.8	21.0	16.6	17.2	25.9
Public ('000)	4.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.7
Total vacancies ('000)	**17.7**	**23.9**	**24.5**	**19.6**	**20.5**	**29.7**
Job vacancy rate(a) (%)	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Source: Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (Cat. no. 6354.0).

Retrenchment and Redundancy

An estimated 3.1 million people aged 18–64 years in NSW had held a job at sometime in the three years to 30 June 1997. Of these, 183,000 (6%) had been retrenched or made redundant on one or more occasions during this period. Females were less likely to have been retrenched with 52,000 or 4% of females losing their jobs compared to 130,000 or 8% of males. Nationally the industries where the greatest number of retrenchments occurred were the Manufacturing (24%), Retail trade (12%) and Construction (9%) industries.

Employment

People are considered to be employed if they worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind or worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business, during the week prior to the survey. Also included are employees, employers and self-employed people who had a job, but were not at work at the time of the survey.

In May 1999 there were an estimated 2.9 million employed people in NSW. This was an increase of 77,600 or 3% over the previous 12 months.

There were 1.7 million employed males and 1.3 million employed females in May 1999. Males represented 57% of the total employed population. In the five years to May 1999, the number of employed males and females both increased by 10%.

In the same five-year period, the number of employed people increased in all age groups except for a 2% decrease in the 20–24 year old age group. There were particularly large increases in the 35–44 and 45–54 year age groups. The number employed in each of these groups rose by 85,000 or 13% and 16% respectively, while total employment increased by 10% in this period.

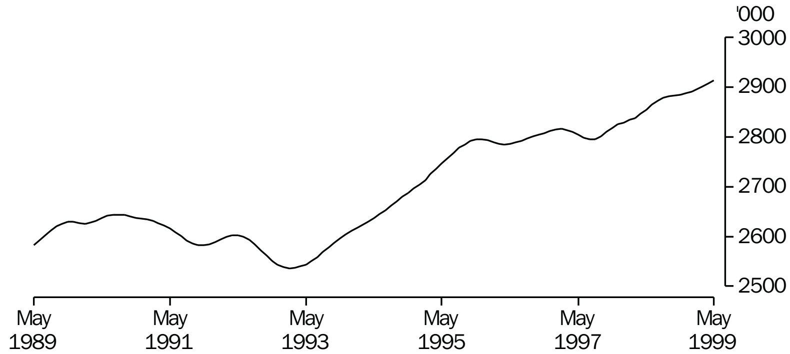
9.10 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a)

	May 1994	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	'000
15–19	181.6	189.6	187.2	198.4
20–24	334.9	316.5	321.0	327.0
25–34	673.4	713.8	716.3	726.6
35–44	667.6	725.9	716.4	752.3
45–54	534.0	583.5	603.5	618.9
55–64	211.3	228.3	241.0	245.1
65 and over	42.6	46.3	50.0	44.5
Total	**2 645.4**	**2 804.0**	**2 835.3**	**2 912.9**

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

9.11 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend Series



Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Part-time employment

One-quarter of all people employed in May 1999 were part-time workers. The proportion of females employed part-time was significantly higher at 42% compared to males at 12%. In the last 5 years this has increased from 39% for females and 10% for males.

In August 1997 people were asked their main reason for working part-time. Overall, 30% gave standard work arrangements or requirement of the job as their main reason. However, this varied according to family status. Among husbands, wives and lone parents with dependants, 31% gave family reasons for working part-time, more than double the average of 14%.

9.12 MAIN REASON FOR WORKING PART-TIME IN MAIN JOB—August 1997

	Members of a family				
	Husband or wife or lone parent with dependants	Other family member	Total	Non-family member	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Personal reasons	2.5	23.0	13.5	20.9	14.6
Family reasons(a)	31.3	*1.6	15.3	*3.1	13.5
Not enough work available	17.2	16.9	17.1	28.6	18.8
Standard arrangements for job	27.2	32.9	30.3	28.3	30.0
Other reasons	21.8	25.6	23.9	19.1	23.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes child care.

Source: Unpublished data, Working Arrangements Survey, Australia, August 1997.

Industry and occupation

In both May 1994 and 1999, Retail trade and Wholesale trade were the largest industries in terms of employment, representing 21% of employed people. The largest change during the last five years is the reduction of Health and community services from 20% of employed people to 10%. In 1999 the largest employer of females were the Health and community services and Retail trade industries (17% and 16% of employed females respectively). The manufacturing industry was the largest employer of males (15%).

The occupation groups containing the largest number of people were Professionals (19%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (18%). These two occupation groups also accounted for over half of employed females. Among males, 20% were employed as Tradespersons and related workers and 18% as Professionals. In 1994 the largest occupational groups were Clerks (16%), Labourers (15%), Professionals (14%) and Tradespersons (13%).

9.13 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation—May 1999

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Occupation	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	217.7	18.2	235.9
Professionals	455.6	108.9	564.5
Associate professionals	264.9	30.9	295.8
Tradespersons and related workers	335.4	24.5	359.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	79.3	51.1	130.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	339.0	190.6	529.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	221.5	35.4	256.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	118.2	161.3	279.5
Labourers and related workers	158.0	102.5	260.5
Total	**2 189.6**	**723.3**	**2 912.9**

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Job mobility

The National Labour Mobility survey, undertaken in February 1998, revealed that a quarter of employed people had been in their current job for at least 10 years. At the other end of the scale, just over one in five had been in their current job for less than one year.

A greater proportion of females than males had been in their job for shorter periods with 62% of females being in their current job for less than 5 years compared with 56% of males.

Younger people were more likely to change jobs than older people. The most mobile group were those aged 20–24 years with one in four changing jobs in the 12 months to February 1998. The next most mobile age groups were those aged 15–19 years and 25–34 years where respectively 18% and 19% had changed jobs. Mobility then decreased with age.

Multiple Jobholding

In August 1997, 132,100 employed people in NSW (65,500 males and 66,500 females) worked in a second job. Known as *multiple jobholders*, they represented 5% of employed people. The proportion of employed females who were multiple jobholders was 6% compared to 4% of employed males.

Underemployed workers

Among people counted as employed there were some who did not work as many hours as they would have liked. These people are considered to be underemployed and consist of two groups: part-time workers who wanted to work more hours and full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (on short time, insufficient work or being stood down).

In NSW underemployed people made up 5.8% of the workforce in September 1998. There was 3.7% of the male workforce underemployed (less than the national average of 4.1%), and 6.5% of the female workforce (less than the national average of 7.9%). In NSW 143,600 part-time workers were underemployed, which equated to 4.9% of all employed people in NSW.

Trade union membership

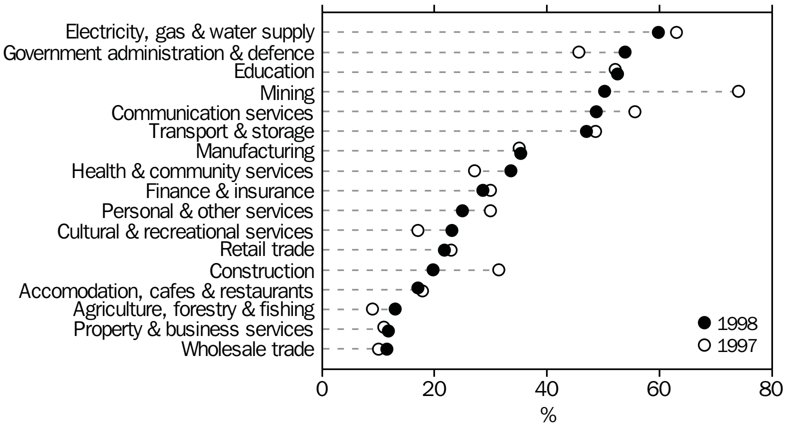
Statistics on trade union membership are available from a survey which obtained information from employees on whether they were members of a union or not.

In August 1998, 29% of NSW employees stated that they were members of a trade union in their main job. Broken down by type of employment, 35% of permanent employees and 12% of casual employees were trade union members. Males (31%) had a higher membership rate than females (28%).

The Electricity, gas and water supply industry had the highest union membership with 60% of all employees being trade union members. The Mining industry has experienced a large reduction (from 74% to 50%) of employees being union members during the last 12 months. The lowest membership rates were found in Wholesale trade (12%) and Property and business services (12%).

Union membership in the public sector was much higher than in the private sector (54% compared to 28%).

9.14 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP—August 1998



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Survey, August 1998.

Industrial disputes

Statistics of industrial disputes relate to disputes which involved a work stoppage where the total time lost was 10 working days or more. Also included is time lost by employees at the same location who were not themselves parties to the dispute.

There were 218 industrial disputes reported in NSW in 1998 which resulted in 188,500 working days being lost. Over 4,700 working days were lost per thousand employees in the coal mining industry, an increase of 35% compared to 1997, and 28,500 employees were involved in the industrial disputes. Other industries which involved a large number of employees in industrial disputes in NSW in 1998 were Education and Health and community services (57,700), Construction (27,600) and Communication services (12,000).

The NSW average of working days lost per 1,000 employees was 78, third highest behind Victoria (108) and Western Australia (83) and above the national average of 72 days lost per 1,000 employees.

9.15 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Working days lost ('000)	178.3	223.2	113.6	377.9	153.7	188.5
Total employees involved ('000)	146.4	118.6	76.5	201.5	72.7	144.3
Number of disputes (no.)	241	230	285	292	199	218

(a) Industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by 10 people in one day.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat. no. 6322.0).

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross earnings of employees before tax and are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Changes in the averages may be affected by changes in the level of earnings and in the composition of the labour force. An increase in the number of part-time employees will generally lower the average.

Average weekly total earnings (trend series) in NSW in May 1999 were $770.70 for males and $512.60 for females. The female average was two-thirds of the male figure, but some of this difference could be attributed to the fact that there was a larger proportion of females working part-time. A comparison of full-time employees total earnings revealed that average female earnings were 80% of male earnings.

9.16 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES(a)—Trend Series

Particulars	May 1997 $	May 1998 $	May 1999 $
MALES			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	772.00	799.60	842.20
Total earnings	*827.80*	*858.40*	*901.50*
All males total earnings	**711.40**	**735.70**	**770.70**
FEMALES			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	646.20	669.70	709.30
Total earnings	*660.10*	*684.30*	*724.20*
All females total earnings	**480.50**	**487.60**	**512.60**
PERSONS			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	724.30	750.30	792.70
Total earnings	*764.10*	*792.30*	*835.30*
All persons total earnings	**600.50**	**613.90**	**643.50**

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households employing staff and the defence forces.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).

Employment benefits

In addition to wages and salaries, a large majority of wage and salary earners receive a range of standard benefits. These comprised superannuation, holiday leave, sick leave and long service leave.

Data from the August 1998 national survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership indicated that 91% of NSW employees received at least one of these standard benefits, and 89% had superannuation, 73% holiday leave, 74% sick leave and 64% long-service leave.

Access to benefits was much higher for full-time employees compared to part-time employees. While 97% of full-time workers received at least one benefit only 75% of people working part-time did so. In addition, all permanent employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 66% of casual employees. In the public sector, 97% of all employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 90% of employees in the private sector.

Wage cost index

The wage cost index is an integrated set of quarterly indexes measuring changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality and quantity of work performed. The index was introduced as a new statistical series commencing with the December quarter 1997 (with a base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). The index can be used in the analysis of monetary, fiscal and wage policies.

In the 12 months to the June quarter 1999, the total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses wage cost indexes for the public sector in NSW increased by 6.0%; for the private sector the indexes increased by 3.0% and the combined indexes increased by 3.7%. The wage cost indexes including bonuses increased 3.1%, 6.1% and 3.7% respectively.

9.17 WAGE COST INDEX(a)

Rates of pay	Jun qtr 1998	Mar qtr 1999	Jun qtr 1999
PRIVATE			
Total hourly rates of pay			
Excluding bonuses	102.0	104.4	105.1
Including bonuses	102.2	104.6	105.4
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay			
Excluding bonuses	102.0	104.5	105.1
Including bonuses	102.2	104.6	105.4
PUBLIC			
Total hourly rates of pay			
Excluding bonuses	102.4	108.2	108.5
Including bonuses	102.4	108.2	108.6
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay			
Excluding bonuses	102.4	108.2	108.5
Including bonuses	102.5	108.2	108.6
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC			
Total hourly rates of pay			
Excluding bonuses	102.1	105.3	105.9
Including bonuses	102.3	105.4	106.1
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay			
Excluding bonuses	102.1	105.3	105.9
Including bonuses	102.3	105.4	106.1

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0).

Labour costs

The ABS collects data on the main costs incurred by employers as a consequence of employing labour. The most recent survey refers to the financial year 1996–97, and the next survey is scheduled to be conducted for the 2001–02 financial year. In 1996–97, employee earnings made up 86% of total labour costs in NSW. This comprised payments for gross wages and salaries, severance, termination and redundancy payments and the value of fringe benefits provided. The remaining 14% of costs related to superannuation, payroll tax, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

Total labour costs per employee in the public sector were $45,000 in 1996–97 compared to $36,000 in the private sector. Earnings represented 86% of total labour costs in both sectors. However, superannuation was a higher proportion of total labour costs in the public sector while fringe benefits tax was higher in the private sector.

9.18 LABOUR COSTS—1996–97

Type of labour cost	Private sector	Public sector	Total
COSTS PER EMPLOYEE ($)			
Earnings	30 974	38 993	32 589
Other labour costs			
Superannuation	2 100	3 385	2 359
Payroll tax	1 340	1 734	1 420
Workers' compensation	809	1 052	858
Fringe benefits tax	611	204	529
Total	*4 860*	*6 376*	*5 166*
Total labour costs	**35 834**	**45 368**	**37 754**
PROPORTION OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS (%)			
Earnings	86.4	85.9	86.3
Other labour costs			
Superannuation	5.9	7.5	6.2
Payroll tax	3.7	3.8	3.8
Workers' compensation	2.3	2.3	2.3
Fringe benefits tax	1.7	0.5	1.4
Total	*13.6*	*14.1*	*13.7*
Total labour costs	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Labour Costs, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 6348.0).

Retirement and retirement intentions

The ABS collects data on the retirement and retirement intentions of people aged 45 years and over. In November 1997, some 53% of people aged 45 years and over in NSW had retired from full-time work and 33% intended to do so. A further 5% did not intend to retire from full-time work and 9% had never worked full-time.

Age of retirement varied greatly according to gender. While 52% of females retired from full-time work under the age of 45 years, only 6% of males did so. Conversely, three-quarters of males retired at 55 years and over compared to one-quarter of females. The ABS plans to conduct this survey again in November 2000.

9.19 AGE OF RETIREMENT FROM FULL-TIME WORK(a)—November 1997

	Males	Females	Persons
Age	%	%	%
Under 45 years	6	52	34
45–54 years	18	22	20
55–64 years	54	22	35
65 years and over	22	3	11
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

(a) Persons aged 45 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1997.

Publications related to Labour

NSW

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1)

Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)

Australia

Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns (Cat. no. 6286.0)

Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0)

Industrial Disputes, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 6321.0)

Industrial Disputes, Australia (Annual) (Cat. no. 6322.0)

Information Paper, Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6346.0)

Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (Cat. no. 6354.0)

Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (Cat. no. 6222.0)

Labour Costs, Australia (Cat. no. 6348.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0)

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)

Labour Force Experience, Australia (Cat. no. 6206.0)

Labour Mobility, Australia (Cat. no. 6209.0)

Multiple Jobholding, Australia (Cat. no. 6216.0)

Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6220.0)

Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (Cat. no. 6238.0)

Retrenchment and Redundancy, Australia (Cat. no. 6266.0)

Trade Union Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 6323.0)

Trade Union Members, Australia (Cat. no. 6325.0)

Underemployed Workers, Australia (Cat. no. 6265.0)

Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0)

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (Cat. no. 6310.0)

Working Arrangements, Australia (Cat. no. 6342.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

10 Household Safety

Safety in the home has been identified at both national and state level as a priority public health problem. Information collected from hospital administrative records and other sources suggest that, of injuries requiring hospital assessment, approximately one-half of child and adolescent injuries and one-third of adult injuries occur within the home. Structural design features of the home and other household products are reported to be related in most of these injuries[1].

The development of any government approach to the prevention of injury in the home depends on the availability of information highlighting the risk associated with various household products and of the penetration of these products into NSW households. This is particularly important for NSW, where reliable data recording the type and causes of injuries presented at hospital emergency rooms is not yet available.

In 1992, the ABS conducted a household safety survey in the Sydney statistical region. A number of subsequent policy initiatives drew on the data collected in the 1992 survey. These included the 'Hot Water Burns like Fire' campaign, the development of the NSW Plumbing Code, further work on NSW swimming pool fencing requirements and smoke alarm initiatives. The need for a subsequent survey was indicated at the time of the 1992 survey.

By 1998 it was decided that it would be timely to repeat aspects of the survey to assist in monitoring progress since 1992 and to introduce new questions to collect baseline data on a range of additional household safety issues. Information from the survey could assist in determining appropriate methods for injury reduction programs and in identifying the high risk groups towards which such programs should be targeted. The survey was also designed to monitor the effectiveness of recent prevention programs and to provide baseline information to inform future strategy development to prevent home injury and to more effectively promote and target home safety awareness.

The survey

The survey was conducted throughout NSW during the two weeks commencing Monday, 12 October 1998, as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). Approximately 6,200 households were approached of which close to 5,600 responded. Questions were asked using either face to face or telephone interview methodology.

Findings from the survey

Findings from the survey are outlined in the ABS publication *Household Safety, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 4387.1) released in March 1999.

1 Source: Victorian Injury Surveillance System

The first part of the survey examined the presence of selected features in the household that contribute to improved household safety. Installation rates of selected safety devices were compared between households using selected characteristics such as area of residence, dwelling type, nature of occupancy, age of dwelling and presence of young children.

Smoke alarms

A smoke alarm or detector is any device which is installed in a dwelling to detect the presence of smoke. The device provides an audible and/or visual alarm when smoke is detected to provide a warning to the occupants. Legislation introduced in July 1994 in NSW requires that all new housing construction be fitted with an automatic fire detection system such as a smoke alarm.

In October 1998, an estimated 1,382,900 or 58% of households in NSW had a smoke alarm. This proportion has increased dramatically since 1992 when only 10% of Sydney households had a smoke alarm.

In general, more modern dwellings exhibit a significantly higher rate of smoke alarm installation. An estimated 55% of dwellings constructed prior to 1980 reported having a smoke alarm, rising to 61% for dwellings constructed between 1980 and 1990 and 72% for dwellings built after 1 January 1990. Of households living in a separate house, 63% had a smoke alarm compared to 39% of those living in a flat or apartment. Installation was higher in homes which were owned or being bought (63%) than those being rented (48%).

Reasons for not having a smoke alarm varied depending on home ownership status. For those households owning or buying their own home and not having an alarm, 47% gave the reason ‘haven’t got around to buying one’ and 16% reported that a smoke alarm was ‘not required or unnecessary’. For those households renting, 69% of those not having a smoke alarm reported ‘rental property or landlords responsibility’ as the reason.

10.1 HOUSEHOLDS, Presence of Smoke Alarm

	Smoke alarm installed		No smoke alarm installed(a)		Total	
Selected characteristics	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total households	1 383	58	987	42	2 370	100
Area of residence						
Sydney	796	55	663	45	1 460	100
Balance of NSW	587	65	324	36	910	100
Dwelling type						
Separate house	1 122	63	662	37	1 784	100
Flat/apartment	157	39	248	61	405	100
Other	104	58	77	42	181	100
Nature of occupancy						
Owned/being bought	1 023	63	606	37	1 629	100
Rented	342	48	365	52	708	100
Other	18	54	15	46	33	100
Age of dwelling						
Built before 1980	938	55	756	45	1 694	100
Built between 1980 and 1990	225	61	146	39	370	100
Built after 1 Jan 1990	220	72	85	28	305	100
Young children aged 0–4 years						
Usually resident	223	65	119	35	343	100
Visitor only	360	66	188	34	549	100
None present	800	54	679	46	1 478	100

(a) Includes a small percentage of households where the presence of a smoke alarm is not known.

Source: Household Safety, New South Wales, 1999 (Cat. no. 4387.1).

Electrical safety switches

An electrical safety switch is a device designed to cut off power to prevent electrocution. Three main types of switch are available. The first type is a switch that can be installed at the main electric switchboard and set up to protect all of the house or just a particular circuit. The second type is a powerpoint safety switch that replaces a normal powerpoint and gives protection to all powerpoints downstream on the same circuit. The third type is a portable switch that plugs into a normal power outlet or powerboard. Legislation introduced in July 1990 requires that any new housing construction in NSW be fitted with safety switches.

In October 1998, an estimated 1,103,100 or 47% households had at least one electrical safety switch. The majority of these households (91%) had at least one switch located in a fuse or meter box. The use of safety switches has increased since 1992 when 21% of Sydney households had a switch. By October 1998, 49% of Sydney households had a safety switch.

As with smoke alarms, more modern dwellings exhibit a higher rate of electrical safety switch installation. An estimated 41% of dwellings constructed prior to 1980 reported having a safety switch, rising to 50% for dwellings constructed between 1980 and 1990 and 74% for dwellings built after 1 January 1990. Safety switch installation varied with tenure type. Households who owned or were buying their own home were more likely to have a safety switch (54%) than those households renting (29%).

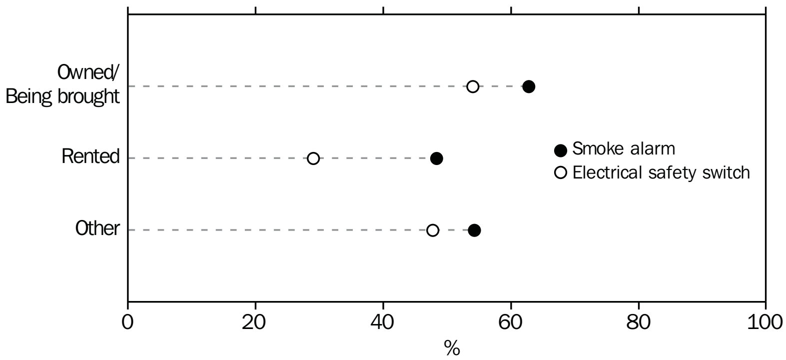
Reasons for not having a safety switch varied depending on whether a home was owned/ being bought or rented. Of those households renting and not having a safety switch, 75% said the main reason for not having a safety switch was that it was a ‘rental property or landlords’ responsibility’. For those households who owned or were buying their own home and did not have a safety switch the most common reasons were ‘haven’t got around to buying one’ (34%), followed by ‘never thought about it’ (31%).

10.2 HOUSEHOLDS, Presence of Electrical Safety Switches

	Safety switch installed		No safety switch installed		Presence of safety switch not known		Total	
Selected characteristics	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total households	1 103.1	46.6	1 020.3	43.1	246.1	10.4	2 369.5	100.0
Area of residence								
Sydney	718.3	49.2	600.6	41.2	140.6	9.6	1 459.5	100.0
Balance of NSW	384.8	42.3	419.7	46.1	105.5	11.6	910.0	100.0
Dwelling type								
Separate house	902.2	50.6	743.2	41.7	138.7	7.8	1 784.1	100.0
Flat/apartment	122.9	30.4	202.4	50.0	79.5	19.6	404.8	100.0
Other	78.0	43.2	74.7	41.4	27.9	15.4	180.6	100.0
Nature of occupancy								
Owned/being bought	881.7	54.1	653.2	40.1	94.4	5.8	1 629.2	100.0
Rented	205.9	29.1	354.1	50.0	147.7	20.9	707.6	100.0
Other	15.6	47.8	13.0	39.9	4.0	12.3	32.6	100.0
Age of dwelling								
Built before 1980	693.8	41.0	820.9	48.5	179.4	10.6	1 694.2	100.0
Built between 1980 and 1990	185.0	50.0	149.0	40.3	36.2	9.8	370.2	100.0
Built after 1 Jan 1990	224.3	73.5	50.4	16.5	30.4	10.0	305.2	100.0
Young children aged 0–4 years								
Usually resident	185.4	54.1	117.4	34.3	39.8	11.6	342.6	100.0
Visitor only	271.9	49.6	235.1	42.9	41.6	7.6	548.6	100.0
None present	645.9	43.7	667.8	45.2	164.6	11.1	1 478.3	100.0

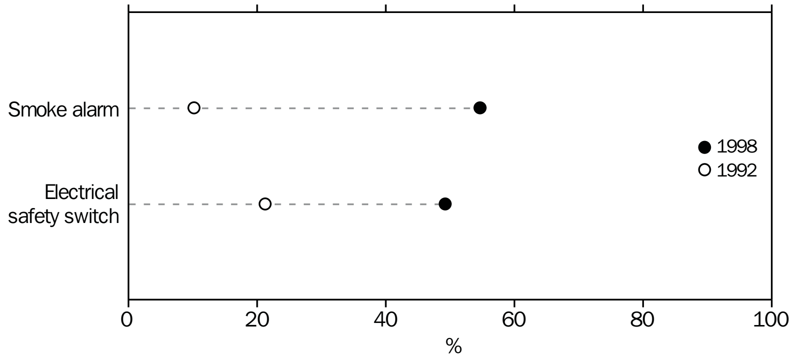
Source: Household Safety, NSW, 1999 (Cat. no. 4387.1).

10.3 PRESENCE OF SAFETY DEVICES, By Nature of Occupancy—October 1998



Source: Household Safety, New South Wales, 1999 (Cat. no. 4387.1).

10.4 SYDNEY HOUSEHOLDS, Home Safety Devices



Source: Household Safety, New South Wales, 1999 (Cat. no. 4387.1).

Hot water temperature thermostats

An adjustable hot water temperature thermostat is a device connected to the hot water system that allows the householder to easily regulate the temperature of the hot water. The householder can set the temperature to a fixed maximum to minimise the risk of scalding users. All gas storage and solar hot water systems and most recent electrical systems have one. The device should be able to be easily adjusted by the householder without the need for a plumber or electrician.

In October 1998, an estimated 834,900 or 35% of households said they had an easily adjustable hot water system. Approximately 37% of households did not have an easily adjustable hot water system and a further 28% did not know whether their hot water system allowed for the temperature to be easily adjusted. Of those households that did have an easily adjustable hot water system, 40% had adjusted their temperature at some time. This proportion was higher in households with gas hot water systems (58%), compared to solar powered (35%) and electric hot water systems (29%).

More modern dwellings exhibit a higher rate of installation of easily adjustable hot water systems, however this is most noticeable only in recently constructed dwellings. In dwellings constructed prior to 1980, 34% reported having an easily adjustable hot water system installed. This proportion remained at 34% for dwellings constructed between 1980 and 1990 but rose to 42% for dwellings built after 1 January 1990.

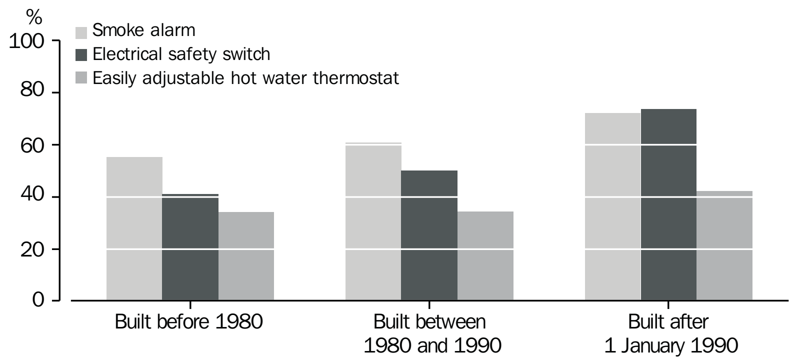
For households in NSW in which young children aged 0–4 years were either usually resident or visitors to the household in the previous four weeks, there was a higher rate of ownership of adjustable hot water systems. Around 37% of households with children usually resident and 41% of households with children visiting had adjustable systems compared to 33% of households with no young children resident or visiting.

10.5 HOUSEHOLDS, Whether Hot Water Temperature Can be Easily Adjusted

	Temperature easy to adjust		Temperature not easy to adjust		Don't know		Total	
Selected characteristics	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total households	834.9	35.2	873.6	36.9	660.9	27.9	2 369.5	100.0
Area of residence								
Sydney	493.7	33.8	578.3	39.6	387.4	26.5	1 459.5	100.0
Balance of NSW	341.2	37.5	295.3	32.5	273.5	30.1	910.0	100.0
Dwelling type								
Separate house	695.4	39.0	621.3	34.8	467.4	26.2	1 784.1	100.0
Flat/apartment	83.6	20.6	194.3	48.0	127.0	31.4	404.8	100.0
Other	55.9	31.0	58.1	32.2	66.6	36.9	180.6	100.0
Nature of occupancy								
Owned/being bought	651.1	40.0	572.6	35.1	405.6	24.9	1 629.2	100.0
Rented	173.1	24.5	288.6	40.8	245.9	34.8	707.6	100.0
Other	10.7	33.0	12.5	38.3	9.4	28.7	32.6	100.0
Age of dwelling								
Built before 1980	578.9	34.2	652.1	38.5	463.2	27.3	1 694.2	100.0
Built between 1980 and 1990	127.4	34.4	137.8	37.2	104.9	28.3	370.2	100.0
Built after 1 Jan 1990	128.6	42.1	83.8	27.5	92.8	30.4	305.2	100.0
Young children aged 0–4 years								
Usually resident	125.4	36.6	116.4	34.0	100.7	29.4	342.6	100.0
Visitor only	223.7	40.8	185.2	33.8	139.7	25.5	548.6	100.0
None present	485.8	32.9	572.0	38.7	420.5	28.4	1 478.3	100.0
Type of hot water system								
Electric	500.1	28.5	723.9	41.3	530.1	30.2	1 754.1	100.0
Gas	312.1	61.1	96.4	18.9	102.7	20.1	511.2	100.0
Solar/solar combination	17.7	25.8	41.5	60.5	9.4	13.7	68.6	100.0
Other	5.0	13.9	11.9	33.3	18.8	52.7	35.6	100.0

Source: Household Safety, New South Wales, 1999 (Cat. no. 4387.1).

10.6 SAFETY DEVICES, Presence in House by House Age—October 1998



Source: Household Safety, NSW, 1999 (Cat. no. 4387.1).

Nursery furniture in households with children

The second part of the survey was limited to households where young children aged 0–4 years were either usually resident or visitors to the household in the previous four weeks. It examined the presence of different types of nursery furniture in the household that are necessary to increase the safety of young children. It also examined the age of the furniture (generally newer furniture is considered safer) and the current usage of this furniture.

Selected nursery furniture

Of the 891,200 households in NSW in which young children aged 0–4 years were either usually resident or visitors to the household in the previous four weeks, 41% had a pram or stroller, 39% a cot, 33% a high chair, 13% a bunk bed and 8% a baby walker.

Pram or stroller

A pram or stroller is a safe method of transporting young children outside the home. For added safety, most prams and strollers come with an attached shoulder harness restraint. Of those households with a pram or stroller, 248,700 or 69% had used their pram or stroller in the last four weeks. Around 66% of all prams and strollers were purchased new in the last five years, however this increases to 76% for prams or strollers that were used in the last four weeks.

Of those households with a pram or stroller, 81% of all prams and strollers have an attached shoulder harness restraint. This rises to 90% of prams and strollers purchased new in the last five years. The majority of prams or strollers that had a shoulder harness restraint attached were purchased new in the last five years (73%). For those prams or strollers that did not have a shoulder harness restraint attached, 34% were purchased new in the last five years.

Cot

Cots provide the safest sleeping arrangement for young children. All cots sold from July 1998 must comply with specific clauses of standard AS/NZS 2172:1995 which regulates cot design to prevent injury from falling from cots, entrapment injuries and strangulation. An estimated 68% of households where a child aged 0–4 years was usually resident owned a cot.

High chair

High chair use is encouraged for young children. They are used to seat young children in an elevated position at the table. On a conventional seat, children will often stand, increasing the potential for falls. As with prams and strollers, for added safety a high chair shoulder harness restraint is also available. Of those households with a high chair, 181,900 or 62% had used their high chair in the last four weeks. Just over half (54%) of high chairs used in the last four weeks were purchased new in the last five years, compared to 31% of those that were not used in the last four weeks.

Of those households with a high chair, 50% of all high chairs have an attached shoulder harness restraint. This rises to 66% for high chairs purchased new in the last five years. For those high chairs with a shoulder harness restraint attached, 60% were purchased new in the last five years. For those high chairs that did not have a shoulder harness restraint attached, 30% were purchased new in the last five years.

Baby walker

Baby walkers are considered dangerous due to the high number of falls caused by these devices. Under the Fair Trading Regulations 1995, baby walkers are required to have a label affixed to them bearing a specific safety warning. Safety problems are exacerbated by the presence of stairs in the household. Of the 69,600 households with a baby walker 21,800 or 31% had stairs or steps present inside the home. Around 24,500 or 35% of households with a babywalker had used the baby walker in the last four weeks.

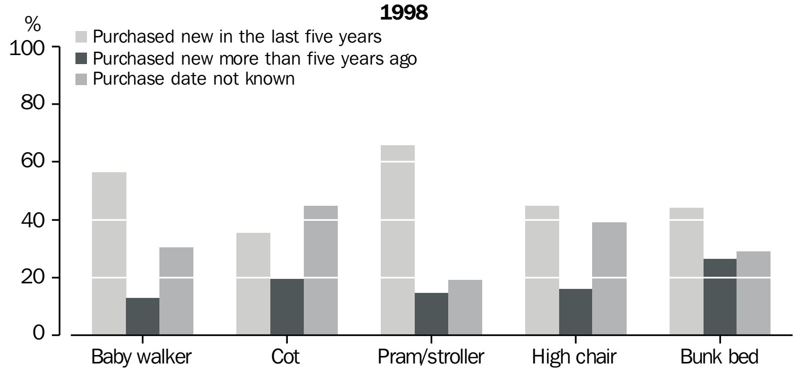
10.7 HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN(a), Selected Nursery Furniture, Presence of Children

	Children usually resident		Children visiting only		Total	
Nursery furniture	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total households with children 0–4 years	342.6	100.0	548.6	100.0	891.2	100.0
Households with a baby walker						
Used in last four weeks	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	24.5	2.7
Not used in last four weeks	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	45.1	5.1
Households with no baby walker	280.6	81.9	541.0	98.6	821.6	92.2
Households with a cot						
Used in last four weeks	162.5	47.4	44.5	8.1	207.1	23.2
Not used in last four weeks	70.6	20.6	69.9	12.7	140.5	15.8
Households with no cot	109.4	31.9	434.2	79.1	543.6	61.0
Households with a pram/stroller						
Used in last four weeks	220.7	64.4	28.0	5.1	248.7	27.9
Not used in last four weeks	61.6	18.0	52.2	9.5	113.8	12.8
Households with no pram/stroller	60.2	17.6	468.5	85.4	528.7	59.3
Households with a high chair						
Used in last four weeks	134.9	39.4	47.0	8.5	181.9	20.4
Not used in last four weeks	64.2	18.7	49.2	9.0	113.4	12.7
Households with no high chair	143.5	41.9	452.4	82.5	595.9	66.9
Households with a bunk bed						
Used in last four weeks	61.5	18.0	39.5	7.2	101.0	11.3
Not used in last four weeks	4.9	1.4	12.7	2.3	17.6	2.0
Households with no bunk bed	276.2	80.6	496.4	90.5	772.6	86.7

(a) Includes households in which children aged 0–4 years were either usual residents or had visited the household in the four weeks prior to interview.

Source: Household Safety, New South Wales, 1999 (Cat. no. 4387.1).

10.8 NURSERY FURNITURE, When Purchased—October 1998



Source: Household Safety, New South Wales, 1999 (Cat. no. 4387.1).

Publications related to Household Safety

NSW

Community Fire Safety, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8715.1)

Falls Risk Factors for Persons Aged 65 Years and Over, New South Wales (Cat. no. 4393.1)

Household Safety, New South Wales (Cat. no. 4387.1)

Other States

Home Safety Devices, Western Australia (Cat. no. 4387.5)

Safety in the Home, Queensland (Cat. no. 4387.3)

Safety in the Home, Victoria (Cat. no. 4387.2)

Australia

Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 4398.0)

National Health Survey: Injuries, Australia (Cat. no. 4384.0)

11 Transport and Communication

Roads

There are 181,299 km of public roads in NSW. The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has a full or partial responsibility for maintaining 20,653 km of these roads including 4,176 bridges and major culverts. The RTA's major emphasis is on the maintenance and construction of 17,682 km of national and State roads as they carry some two-thirds of the State's traffic. The RTA also maintains 510 km of regional roads and 2,461 km of local roads in western NSW where there is no council. A further 18,432 km of regional roads are the responsibility of local government with the RTA providing funding assistance. The remaining 142,158 km are local roads which are the responsibility of local councils.

The construction and maintenance of national highways is funded by the Commonwealth Government. Since January 1994, State roads have been fully funded by the State Government. However, under the Pacific Highway Reconstruction Program signed in 1995, the Commonwealth is committed to the contribution of funds to upgrading of that route. The RTA contributes funding to councils for regional roads, and local roads are funded by councils with assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments.

During 1998–99, State funding sources included motor vehicle weight taxation, fuel excise surcharge revenue (collected by the Commonwealth on the State's behalf for the majority of the year following the High Court decision in August 1997), sale of surplus assets and road user service charges including heavy vehicle permit fees and road tolls. Commonwealth funding included road grants and the return of a proportion of revenue from Commonwealth registration fees levied on vehicles engaged in interstate trade and commerce.

11.1 ROADS IN NSW—30 June 1999

Class of road	Responsibility	Length km	Sealed km	Unsealed km
National highways	RTA	3 010	3 010	—
State roads	RTA	14 672	14 199	473
Regional roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	510	120	390
Unclassified roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	2 461	2	2 459
Total RTA	. .	*20 653*	*17 331*	*3 322*
Regional roads	Councils	18 432	12 521	5 911
Local roads	Councils	142 158	58 645	83 513
Total Councils	. .	*160 590*	*71 166*	*89 424*
Toll roads	Private sector(a)	56	56	—
Total all roads	**. .**	**181 299**	**88 553**	**92 746**

(a) To be transferred to RTA at end of contract.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

11.2 TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES(a) ON ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES IN NSW

Authority	1992–93 $m	1993–94 $m	1994–95 $m	1995–96 $m	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(b)						
State Government	711.6	675.4	607.2	671.3	765.1	669.2
Local Government	427.3	419.9	286.7	350.1	414.2	333.2
Total	**1 138.9**	**1 095.3**	**893.9**	**1 021.4**	**1 179.4**	**1 002.4**
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
State Government	819.4	788.2	795.0	(c)–5 429.5	853.5	871.6
Local Government	174.3	205.6	227.6	(c)6 477.1	332.8	341.9
Total	**993.7**	**993.8**	**1 022.6**	**1 047.6**	**1 186.3**	**1 213.5**

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies. (b) Comprises current expenditure on wages, salaries, and supplements, and goods and services other than fixed assets and stocks; offset by fees and other charges for goods sold and services rendered. (c) Represents a non-cash transfer of road assets from the RTA to local governments.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

11.3 ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES (km)

	Albury	Dubbo	Lismore	New–castle	Nowra	Orange	Sydney	Taree	Tweed Heads	Wagga Wagga	Wollon–gong
Albury	. .	540	1 312	702	484	433	556	876	1 423	127	501
Dubbo	540	. .	772	365	519	156	410	525	879	407	489
Lismore	1 312	772	. .	614	913	898	746	446	114	1 061	837
Newcastle	702	365	614	. .	328	393	148	170	722	604	225
Nowra	484	519	913	328	. .	354	155	462	1 020	396	78
Orange	433	156	898	393	354	. .	262	541	1 035	321	287
Sydney	556	410	746	148	155	262	. .	300	897	492	84
Taree	876	525	446	170	462	541	300	. .	552	784	393
Tweed Heads	1 423	879	114	722	1 020	1 035	897	552	. .	1 336	946
Wagga Wagga	127	407	1 061	604	396	321	492	784	1 336	. .	435
Wollongong	501	489	837	225	78	287	84	393	946	435	. .

Source: NRMA Ltd.

Major road upgradings completed in 1998–99

The Pacific Highway Upgrading Program, a joint program funded by the NSW ($160 million per annum) and Commonwealth ($60 million per annum) Governments continued during the year. Projects opened to traffic during the year included bypasses of Raymond Terrace and Raleigh and three duplication projects—Ewingsdale to Tyagarah, Wang Wauk to Bundacree upgrades, and Eungai. An outcome of this program was an additional 23 km of dual carriageway being made available.

Work also continued on the $20.7 million sealing program on the Kidman Way (between Hillston and Bourke) as a Road of National Importance.

Within the Sydney metropolitan area, a number of projects were completed. These included the widening and intersection improvements in King Georges Road at Stoney Creek Road ($8.6 million), widening of the Great Western Highway at Warrimoo ($37 million), construction of interchanges at the Hume Highway and Roberts Road ($67.6 million) and at Victoria Road and Devlin Street Top Ryde ($26.7 million), widening of Cowpasture Road between Prairie Vale Road and Restwell Road ($7.2 million) and extension of Stacey Street from the Hume Highway to Rookwood Road ($15.7 million). In addition, 62 lane-kms on the M4 Motorway (widening from 4 to 6 lanes) between Parramatta and Penrith was opened to traffic.

Further improvements to the Great Western Highway continued including a new pedestrian bridge at Valley Heights station.

In the Hunter Region, improvements to Nelson Bay Road between Salt Ash and Bobs Farm were completed ($4.8 million).

On the Central Coast, widening of the Pacific Highway from Henry Parry Drive to Renwick Street was completed ($6.4 million).

In the west of NSW, widening of the Great Western Highway at Bowenfels was completed ($10.6 million). Also, further works continued on the widening of the Golden Highway and initial sealing of the Kamilaroi Highway between Brewarrina and Walgett and the Carnarvon Highway between Moree and Mungindi.

In southwestern and southern NSW, completed work included widening of the F6 at Gwynneville and a new interchange between the F6 and the Wollongong Northern Distributor ($44.9 million), overtaking lanes on the Princes Highway at Harts Creek and a new bridge over Black Swan Lagoon on the Murray River approaches at Howlong. Work also continued on the Illalong deviation on the Burley Griffen Way and initial sealing on the Cobb Highway north of Hay.

In Northern NSW, work continued on upgrading of the Summerland Way pavement strengthening and widening between Grafton and Casino and replacement of the Gordons Bridge north of Kyogle.

Within the Commonwealth Government funded National Highways Program, significant works that continued included the Federal Highway Lake George projects. Significant works completed included the Belford Forest deviation on the New England Highway, replacement of Coolbaggie Creek bridge on the Newell Highway and extension of the F3 Sydney—Newcastle Freeway from Minmi to John Renshaw Drive near Newcastle. An electronic Driver Aid Scheme, which includes variable message signs and closed circuit television cameras, is being progressed on the F3 Freeway between Wahroonga and Kariong. Significant works that commenced included dual carriageways on the Federal Highway from Sutton interchange to the Australian Capital Territory, stage 2 of Bookham bypass on the Hume Highway, and South Gundagai interchange on the Hume Highway.

Transport Management Centre

A new Transport Management Centre (TMC) has been constructed at Eveleigh and is now operational. It features the latest technology in traffic and transport management.

The TMC will provide long-term benefits by creating an environment that will allow integrated management of road based transport, including public transport. RTA, police and bus operators will sit side by side in the new control room and facilities will be available for other agencies to operate from the centre during emergency transport situations or major events, including the Olympic Games.

Sydney Harbour Bridge and Tunnel

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is administered by the RTA. Tolls from the Bridge are used to help finance the Sydney Harbour Tunnel. In 1998–99 gross tolls and other revenue amounted to $56.4 million.

The Sydney Harbour Tunnel (2.3 kms in length) which opened on 30 August 1992, is wholly owned by joint venturers Transfield-Kumagai. They and the State Government entered into a fixed price contract to design and construct the Tunnel. The company will operate and maintain the Tunnel until the year 2022 when ownership will revert to the State.

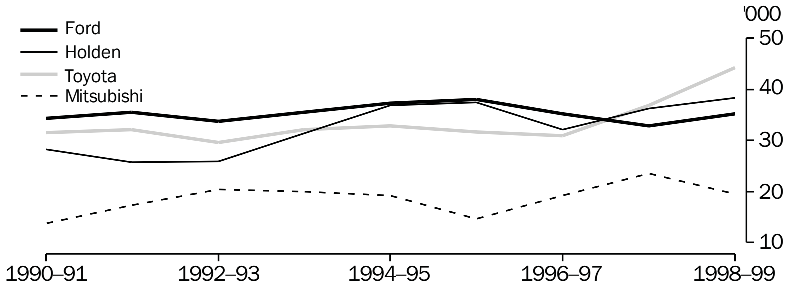
Road transport

Motor vehicle registrations

The RTA is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in NSW. Motor vehicles on road and road related areas in NSW must be registered and display number plates and a current registration label. Vehicles over three years old must be inspected each year before renewal of registration to ensure they comply with prescribed standards of roadworthiness (new passenger cars, motor cycles and light goods vehicles are exempt from this inspection for the first three years). There are about 6,500 service stations and similar establishments throughout the State, which are authorised to perform vehicle inspections.

For all vehicles, a certificate of compulsory third party (CTP) insurance must be produced when their registration is renewed.

11.4 REGISTRATION OF NEW CARS/STATION WAGONS(a), NSW Top Four Makes



(a) From 1991–92 cars and station wagons include 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles with 5–9 seats including the driver.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 9301.0).

11.5 MOTOR VEHICLES(a)

Type	1993–94(b) '000	1994–95(c) '000	1995–96(d) '000	1996–97(d) '000	1997–98(d) '000	1998–99 '000
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
Passenger vehicles	2 498.8	2 684.8	2 775.7	2 843.9	2 960.6	n.y.a.
Light commercial vehicles	550.1	430.8	451.7	459.5	481.6	n.y.a.
Trucks						
Rigid	108.4	103.1	103.8	104.8	108.5	n.y.a.
Articulated	14.5	15.0	15.1	15.8	16.8	n.y.a.
Non-freight carrying	7.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.1	n.y.a.
Buses	11.0	13.5	15.2	15.8	16.5	n.y.a.
Motor cycles	72.3	75.8	77.9	80.6	88.5	n.y.a.
Total	**3 262.6**	**3 332.5**	**3 448.9**	**3 530.1**	**3 682.6**	**n.y.a.**
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
Passenger vehicles	170.2	193.4	188.7	196.5	223.4	232.9
Light commercial vehicles	24.7	28.1	26.8	26.8	29.5	33.9
Trucks						
Rigid	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.5
Articulated	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0
Non-freight carrying	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Buses	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
Motor cycles	5.1	6.2	6.7	6.8	8.1	8.6
Total	**205.6**	**234.7**	**228.0**	**235.4**	**267.2**	**282.0**

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) Statistics for motor vehicles on the RTA register for 1993–94 are at 21 June 1994. (c) From 1994–95, statistics for motor vehicles on the RTA register have been replaced by data from the Motor Vehicle Census. Figures for 1994–95 are at 31 May 1995. (d) Statistics as at 31 October.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 9301.0); Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0).

New registrations

Over the past 10 years the total numbers of new motor vehicle registrations in NSW have fluctuated. The highest number of total new registrations (excluding motor cycles) in this period was 273,353 in 1998–99, with the lowest being 188,645 in 1992–93.

New registrations of passenger vehicles increased from 168,425 in 1989–90 to 232,902 in 1998–99. Part of this increase arises from the inclusion in the passenger vehicle category of 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles with 5–9 seats including the driver from 1991–92.

Number of vehicles

The annual Motor Vehicle Census (MVC) provides the most accurate data on numbers of motor vehicles.

The total number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) on the RTA register in NSW increased 18% from 3,037,299 in 1991 to 3,594,128 in 1998. Passenger vehicles rose 19% from 2,484,897 to 2,960,610 and the number of other vehicles (excluding motor cycles) rose 15% from 552,402 to 633,518 over the same period.

The 1988 MVC showed 524 motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population of NSW of which passenger vehicles represented 395. In 1998 there were 581 vehicles per 1,000 of estimated resident population of NSW with passenger vehicles accounting for 467 of those vehicles.

11.6 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)—Per 1,000 of Population(b)

Type	1991 no.	1993 no.	1995 no.	1996 no.	1997 no.	1998 no.
Passenger vehicles	421	427	439	447	453	467
All truck types	22	21	21	21	21	21
Other motor vehicles	71	69	73	75	76	79
Motor cycles	12	12	12	13	13	14
Total	**526**	**529**	**545**	**556**	**563**	**581**

(a) For years up to 1991, as at 30 September. For 1993, as at 30 June. For 1995, as at 31 May. For 1996, 1997 and 1998 as at 31 October. (b) Estimated mean resident population.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0).

Motor vehicle usage

The ABS conducts periodic sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage. The 1995 survey sampled a selection of approximately 22,000 vehicles from an estimated 10.9 million vehicles across Australia which were registered at 30 September 1995. Caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence service vehicles and vehicles with diplomatic or consular plates were not included in the sample.

The estimated total distance travelled in the 12 months ending 30 September 1995, by vehicles registered in NSW, was 49 billion kilometres, with an average of 14,700 km per vehicle. In comparison with the corresponding period in 1991, there was an increase of 6% in total kilometres travelled.

For NSW registered vehicles, the 1995 survey estimated that:

- 96% of all travel was undertaken within the State;
- 44% of all travel was undertaken for private purposes;
- freight carrying vehicles transported 331 million tonnes;
- average load carried per freight carrying vehicle was 2.2 tonnes;
- buses carried 425 million passengers, of which 401 million were mainly carried on route and dedicated school bus services and 19 million mainly carried on charter services.

11.7 DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NSW
12 months Ended 30 September 1995

Particulars	Average '000 km	Total million km
Type of vehicle(a)		
Passenger vehicles	13.7	36 562
Motor cycles	6.1	450
Light commercial vehicles	17.5	7 831
Rigid trucks	22.0	2 261
Articulated trucks	83.3	1 244
Other truck types	22.5	59
Buses	33.7	405
Total	*14.7*	*48 812*
Purpose		
Business(b)	14.3	16 812
To and from work	6.2	10 607
Private	7.9	21 393
Total	*15.0*	*48 812*
Area of operation		
Capital city	11.8	27 633
Provincial urban	7.5	8 682
Other areas of NSW	6.6	10 683
Total within NSW	*14.4*	*46 998*
Interstate	3.5	1 814
Total	*15.0*	*48 812*

(a) Includes vehicles not used during year. (b) Includes kilometres travelled for hire or reward, or charged to business expenses, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, irrespective of whether the vehicle is predominantly used for private purposes.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Preliminary, Australia (Cat. no. 9202.0).

Drivers' and riders' licences

Drivers of motor vehicles and motor cyclists are required to be licensed. A learner licence is required to learn to drive. To qualify for a learner licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a knowledge test and must be at least 16 years of age for a car learner licence or 16 years and 9 months for a motorcycle learner licence. Applicants must be at least 17 years of age and pass a practical test to qualify for a provisional licence. Unrestricted licences are issued for 1 or 3 years (Silver or Magenta). Eligible people may also apply for a 5 year (Gold or Magenta) licence. Motorcycle rider licence applicants are also required to undergo the compulsory rider training and testing schemes prior to obtaining a learner or provisional rider licence. A special authority must be obtained from the Department of Transport to drive a public passenger vehicle.

The number of driver and rider licences on issue in NSW at 30 June 1999 was 4,082,899 and 383,858 respectively (including learner licences).

Driving offences

Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving with high range concentration of alcohol are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods unless the courts order longer or shorter periods of disqualification. Courts may also impose a period of disqualification for certain offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

A system of breath analysis is in operation for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. A lower concentration (0.02) is prescribed for the following: holders of provisional and learners' licences; drivers under 25 years of age who have held a driver's licence (not including a learner's licence) for less than 3 years; drivers of buses, taxis and hire cars; drivers of dangerous goods vehicles; and drivers of heavy vehicles weighing over 13.9 tonnes gross vehicle mass. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station is undertaken.

Police officers are empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices for the less serious driving offences, specifying the offence and the standard fine for that offence. For these offences, people may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

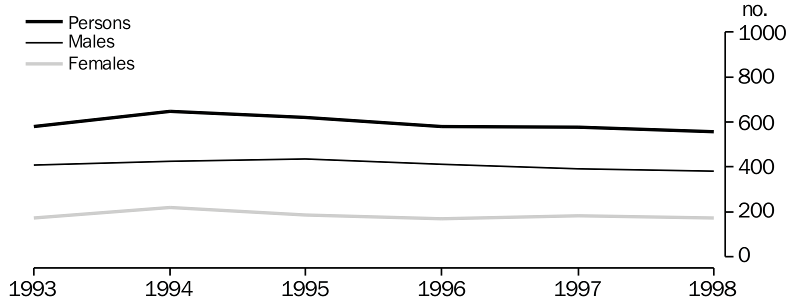
11.8 NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS(a) AND NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID FOR DRIVING OFFENCES IN NSW

	Year ended 30 June				
Driving offence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Convictions involving disqualification					
Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm	336	188	332	318	240
Alcohol related	19 380	20 888	20 359	23 574	20 409
Dangerous driving	2 995	1 903	2 069	2 035	1 854
Driving whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended or refused	9 136	8 157	8 300	9 808	11 503
Failure to stop after accident	332	286	291	289	317
Exceeding speed limit	513	460	396	489	743
Negligent driving	274	291	310	308	359
Disobey traffic lights	33	17	17	15	9
Other offences	579	1 872	1 474	1 465	2 471
Total	*33 578*	*34 062*	*33 548*	*38 301*	*37 905*
Convictions not involving disqualification(a)					
Failure to stop after accident	722	849	975	892	706
Exceeding speed limit	4 708	4 437	5 211	5 471	4 218
Negligent driving	3 442	3 740	4 325	3 848	3 290
Disobey traffic lights	1 353	1 290	1 454	1 531	1 120
Other offences	33 932	30 614	30 585	29 954	28 859
Total	*44 157*	*40 930*	*42 550*	*41 696*	*38 193*
Total court convictions	**77 735**	**74 992**	**76 098**	**79 997**	**76 098**
Paid traffic infringements					
Failure to stop after accident	1 075	1 177	1 250	1 121	1 099
Exceeding speed limit	295 739	353 153	382 941	326 908	352 393
Negligent driving	24 572	25 959	24 785	21 860	20 216
Disobey traffic lights	67 772	74 707	63 190	57 320	52 567
Other offences	86 244	89 293	84 569	68 409	58 104
Total	*475 402*	*544 289*	*556 735*	*475 618*	*484 379*

(a) In addition, these figures include those offences that are found proved but are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the *Crimes Act*.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

11.9 PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS(a)



(a) Includes motor vehicle drivers and passengers, pedal and motor cycle riders and passengers, and pedestrians.

Source: Road Safety Bureau, NSW and Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

Road traffic accidents

Data on road traffic accidents involving fatalities in NSW are collected by the RTA and the Federal Office of Road Safety. Road casualties data shown below were supplied by the RTA.

In 1998–99, there were 500 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities (preliminary data). This represented a decrease of 4% compared with 1997–98. There were 560 people killed on NSW roads in 1998–99, also a decrease of 4% compared with 1997–1998. The number of motor vehicle driver fatalities remained fairly stable over the same period (decreasing by 2%). The number of motorcyclist fatalities decreased by 34% and passenger fatalities also decreased (by 10%). The number of pedestrian fatalities increased by 19%, and bicyclist fatalities were similar in number, down from 11 to 10.

On a calendar year basis, the number of people killed (557) on NSW roads in 1998 was the lowest annual figure since 1949, when 535 fatalities were recorded. The 1998 figure represented a decrease of 3% on the 1997 fatality total of 576 and a decrease of 6% on the annual average of 592 fatalities for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive. Males have represented close to 70% of fatalities, on an annual basis, since 1994.

Fatalities in the 17–25 years age group represented 25% of all fatalities, although this age group represented less than 13% of the population. Males represented 78% of those killed in this age group. However, for fatalities in the age group 70 years and over, the proportion of males was much lower (48%).

Air transport

The Commonwealth Government and State Government may exercise control over intrastate domestic aviation by virtue of their respective powers under the Constitution. Accordingly, both Commonwealth and State requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Commonwealth alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW Government licences air services within its borders.

Up until 1 July 1995, the Commonwealth, through the Civil Aviation Authority, imposed safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry. From 1 July 1995, the former Civil Aviation Authority was split into two new organizations, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and Airservices Australia. The Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for air safety and Airservices Australia is responsible for the provision of air traffic, fire, search and rescue services.

Aircraft

At 30 June 1999, there were 3,578 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 32% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised 75% of the total.

11.10 AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS—at 30 JUNE 1999(a)

	NSW	Australia
General aviation	2 691	8 400
Transport	488	1 673
Sailplanes	376	1 056
Seaplanes	23	65
Total	**3 578**	**11 194**

(a) Includes amateur built, airships and hot air balloons, etc.

Source: Civil Aviation Safety Authority.

Aerodromes

Sydney, Bankstown, Hoxton Park and Camden airports are operated by the Sydney Airport Corporation Limited (SACL) and its subsidiaries, which is owned by the Commonwealth Government. Canberra Airport is operated, under lease from the Commonwealth, by a private sector company.

The remainder of the licensed aerodromes in NSW are mostly owned and operated by local government authorities.

Air accidents

The Bureau of Air Safety Investigation (BASI) operates as an independent agency within the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services. BASI is responsible for investigating accidents, serious incidents and safety deficiencies involving civil aircraft operations in Australia. Accidents and incidents must be reported to the Bureau in accordance with Section 19BA of the *Transport Legislation Amendment Act (No. 3) 1995*.

For Australia, the number of persons killed increased substantially, while civil aviation accidents and persons seriously injured decreased between 1997 and 1998. NSW showed a similar trend over the same period, although the number of persons seriously injured remained unchanged.

11.11 CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES(a)

	NSW			Australia		
Nature of flight	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Number of casualty accidents(b)	8	8	7	35	31	29
Persons killed	8	11	18	43	28	46
Persons seriously injured	7	1	1	24	18	16

(a) Excludes gliding, ballooning, sports aviation and parachuting accidents, and also excludes all overseas accidents to Australian civil aircraft but, includes all accidents to foreign-registered aircraft that occurred in Australia. (b) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

Source: Bureau of Air Safety Investigation.

Shipping

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States. It is also responsible for navigation and shipping, quarantine, and the administration and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. These include vessels used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis.

Under State legislation, all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of these ships are obliged to pay crew at the current wage rates ruling in Australia. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew staffing and accommodation conditions which are imposed on those registered in Australia.

Port Management

Since 1 July 1995, the Newcastle Port Corporation, the Port Kembla Port Corporation and the Sydney Ports Corporation have managed the ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla and Sydney Ports (Botany Bay and Sydney Harbour) respectively, as commercial businesses. The port corporations promote and facilitate trade through their port facilities and ensure that port safety functions are carried out properly. In doing so, they exhibit a sense of social responsibility and accommodate the interests of the community.

The Marine Ministerial Holding Corporation, a statutory authority with no staff, owns additional port lands considered to be of future strategic port use, as well as the regional ports of Eden and Yamba. The Marine Ministerial Holding Corporation is managed on behalf of the NSW Minister for Transport by the Maritime Assets Division of the Waterways Authority. The NSW Department of Transport has navigational responsibility for Lord Howe Island.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth is 24.4 metres at the harbour entrance and the mean range of tides is about 1.1 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations and are irregular, extend over 240 km and afford facilities for extensive wharfage. The shipping facilities at Sydney Harbour are managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6–8 km from the harbour entrance (The Heads).

Total trade for 1998–99 was 13.8 million revenue tonnes (mrt), an increase of 4.1% on 1997–98. Imports at 11.4 mrt, increased by 2.7% and exports at 2.4 mrt increased by 11.5% on 1997–98.

11.12 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR

Location	Berths no.	Depth metres
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.4
Darling Harbour passenger terminal	1	9.8
Darling Harbour	4	10.1–11.2
Glebe Island	4	8.4–12.0
White Bay	5	9.8–11.0
Gore Bay	2	9.2–14.0

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation.

Botany Bay

Botany Bay (Port Botany) is situated about 18 km to the south of Sydney Harbour. Its facilities include the major container and petro-chemical terminals for NSW. The port is managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

Situated on the northern foreshores of the Bay are two 40 hectare container terminals, a Bulk Liquids Berth with tank farms servicing part of the bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical industries. On the southern foreshores is a petroleum refinery and associated berths.

Total trade for 1998–99 was 39.1 mrt, an increase of 7.8% over 1997–98. Imports at 23.9 mrt, increased by 5.6% and exports at 15.2 mrt, increased by 6.9% over 1997–98.

11.13 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN BOTANY BAY

Type of berth	Berths no.	Depth metres
Container terminals	8	13.9–14.8
Bulk liquid berths	1	18.3
Tanker berths	3	11.3–11.6

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation.

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about 80 km south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. There are three berths in the outer harbour, including one petroleum products berth, one bulk liquids berth and one general cargo berth. The inner harbour has ten berths, including one general cargo berth, two roll-on roll-off berths, one grain berth and two coal loading berths. The port is managed by the Port Kembla Port Corporation.

Total trade for 1998–99 was 23.2 mrt. Imports totalled 8.6 mrt and exports 14.6 mrt, decreases of 4% and 15% for imports and exports respectively since 1997–98.

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies at the mouth of the Hunter River approximately 100 km by sea and 160 km by road, north of Sydney. The Port of Newcastle is managed by the Newcastle Port Corporation.

A variety of berths are available for the handling of both bulk and general cargoes, as well as unitised and containerised products. Major bulk cargoes include coal, grains and raw materials for the aluminium industry in the Hunter. General cargoes include timber products, aluminium and containers.

General cargo and container activity is concentrated in the Basin area, whilst bulk cargo facilities are located in the Steelworks Channel and at Kooragang Island.

Trade for 1998–99 totalled 78.0 mrt, an increase of 1% over 1997–98. Imports totalled 6.6 mrt, a decrease of 12% over 1997–98 and exports totalled 71.4 mrt, an increase of 2% over the same period. The record trade figure for Newcastle in 1998–99 has placed Newcastle as the largest tonnage throughput port in Australia.

Other ports of NSW

The port of Eden is situated at Twofold Bay in the far south-east corner of the State. It is a predominantly a fishing port, however the export of woodchips is also a significant activity. The port of Yamba is situated on the Clarence River in the north-east corner of the State. It serves as a timber and general cargo port, trading with Lord Howe Island and islands of the South Pacific. Both ports are managed by the Maritime Assets Division of the Waterways Authority.

Total trade for the ports of Eden and Yamba in 1998–99 was 1.2 mrt, a decrease of 28% on 1997–98. Imports totalled 0.1 mrt, a slight decrease on 1997–98 and exports totalled 1.1 mrt, down 27% over the same period.

Public transport

Government passenger transport services in NSW are provided by two authorities:

- the State Rail Authority (SRA) and
- the State Transit Authority (STA).

The SRA is responsible for operating rail passenger services throughout the State. CityRail operates urban passenger services, and Countrylink operates rural passenger services.

The STA operates publicly owned bus and ferry services in urban and inter-urban areas of Sydney and Newcastle.

Private bus services also operate throughout NSW. Private and public bus operators must be accredited under the *Passenger Transport Act 1990* administered by the NSW Department of Transport. Operators of regular route passenger services enter into a contract with the NSW Department of Transport which involves minimum service levels, maximum fare scales, and service quality standards.

Government rail freight services are operated by FreightCorp, a statutory State-owned corporation. Other rail freight operators are permitted to use NSW rail track.

Railways

The NSW rail system has undergone a major restructure in recent years. The State's railway tracks and services are now provided by one statutory authority and three different statutory State-owned corporations.

- SRA, consisting of CityRail and Countrylink, provide rail passenger services. CityRail operates urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong regions, predominantly over its 1,700 km of electrified track, though some services operate beyond these limits. Assets include over 300 stations and 1,500 carriages. In 1998–99 there were approximately 270.5 million passenger journeys by CityRail, up 2% since 1997–98. Countrylink markets and operates long distance rail passenger services within NSW, and to Canberra, Melbourne and Brisbane. In addition, Countrylink coordinates the operation of coach services that connect with Countrylink rail services. In 1998–99, there were 2.4 million passenger journeys by Countrylink in NSW, a slight decrease on 1997–98.
- FreightCorp, a statutory State-owned corporation, is responsible for 'above-rail' freight operations. It hauls a range of bulk commodities, including coal, grain and minerals, and carries a range of products, including cement, petroleum, and export containers. FreightCorp also provides maintenance and operational services and hires locomotives to other rail operators. It has a fleet of 391 locomotives and 5,679 wagons. In 1998–99 FreightCorp hauled a total of 85.2 million tonnes, of which 72.5 million tonnes was coal.
- Rail Access Corporation, a statutory State-owned corporation, owns the rail track and administers access to those tracks.
- Railway Services Australia, a statutory State-owned corporation, provides maintenance and other services to the above-rail operators.

11.14 USE OF NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, Traffic

Particulars	Units	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Passenger journeys(a)	'000	237 500	251 900	258 800	267 200	268 000	272 900
Freight							
Coal	'000 tonnes	47 600	49 300	52 300	58 700	69 100	72 500
Grain	'000 tonnes	4 600	2 300	4 000	7 800	6 800	5 800
General/Intermodal(b)	'000 tonnes	2 800	2 400	3 400	1 900	2 000	4 600
Bulk(c)	'000 tonnes	4 400	4 500	4 100	4 200	4 200	2 300
Total freight	**'000 tonnes**	**59 400**	**58 500**	**63 800**	**72 600**	**82 100**	**85 200**

(a) Includes passenger journeys for CityRail services (270.5 million in 1998–99). (b) Containerised and other general freight.
(c) Minerals, cement and bulk liquids.

Source: State Rail Authority, FreightCorp.

State Government bus services

Passenger journeys on State Government services operated by the State Transit Authority totalled 198.3 million in 1998–99, a slight increase on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres were also 2.4% higher than the previous year. As at 30 June 1998, State Transit operated a fleet of 1,707 buses over a network of 235 routes.

11.15 NSW GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES, Traffic(a)

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
			PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)			
Sydney	165 424	168 126	177 141	180 932	183 792	185 762
Newcastle	12 356	12 873	13 059	12 962	12 915	12 570
Total	**177 780**	**180 999**	**190 200**	**193 894**	**196 707**	**198 332**
			VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 km)			
Sydney	60 571	61 339	65 874	67 851	69 317	70 979
Newcastle	9 213	9 857	10 090	10 191	9 898	9 685
Total	**69 784**	**71 196**	**75 964**	**78 042**	**79 215**	**80 664**

(a) Includes charter operations.

Source: State Transit Authority.

State Government harbour and river ferry services

State Transit operates the majority of Sydney Harbour ferry services and a ferry between Newcastle and Stockton. As at 30 June 1998, State Transit had a fleet of 28 vessels, including 3 JetCats providing high speed service between Manly and Circular Quay and 7 low wash catamarans mainly servicing the Parramatta River. State Transit carried 13.5 million passengers in 1998–99, a similar number to 1997–98. Total vehicle (ferry) kilometres for State Transit in 1998–99 was 1.3 million.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways.

Communication

Overview

Domestic and international communications services are provided by a mix of government and commercial operators using a range of delivery technologies, including cable, satellite, microwave and terrestrial systems. In NSW, the communications industry employed a total of 73,300 persons at August 1999, being 2.5% of the total NSW work force. This figure represents the total number of persons employed in postal and courier services, telecommunications services and motion picture, radio and television services in NSW.

Telecommunications and broadcasting services are undergoing a period of unprecedented change. This is due to a number of factors, including the Government's program of microeconomic reform and rapid changes in communications technologies. For example, the end to the monopoly provision of basic telephone services in 1991 opened that industry to a range of new players and the use of mobile telephones has grown at a rapid rate in recent years. In broadcasting, the provision of subscription broadcasting (pay TV) services delivered via microwave technology commenced in NSW in January 1995. The first cable pay TV service began in September 1995 and satellite-delivered services started in November 1995. From July 1997, new telecommunications legislation provided the opportunity to build and operate communications infrastructure. There are minimal restrictions on the type of technology used and no restrictions on entry to any telecommunications service market. Any corporation or public body may apply for a carrier licence and there are no limits on the number of licences which may be issued. Further, it is not necessary to have a carrier licence to provide the public with some carriage services (e.g. telephone or Internet access) or content services (e.g. electronic newspaper or pay television). Service provider licences, with appropriate conditions, govern these activities and the legislation also provides some general rules.

The Constitution gives the Federal Government power over communications in Australia. The Federal Government exercises this power as either the full owner or majority owner of some key enterprises (the national broadcasters and Telstra) and as the industry regulator. It is also a major consumer of industry services and products.

As the industry regulator, the Federal Government is responsible for postal, telecommunications and broadcasting services in Australia, with three statutory authorities overseeing aspects of planning and administration of communications. Broadcasting services are planned and regulated by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The Australian Communications Authority (ACA), formed by the merger of the Spectrum Management Agency (SMA) and the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) on 1 July 1997, has responsibility for technical regulation, consumer issues and the licensing of telecommunications and radiocommunications around Australia. The ACA also has responsibility for the regulatory aspects associated with new carrier powers and immunities regime and regulatory functions such as consumer codes of practice, electromagnetic emissions, allocation and management of spectrum and universal service. The ACA has responsibility for allocating microwave distribution system (MDS) licences. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (formerly the Trade Practices Commission) regulates the competitive aspects of communications services. State Governments, in general, have limited power in relation to the communications industry. Their primary activity relates to censorship.

The print media are not, generally, subject to direct regulation by either the State or Commonwealth Governments. The Office of Film and Literature Classification, a division of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, classifies the content of certain types of publications, videos and games by arrangement with the States, including NSW.

Sydney is an important hub in Australian and regional communications activity. The control centre for the national satellite system is located in Sydney, as are the headends for major trans-Tasman and South-East Asian coaxial and optic fibre cable links. The three national commercial television networks (Seven, Nine and Ten) are also headquartered here, as are the two government-owned national broadcasters (ABC and SBS) and the operations of major print media owners and advertising agencies.

A major film studio development for Fox Studios opened to the public in November 1999. The studio facilities are located at the former Sydney Showground location.

Telecommunications

Historically, Australian telecommunications services have been provided on a monopoly basis by government-owned carriers. Until 1991, Telecom and OTC provided domestic and international telecommunications services respectively. AUSSAT, the government-owned satellite operator, also offers a limited domestic service. In 1992, Telecom and OTC were merged to form a single carrier, AOTC, now known as Telstra. In November 1997, about one-third of Telstra was sold through a public share offer. The total number of shares sold was 4.3 billion, and 81% of these are owned by Australian investors. A further 16.6% of Telstra was floated in October 1999.

In 1991, following a Commonwealth Government review of these arrangements, a private enterprise—Optus Communications—was awarded a licence to install and maintain telecommunications infrastructure in competition with the government-owned carriers. The national satellite system formed the basis of the Optus network, along with interconnect arrangements with Telstra. Optus is now rolling out a cable network to provide both pay TV services and local telephony. A third carrier, Vodafone, commenced operations in October 1993, providing digital mobile telephony in competition with Telstra and Optus.

The liberalisation of the telecommunications industry has also resulted in the growth of the service provider or reseller industry. These operators buy telecommunications capacity from the carriers at wholesale prices and take advantage of volume discounts to resell it at discounted rates.

The regulatory framework which was introduced with open competition on 1 July 1997 recognises the scope for carriers, service providers and particularly Telstra, to engage in anti-competitive conduct. Consequently, the framework contains a number of important mechanisms built in to facilitate vigorous but fair competition. This has resulted in the licensing of 31 telecommunications carriers.

Information about the telecommunications service industry was collected by the ABS 1996–97 Telecommunications Services Industry Survey. At the end of June 1997, there were 70 businesses in NSW operating as telecommunication service providers and employing 4,049 people.

Mobile telecommunications services

Increasing competition in telecommunications has resulted in carriers and service providers regarding much data as commercially sensitive, with the amount of information available to the public being greatly reduced. Despite the lack of data, it is clear that the number of people communicating via mobile telephone services is growing rapidly. Mobile telephony uses radio technologies to switch users into the standard telephone network while they are on the move. Standard telephones are most commonly provided on fixed cable infrastructure.

Telstra introduced its analogue MobileNet service in Sydney in 1987. Optus commenced its operations on 31 January 1992 and interconnects to Telstra's analogue mobile service; it, therefore, has the same analogue coverage area in NSW. Several new mobile phone carriers are entering the market. This follows the 1998 auction, by the Australian Communications Authority, of radiocommunications spectrum in the 800 MHz and 1.8 GHz bands, used primarily for mobile telephony technologies. Further auctions are proposed. AAPT, Hutchison Telecommunications and One.Tel now hold spectrum in various parts of Australia, and are thus in a position to begin mobile telephone services.

Telstra is building a new mobile network based on new digital technology using the 800 MHz spectrum it acquired at the 1998 ACA auctions. This technology has very similar range to the analogue system and is therefore well suited for use in regional Australia as well as in the cities. Telstra has already launched the new service in certain areas and expects to complete the network rollout during 2000.

The Federal Government has re-affirmed its commitment to the phase-out of analogue mobile phone services in 2000, with analogue ceasing in metropolitan areas on 31 December 1999 and in regional areas on 31 December 2000.

Each of the three mobile carriers (Telstra, Optus and Vodafone), have developed their own digital mobile network. Information regarding the number of connections to each network is not available, given the levels of competition between the operators and the consequent commercial sensitivity of such information.

As an indication of the speed of growth in this sector, the Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics reported that, at 30 June 1993, the total number of mobile phones in operation throughout Australia was 600,000. At the end of June 1999, the Communications Research Unit reported that there were 6.5 million mobile telephone subscribers, of which 5.6 million were connected to digital networks (Telstra, Optus and Vodafone).

Internet service providers

The results from the 1996–97 ABS Telecommunications Services Industry Survey showed there were 101 businesses in NSW operating predominantly as Internet service providers (ISP) at the end of June 1997, employing 650 people. As at 1 December 1999 there were 815 ISPs registered with the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.

Information technology

Information technology plays an important role in the lives of many Australians. Computers have been essential tools in most areas of the economy and business for many years and recently are becoming increasingly important in the home. As software improves and Internet use increases, home computers are becoming tools for communication, education, tele-working, operating home-based businesses and enjoying cultural and recreational activities.

Household use of home computers

In 1998, just over 1 million households (44% of total households) in NSW had a home computer. In the Sydney Statistical Division (SD), slightly less than half of households had a home computer compared to 38% of households in the rest of NSW.

11.16 HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME COMPUTER—1998

Area	no.	%
Sydney SD	670	48.4
Balance of NSW	343	37.9
Total NSW	1013	44.3

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Of the 1.0 million households which had a home computer in NSW in 1998, almost half used the home computer daily while 30% used it two to six times per week. About 6% of households which had a computer used it less than once per month or not at all.

11.17 HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME COMPUTER, Frequency of Use—1998

Usage	%
Daily	47.1
2–6 times per week	29.6
Once a week	9.4
Once every two weeks	3.9
Once every month	3.8
Less often/not at all	6.3

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

In 1998, ‘couple with children’ households had the highest proportion of frequent computer users (i.e. using a home computer once a week or more). Approximately 60% of ‘couple with children’ households frequently used a home computer in 1998 compared with 45% in 1996. Single person households had the lowest proportion of frequent computer users in both years. Overall, the proportion of all households frequently using a home computer rose from 30% in 1996 to 38% in 1998.

11.18 HOUSEHOLDS FREQUENTLY USING A HOME COMPUTER(a), By Family Type—1998

	1996	1998
Family type	%	%
Couple with no children	20.2	28.2
Couple with children	45.3	59.9
Single parent with children	26.5	32.0
Single person	11.7	11.5
Extended family/Unrelated group/Other	37.1	45.7
All households	30.2	38.1

(a) Defined as using a home computer once a week or more.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Computer capacity

Since 1996 home computers have increased their processing and memory capacity. In 1998, one-third of households in NSW which frequently used a computer owned an IBM or IBM compatible Pentium while 20% of such households owned an IBM or IBM compatible 486. In 1996, 35% of households owned an IBM or IBM compatible 486 while 19% owned an IBM or IBM compatible 386.

11.19 TYPE AND CAPACITY OF MOST POWERFUL COMPUTER OWNED OR PAID FOR BY HOUSEHOLD(a)(b)

	1996	1998
Type and capacity	%	%
IBM or IBM compatible Pentium II	. .	15.9
IBM or IBM compatible Pentium	15.5	32.8
IBM or IBM compatible 486	35.2	20.4
IBM or IBM compatible 386	19.1	7.7
IBM or IBM compatible 286	7.3	4.2
Apple Power PC	8.6	*1.4
Apple Macintosh	*2.3	5.3
Other	5.8	3.1
Don't know	6.3	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Estimates in this table do not identify the market share of each computer but the capacity of the most powerful computer owned or paid for in each household. (b) Relates to households which frequently use a computer.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Main reason for households not having a home computer

In 1998, the main reasons reported by households for not having a home computer were 'no use for a computer' (37%), 'cost too high' (27%) and 'lack of interest in computers' (19%). In 1996, the proportion of households reporting these reasons were 39%, 30% and 15% respectively.

11.20 MAIN REASON FOR HOUSEHOLDS NOT HAVING A HOME COMPUTER

	1996	1998
Reason	%	%
No use for a computer	39.0	36.8
Cost too high	29.6	26.5
Lack of interest in computers	14.9	18.9
Don't know how to use a computer	6.1	7.1
Access to computer elsewhere	5.6	7.1
Other	4.6	3.3
Don't know	*0.2	*0.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Household Internet access

In 1998, 18% of households in NSW had Internet access at home. In the Sydney Statistical Division (SD) 23% of households had Internet access, compared to 10% of households in the rest of NSW.

Households with higher incomes were more likely to have home Internet access. In NSW in 1998, 40% of households with an annual income of $66,001 and over had Internet access at home. This compared to 11% of households in the income bracket $27,001–$44,000 and 4% of households with an annual income of $14,000 or less.

In 1998, just over a quarter of 'couple with children' households and 26% of 'other related/unrelated' households had home Internet access. This compared to 16% of 'couple with no children' households and 10% of 'single parent' households.

11.21 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By Region—1998

	Proportion in each region
Region	%
Sydney Statistical Division	22.7
Balance of NSW	10.2
Total	17.7

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

11.22 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By Household Income Level—1998

	Proportion of all households in income level
Household income	%
0–$14 000	4.0
$14 001–$27 000	7.7
$27 001–$44 000	10.9
$44 001–$66 000	25.2
$66 001 and over	39.5
Not stated	19.5

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

11.23 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By Family type—1998

	Proportion of each family type
Family type	%
Couple with children	26.3
Couple with no children	15.6
Single parent	10.0
Single person	4.6
Other related/unrelated	25.7

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Main reason for households with computers not having Internet access

In 1998, the main reasons cited by households with computers for not having Internet access were lack of interest in the Internet (28% of households) and high costs (28% of households). Approximately one in eight households reported insufficient computer capacity or a need to upgrade their computer as the reason for not having Internet access while 6% declared they had adequate Internet access outside the home.

11.24 MAIN REASON FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTERS NOT HAVING INTERNET ACCESS(a)—1998

	Proportion
Main reason	%
Lack of interest in Internet	28.2
Costs are too high	28.1
Insufficient capacity/need to upgrade computer	13.1
Adequate access outside home	5.9
Poor opinion of the Internet	4.0
Lack of confidence/skill with a computer	3.6
Lack of access to ISP/inadequate telecommunications infrastructure	2.9
Other	13.5
Don't know	*0.9
Total	100.0

(a) Relates to households with a home computer and no home Internet access only.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Business use of PCs and the Internet

In NSW in 1997–98, 62% of all employing businesses used PCs while just over a quarter of businesses had Internet and email access. Approximately one in five businesses used a Local Area Network/Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) while 23% of businesses had World Wide Web browser access.

11.25 BUSINESS USE OF PCS AND THE INTERNET—1997–98

	Proportion
Technology	%
PCs	62
Internet access	27
Email access	26
Web browser access	23
LAN/WAN	19

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Business Use of Information Technology, 1997–98.

Farms access to Information Technology

In NSW in March 1998, 40% of farms had access to a computer, 14% had access to a modem and just over one in ten had Internet access.

11.26 FARMS ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY—March 1998

Technology	Proportion %
Computer	39.8
Modem	14.2
Internet	11.8

Source: Report on Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8150.0.40.001).

Main reason for farms not having Internet access

In NSW in March 1998, the main reasons recorded why farms did not have Internet access were 'insufficient interest in the Internet' (29% of respondents) and 'too costly' (23% of respondents). Approximately 15% of respondents cited lack of confidence or skill in using computers while 7% reported lack of knowledge of what is available on Internet.

11.27 ALL FARMS WITHOUT INTERNET ACCESS—March 1998

Reason(a)	Proportion %
Insufficient interest in the Internet	29.4
Too costly (poor cost benefit)	23.1
Lack of confidence or skill in using computers	14.9
Lack of knowledge of what is available on Internet	7.3
Poor phone line connection	6.2
Private security concerns	4.6
Information from Internet not relevant	3.8
Other	10.8

(a) Main reason for not having Internet access.

Source: Report on Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8150.0.40.001).

Broadcasting

The broadcasting sectors operating in NSW are: national, commercial, community and subscription (pay TV) broadcasting; subscription narrowcasting and open narrowcasting services. These sectors provide a wide range of information and entertainment services in both English and many other languages spoken throughout the State.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services rests with the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The ABA is presently planning additional television and radio services Australia-wide.

The Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts decides broadcasting policy and receives advice from a number of sources, including the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts and the ABA. The Minister's portfolio also includes responsibility for the two national broadcasting organisations, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). These publicly-funded radio and television broadcasters are established by separate Acts of Federal Parliament and are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

11.28 BROADCASTING SERVICES IN NSW—1999

Type of service	Radio AM	Radio FM	Radio Total	Television
National	—	—	—	2
Commercial	34	44	78	13
Community(a)	2	62	64	2

(a) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

National broadcasting

Since 1 May 1999, the ABC has had responsibility for, and been in control of, its terrestrial analog radio and television services. Prior to that date, the National Transmission Agency in Canberra had responsibility for delivering all ABC terrestrial broadcasting services around Australia.

The ABC provides a comprehensive range of services. In NSW, the ABC operates one television service and six domestic radio networks: Metropolitan Radio, Regional Radio, ABC Classic FM, the Parliamentary and News Network (PNN, incorporating parliamentary broadcasts and ABC News Radio), Triple J and Radio National. The ABC employed a total of 2,119 staff in this state at 30 June 1999.

11.29 GOVERNMENT FUNDED ABC SERVICES—1999

	AM Radio	FM Radio	Total
Local Radio	22	35	57
Radio National	7	44	51
Triple J	—	17	17
Classic FM	—	18	18
News Radio	2	—	2
ABC Television	—	—	92
Total	**31**	**114**	**237**

Source: Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

The ABC also provides a full complement of services via satellite, throughout Australia. Under the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*, communities can group together and, with an appropriate satellite decoder and low power transmitter, provide ABC services retransmitted to their community.

The SBS has specific obligations recognising the multicultural and multilingual nature of contemporary Australian society and broadcasts television programs in a total of 57 languages and radio programs in 68 language groups.

The SBS provides a national multicultural television service and two multilingual radio services. In NSW, SBS television is broadcast on 43 transmitters. SBS radio services are broadcast on four transmitters, one FM and one AM in Sydney and one AM in each of Newcastle and Wollongong.

Commercial broadcasting

At November 1998, there were 13 commercial television services broadcasting in NSW. A total of three commercial television services could be received in most parts of the State.

A total of 34 AM and 44 FM commercial radio services operate in NSW, with one licence not operating. Of these, there are five AM and four FM Sydney metropolitan services and 29 AM and 40 FM regional services.

11.30 COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICES FINANCIAL RESULTS(a)

	Revenue		Expenditure		Profit	
	1997–98	Change from 1996–97	1997–98	Change from 1996–97	1997–98	Change from 1996–97
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
Television	1006.5	7.1	866.8	9.8	139.6	–7.4
Radio	238.7	4.0	205.4	2.7	33.3	11.7

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

Narrowcasting

New legislation enacted in 1992 liberalised broadcasting planning and licensing processes. The subsequent increase in the number of broadcasting services has been particularly noticeable in the new category of open narrowcasting services, which have contributed to the availability of a diverse range of radio services offering entertainment, education and information. Narrowcasting services are limited in some ways. For example, they may be targeted to special interest groups, intended for limited locations (arenas, business premises), for a special event, or they may provide programs of limited appeal. The majority of open narrowcasting services are tourist information, but also include rural, sporting, real estate and religious information.

Community broadcasting

The community broadcasting sector provides programs for community purposes and is not operated for profit or as part of a profit-making enterprise. Currently there are 64 community radio broadcasting services in NSW offering a range of community, educational and other special interest services.

Community television has been operating on a trial basis since April 1994. At present, the trial will continue until the introduction of digital transmission on 1 January 2001. The community television sector has been guaranteed free access to the spectrum needed to broadcast one standard definition digital channel.

Community radio groups are encouraged to develop their radio operating skills, programming schedules and to gain support within the community by providing temporary transmissions of programming. In 1997–98, 50 groups in NSW (14 in Sydney), were allocated a temporary community broadcasting licence by the ABA. Amendments to the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* which came into effect on 4 August 1997 provide new power to the ABA to allocate temporary community broadcasting licences. A temporary community broadcasting licence authorises the licensee to provide a community broadcasting service in a designated area for a maximum period of 12 months. In 1998–99, 53 groups in NSW (17 in Sydney) were allocated a temporary community broadcasting licence by the ABA.

Pay TV

Pay TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995, with the Galaxy network delivering a range of program services by microwave distribution system (MDS) transmission facilities. Galaxy and its franchisees have since also launched pay TV delivered via satellite. In September 1995, pay TV services delivered via cable began, with the launch of the Optus Vision service. Foxtel (a joint venture between Telstra and News Corp) commenced operation of its cable service in October 1995. The Department of Communications and the Arts estimated that there were 815,000 pay television subscribers (satellite, MDS and cable) in Australia in June 1998.

Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation—trading as Australia Post—provides domestic and international postal services. Australia Post is a wholly government-owned enterprise which, in providing postal services, aims to operate commercially and efficiently, making a reasonable return on its assets, and fulfil specific community service obligations. In 1989, the domestic carriage of letters up to 250g was reserved by law to Australia Post. Australia Post competes with private enterprises in providing parcel and other related postal services and products.

At 30 June 1999, Australia Post engaged 16,240 postal service workers in NSW and the ACT. This number represents over 36% of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,300 post offices, post office agencies and community mail agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW and the ACT. The Australia Post delivery network comprised more than 3.0 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW and the ACT.

11.31 AUSTRALIA POST, Mail Delivery Network(a)—30 June 1999

Type	Households	Businesses	Total
Street delivery	2 300 310	142 735	2 443 045
Private boxes/locked bags	206 226	145 074	351 300
Private and community bags	8 111	742	8 853
Roadside delivery	159 843	5 254	165 097
Counter delivery	34 503	3 499	38 002
Total delivery points	2 708 993	297 304	3 006 297

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australia Post.

Print media

Newspapers have been a major form of communication in the State since the last century. The number of metropolitan daily newspapers, particularly afternoon papers, has been contracting throughout Australia and overseas. Daily newspaper readership has also been in decline for many years. These trends, which have been attributed to a number of factors including competition from electronic media, are also apparent in NSW.

There are seven main types of newspapers published and circulated in NSW: national dailies; national weekend papers; metropolitan dailies; Saturday dailies; Sunday papers; regional dailies; and suburban weeklies.

The circulation of metropolitan daily newspapers has decreased by 2.3% since 1995. There has been a rise in the circulation of Saturday newspapers from that period with an increase of 2.3%, and a significant increase in the circulation of Sunday newspapers (up 5.9%). The circulation of regional daily newspapers declined by 6.3% between 1995 and 1999.

11.32 NEWSPAPERS—at 30 June(a)

Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER OF TITLES					
Metropolitan daily	2	2	2	2	2
Saturday	2	2	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2	2	2
Regional daily	14	14	13	13	13
Country press	37	38	37	35	35
Suburban newspapers(b)	74	71	65	67	64
CIRCULATION(c) ('000)					
Metropolitan daily	682	678	672	675	666
Saturday	743	751	761	772	760
Sunday	1 247	1 259	1 253	1 331	1 321
Regional daily	206	199	190	188	193
Country press	122	125	117	103	106
Suburban newspapers(b)	3 490	3 427	3 432	3 472	3 516

(a) Excludes National and ACT newspapers. (b) Suburban newspapers include city and country publications audited under that category by the Circulations Audit Board and refer to a reference period ended 30 September. (c) Average for a single issue during the period.

Source: Number of titles, circulation figures compiled from Audit Bureau of Circulation and the Circulations Audit Board.

Publications related to Transport and Communication

New South Wales

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1)

Australia

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0)

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual) (Cat. no. 9304.0)

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0)

Motor Vehicles in Australia (Cat. no. 9311.0)

New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 9301.0)

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Preliminary, Australia (Cat. no. 9202.0)

Telecommunication Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8145.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

12 Agriculture

Development, structure and finance

Agricultural development

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in NSW has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, seed varieties, fertilisers, soil conditioners and breeding programs. Mechanisation and scientific research—such as the development of cultivators more suited to local conditions, and pest and disease control—together with a trend towards more intensive farming techniques, have also been major contributors.

The availability of water has been, and will remain, central to the nature and extent of the State's agricultural development. Over a wide area of NSW rainfall is low and irregular yet, at times, flooding can be a serious problem making control of water resources essential to the development of a viable agricultural sector. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops. Controlled use of artesian water has also influenced the agricultural development of inland regions.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in NSW was wool growing, although some contraction of this industry occurred with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the Central Districts. Subsequently, the widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reduced the dominance of single activity operations to the extent that using livestock in conjunction with growing cereals is now common practice. The principal agricultural activities in NSW in terms of value of agricultural production are wheat growing, wool growing, the raising of cattle for meat production and increasingly cotton growing.

Administration

NSW Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture, seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity, and ensures the marketing of safe produce.

Statutory marketing boards control overseas—and some domestic—sales of major agricultural commodities. These bodies include the Australian Wheat Board, the NSW Grains Board, Meat and Livestock Australia and the NSW Meat Industry Authority.

Source of statistics

The principal sources of agricultural commodity statistics presented in this issue of the NSW Year Book are the Agricultural Census for historical data and the Agricultural Commodity Survey which replaced the Census for the year ended 31 March 1998. Detailed information is collected from primary producers concerning their cropping and livestock activities, as well as information on selected inputs, such as usage of fertilisers and irrigation. In recent years information has also been collected in regard to sustainable agriculture and information technology.

Establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production have been excluded from the scope of the Census. The number of establishments included in the 1996–97 Census was 42,758. A sample of approximately 30% of these establishments were enumerated in the 1997–98 Agricultural Commodity Survey.

The Livestock Slaughtered Collection conducted by the ABS provides information on numbers of livestock slaughtered and quantities of meat produced while the Wool Receivals and Purchases Collection obtains information relating to wool receivals by brokers and dealers.

The ABS also conducts the Agricultural Finance Survey, an annual survey of 2,700 primary producers (680 in NSW) to gauge the financial performance of the agricultural sector. This survey provides a detailed breakdown of estimates of income and expenditure for agricultural industries which are compatible with economic statistics produced by the ABS for other sectors of the economy.

NSW compared with Australia

The NSW share of national Total Factor Income at Current Prices for the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries was 26.5% in 1997–98, 7.3% less than the 28.6% achieved in 1996–97.

In terms of Total Factor Income for the State, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries contributed 2.5% in 1997–98. This was an decrease on the previous year's contribution of 2.8%.

During the drought conditions of 1994–95 Agricultural Income in NSW fell to a record low of –$116 million. For the following two seasons significant increases in Agricultural Income were evident as seasonal conditions improved. However, a decrease of 17.9% in the Agricultural Income in NSW for 1997–98 to $1,419 million reflected a stabilisation of seasonal conditions and prices. A 35% decrease in the gross value of wheat production to $1.1 billion contributed significantly to this decrease in Agricultural Income. NSW accounted for 23.5% of total Agricultural Income for Australia in 1997–98 compared with 29.0% in 1996–97.

12.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	Total factor income, Current prices Agriculture, forestry and fishing			Agricultural income(a), Current prices		
	New South Wales(b)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia	New South Wales(b)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia
Year	$m	$m	%	$m	$m	%
1992–93	3 318	12 899	25.7	659	3 918	16.8
1993–94	3 713	14 539	25.5	917	5 367	17.1
1994–95	2 944	12 823	23.0	–116	2 812	. .
1995–96	3 968	16 362	24.3	831	6 071	13.7
1996–97	4 663	16 276	28.6	1 729	5 962	29.0
1997–98	4 457	16 804	26.5	1 419	6 036	23.5

(a) Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, compensation of employees, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid). (b) Australian Capital Territory is excluded for Total factor income, but included for Agricultural income.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

Value of commodities produced

Estimates of the value of agricultural commodities produced have been calculated using commodity data—mainly from the Agricultural Commodity Survey—and prices relating to the marketing of agricultural commodities. The gross value of agricultural commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. The local value is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production. It has been derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value.

In the year ended 31 March 1998 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in NSW fell by 7% on the previous year to $7,683 million. Despite the fall, NSW accounted for 27% of the value of Australian agricultural production and was the highest contributor among all States. The gross value of crops fell by 13% to $4.3 billion, with wheat (down 35% to $1.1 billion) and barley (down 30% to $235 million) the major contributors. Increases in the value of the cotton crop, up 6% to $988 million and rice crop, up 10% to $339 million, were not sufficient to counteract those falls.

Although the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals remained relatively steady, there was a 9% increase in the gross value of cattle and calves slaughterings and other disposals to $845 million. Equally significant was the fall in the gross value of pig slaughterings and other disposals, down 15% to $182 million; and sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals, down 13% to $215 million. The gross value of livestock products increased by 2% to $1.7 billion, reflecting an increase of 3% in the value of wool to $1.0 billion.

12.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED—Year Ended 31 March

	Gross value			Local value		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Crops	3 841	4 936	4 302	3 359	4 191	3 728
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)	1 756	1 710	1 724	1 611	1 574	1 571
Livestock products(b)	1 444	1 629	1 656	1 347	1 537	1 563
Total	**7 041**	**8 275**	**7 683**	**6 317**	**7 301**	**6 862**

(a) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. (b) Includes the value of goat products.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural data.

Financial performance

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1997–98 Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS). The financial details collected in the AFS relate to the agricultural and, where applicable, non-agricultural business activities of selected enterprises.

In 1997–98 there were 29,170 farming enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of $32,845 million. This was a decrease of 5.3% on the net worth for 1996–97. In terms of contribution to net worth, the agricultural industry class which made the highest contribution was mixed grain–sheep/beef enterprises which accounted for 26.2% of total net worth followed by grain, beef and sheep farming enterprises which contributed 13.9%, 12.9% and 12.7% respectively.

Farm businesses in NSW had an average turnover of $259,100 in 1997–98 compared with $252,000 in 1996–97, an increase of 2.8%. Average turnover for all Australian farm businesses was $261,800. In NSW average turnover was highest for the cotton industry with an average of $2,458,200 per farm business. This was a decrease of 7.8% on the 1996–97 average of $2,667,400. The beef industry had the lowest average turnover with $111,900 per farm business, down from $128,800 the previous year.

The profit margin of NSW farm businesses was 21.8% compared with 20.4% the previous year. The fruit industry had the highest profit margin at 31.8%.

At 30 June 1998, NSW farm businesses owed an average of $195,300; up 5.5% on the $185,100 owed on average a year earlier. The average gross debt for all Australian farm businesses was $207,500. In NSW the cotton industry had the highest average gross debt $2,320,800 per farm business, which was more than six times the next highest of $370,400, owed by the grain industry. The fruit industry had the lowest average gross debt which was $69,000 per farm business.

12.3 SELECTED AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS(a)

	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise(b)	
	1996–97	1997–98	1996–97	1997–98
	$m	$m	$'000	$'000
Current				
Turnover	7 711.6	7 559.3	252.0	259.1
Less Purchases and selected expenses	4 574.4	4 319.0	149.5	148.1
Value added(c)	*3 076.9*	*3 099.7*	*100.5*	*106.3*
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	548.4	589.5	17.9	20.2
Adjusted value added(c)	*2 528.5*	*2 510.2*	*82.6*	*86.1*
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	681.3	651.6	22.3	22.3
Gross operating surplus(c)	*1 847.2*	*1 858.6*	*60.4*	*63.7*
Less Interest and rent paid	496.4	437.2	16.2	15.0
Plus Interest and rent received	166.1	95.9	5.4	3.3
Cash operating surplus(d)	**1 575.1**	**1 648.6**	**51.5**	**56.5**
Net capital expenditure	513.9	581.5	16.8	19.9
Assets				
Value of assets	40 349.1	38 541.4	1 318.5	1 321.3
Less Gross indebtedness	5 665.3	5 696.1	185.1	195.3
Net worth	**34 683.8**	**32 845.2**	**1 133.3**	**1 126.0**
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agricultural enterprises	30 603	29 170	. .	. .

(a) Excludes estimates for multi-State farm businesses. Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Averages have been calculated by dividing the item estimate by the estimated number of enterprises. (c) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (d) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Land use

There were 42,496 establishments in NSW with agricultural activity according to estimates based on the 1997–98 Agricultural Commodity Survey. These establishments had a total area of 60.3 million hectares.

Information from 1997–98 Agricultural Commodity Survey was collected and published for the first time by Agro-Ecological Region (AER). These are regions, compiled by the Bureau of Rural Science, which have agro-ecological homogeneity and are aggregations of whole Statistical Local Areas.

The NSW AER with the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity was the Temperate Highlands with 14,682 establishments accounting for 16% of the total area of agricultural holdings in NSW. While the Temperate Slopes and Plains had slightly less establishments (13,227) this AER accounted for 29% of the total area of agricultural holdings.

The Temperate Slopes and Plains together with the Temperate Highlands accounted for 82% of sheep and lambs in NSW and 66% of cattle. Of the total area of land dedicated to crops in NSW 56% was located in the Temperate Slopes and Plains and 31% in the Subtropical Slopes and Plains.

12.4 AGRO-ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

Based on Statistical Local Area Boundaries, 1996 Edition

12.5 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary—Year Ended 31 March 1997

	Establishments with agricultural activity						
	Establishments	Total area	Area used for cropping(a)	Pure lucerne	Other sown pasture	Sheep and lambs	Cattle
Statistical division	no.	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	'000	'000
Agro-Ecological Regions							
Arid Interior	1 031	18 595 666	66 397	163	28 254	3 055	125
Temperate slopes and plains	13 227	17 755 738	3 162 757	240 003	2 273 787	17 060	1 453
Temperate highlands	14 682	9 810 596	556 317	94 855	2 169 805	16 246	2 759
Wet temperate coast	2 829	339 066	10 221	2 893	89 714	79	238
Wet subtropical coast	6 986	1 616 435	69 383	1 988	141 041	3	840
Subtropical slopes and plains	3 452	7 034 802	1 747 621	72 621	147 297	3 096	887
Semi-arid tropical/subtropical	289	5 181 104	35 185	33	141	1 280	49
New South Wales	**42 496**	**60 333 407**	**5 647 881**	**412 555**	**4 850 039**	**40 820**	**6 351**

(a) Area used for cropping excludes pastures and grasses.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Crops and pastures

Wheat

Wheat is the principal cereal grown in NSW. It was first planted in an area now part of the Royal Botanic Gardens soon after Governor Phillip landed at Port Jackson. Wheat growing in NSW remained dormant until the railway crossed the Great Dividing Range in the late 1800s. Since that time wheat growing has spread to many areas of NSW. Progress in plant breeding has also been continuous since the turn of the century. New varieties of wheat are continually introduced as scientists develop varieties with higher yield potential, as well as strains with greater resistance to disease, pests and extremes of weather.

In the year ended 31 March 1998, the production of wheat decreased by 29.4% from the 1996–97 year which had an exceptionally high level of production. The decrease in yield from 2.6 to 2.0 tonnes per hectare and an 8.1% decrease in plantings in response to lower prices resulted in production of 5.9 million tonnes from an area of 2.9 million hectares.

12.6 PRINCIPAL CROPS—Year Ended 31 March

	Establishments growing(a)			Area(b)		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Crop	no.	no.	no.	hectares	hectares	hectares
Cereals for grain						
Barley	4 999	5 713	5 146	593 172	668 179	701 078
Sorghum	1 051	838	755	170 723	117 329	123 127
Maize	319	333	251	23 567	30 731	22 396
Oats	8 762	8 111	6 521	505 062	392 717	324 881
Rice	1 433	1 482	1 465	136 251	151 434	145 977
Triticale	1 321	1 913	1 929	75 293	117 629	132 053
Wheat	9 970	12 048	11 048	2 328 309	3 192 037	2 936 240
Oilseeds						
Canola	1 715	1 808	2 568	170 224	172 739	269 685
Safflower	47	40	42	10 297	10 685	7 045
Soybean	318	517	410	11 628	21 518	19 398
Sunflower	261	279	99	34 462	41 280	11 717
Other crops						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	490	499	496	17 827	17 972	18 753
Cotton	549	525	452	194 966	249 104	244 235
Peanuts	5	7	6	770	640	674

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.7 WHEAT—Year Ended 31 March

Item	Unit	1996	1997	1998
Area Sown	'000 hectares	2 328	3 192	2 936
Production	'000 tonnes	4 508	8 363	5 906
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.9	2.6	2.0

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.8 WHEAT FOR GRAIN—Year Ended 31 March

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Cotton

Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. The commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s, combined with improved varieties and more intensive farming practices, saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand and in the year ended 31 March 1998 NSW accounted for 64% of the total area sown to cotton. However, this was a slightly lesser proportion than the previous year when NSW accounted for 69% of the total area sown, the balance being sown in Queensland with a minimal amount in Western Australia. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Barwon, Darling, Namoi, Macintyre and Macquarie Rivers.

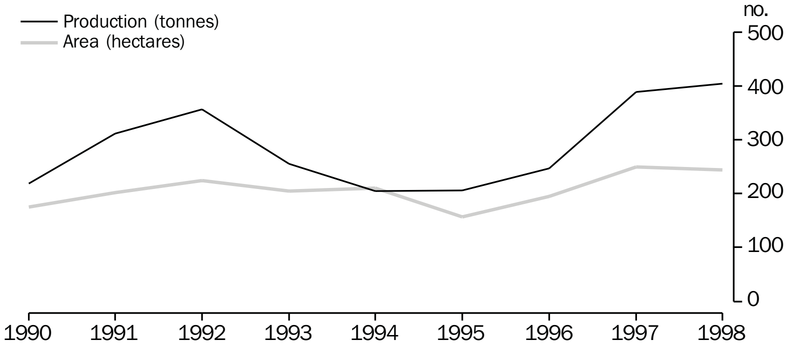
In the year ended 31 March 1998 the area sown to cotton in NSW fell by 2% from the previous season to 244,200 hectares. However, the continued application of science and technology to best practice production techniques combined with good seasonal conditions and adequate water supply resulted in another record crop in 1998. Production of seed cotton rose by 6.6% to 1,094,700 tonnes as the yield rose from 4.1 to 4.5 tonnes per hectare.

12.9 COTTON—Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1996	1997	1998
Area sown	hectares	194 966	249 104	244 235
Seed cotton				
Production	tonnes	620 561	1 026 923	1 094 681
Yield	tonnes per hectare	3.2	4.1	4.5
Raw cotton				
Production	tonnes	247 322	389 560	404 398
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.3	1.6	1.7

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

12.10 RAW COTTON—Year Ended 31 March



Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Rice

Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. The first commercial attempt at cultivation was made in 1924–25 in the MIA near Yanco on an area of around 60 hectares. NSW now accounts for 99% of the Australian crop with a minimal amount being grown in Victoria.

In the year ended 31 March 1998 the area planted to rice fell 3.6% to 146,000 hectares. Although water restrictions in the Murray Valley resulted in reduced plantings this was more than compensated for by good seasonal conditions. As yield increased from 8.2 to 9.0 tonnes per hectare another record crop of 1,319,800 tonnes (5.8% higher than the previous season) was produced.

12.11 RICE—Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1996	1997	1998
Area sown	'000 hectares	136	152	146
Production	'000 tonnes	965	1 248	1 320
Yield	tonnes per hectare	7.1	8.2	9.0

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Oats

The majority of oats grown in NSW is used for livestock feed, either as grain or hay and is grazed by stock during the growing period. Only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption.

The area sown for grain fell by 17.3% to 324,900 hectares in the year ended 31 March, 1998 in response to lower prices. Grain production fell by 19.6% from the previous season to 488,200 tonnes with yield remaining constant at 1.5 tonnes per hectare.

12.12 OATS—Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1996	1997	1998
Area sown	'000 hectares	505	393	325
Production	'000 tonnes	711	607	488
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.4	1.5	1.5

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Barley

Barley has been grown in NSW since the early days of colonisation, with the Surveyor-General recording approximately ten hectares under cultivation in 1793. Barley is used as a stock feed and for malting. The two row varieties can be used for both purposes, while the six row varieties are suitable only for feed.

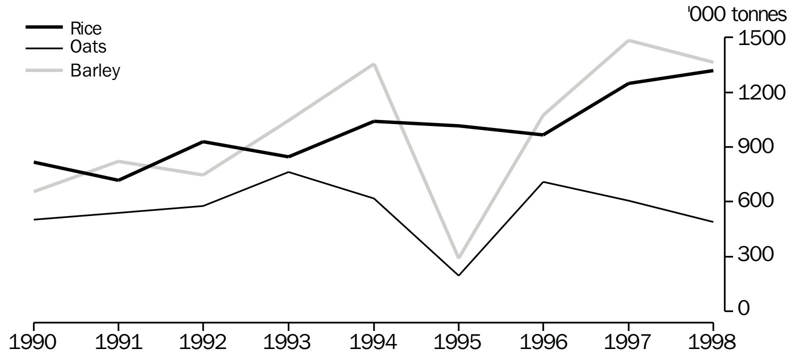
In the year ended 31 March 1998 the total area sown to barley increased by 4.9% from the previous season to 701,100 hectares. However, production decreased by 8.0% to 1.4 million tonnes as the yield fell to 1.9 tonnes per hectare.

12.13 BARLEY—Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1996	1997	1998
Area sown	'000 hectares	593	668	701
Production	'000 tonnes	1 074	1 483	1 365
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.8	2.2	1.9

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

12.14 RICE, OATS AND BARLEY, Production of Grain—Year Ended 31 March



Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Oilseeds

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in NSW. As a result of low wool and sheep meat prices and the introduction of wheat delivery quotas in the early 1970s, growing of other varieties of oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow.

The principal oilseed crops in NSW are canola, sunflower, soybeans and safflower. Oil for both industrial and edible purposes is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed, which is obtained as a by-product of ginning cotton. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing which are widely used as a livestock feed.

In the year ended 31 March 1998 the area planted to oilseed crops increased by 25.6% to 310,000 hectares while production decreased by 3.0% to 419,000 tonnes. The increase in area was due to a 56% increase in the area planted to canola. Increased prices for canola made growing this crop an attractive option while the areas planted to safflower, soybeans and sunflower fell by 34%, 10% and 72% respectively. The yield for canola, safflower and soybeans all fell while the yield for sunflower increased slightly to 1.3 tonnes per hectare.

12.15 OILSEEDS—Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1996	1997	1998
CANOLA				
Area sown	hectares	170 224	172 739	269 685
Production	tonnes	272 253	330 800	361 717
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.6	1.9	1.3
SAFFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	10 297	10 685	7 045
Production	tonnes	6 292	8 450	3 623
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.6	0.8	0.5
SOYBEANS				
Area sown	hectares	11 628	21 518	19 398
Production	tonnes	21 304	46 077	36 169
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.8	2.1	1.9
SUNFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	34 462	41 280	11 717
Production	tonnes	38 717	46 190	15 456
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.1	1.1	1.3

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Sugarcane

The first development of the Australian sugar industry took place in the early 1860s in the coastal river flat areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland. As the crop matures faster in more northerly districts, expansion of the industry has been northwards along the coast. The cane fields in NSW are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers and, although accounting for only 6% of Australian production, still remain an important agricultural activity in these regions. NSW crops have a two year growth period in comparison to the Queensland varieties which are harvested annually.

In the year ended 31 March 1998 production of sugarcane increased by 8.3% to 2.4 million tonnes as the area cut for crushing increased by 4.3% to 18,800 hectares and the yield per hectare increased by 3.8% to 128.8 tonnes per hectare.

12.16 SUGARCANE—Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1996	1997	1998
Area				
Cut for crushing	hectares	17 827	17 972	18 753
Not cut(a)	hectares	n.a.	13 054	13 860
Total area(b)	hectares	n.a.	31 026	33 340
Production	tonnes	1 922 761	2 231 405	2 415 977
Yield	tonnes per hectare	107.9	124.2	128.8

(a) Stand-over and newly planted cane. (b) Includes small areas cut for plants.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Grain legumes

Grain legumes were not grown as grain crops in NSW until recent years. They are of high nutritional value and are an important protein source for livestock and humans in many parts of the world. The main crops in NSW are lupins, chick peas and field peas. Soybeans, although a grain legume, have been included under Oilseeds earlier in this chapter.

12.17 GRAIN LEGUMES—Year Ended 31 March

	Area sown			Production			Yield		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Grain legume	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes per hectare	tonnes per hectare	tonnes per hectare
Chick peas	31 403	31 216	50 855	30 623	40 795	46 365	1.0	1.3	0.9
Field peas for grain	20 107	15 412	18 000	21 933	18 329	16 129	1.1	1.2	0.9
Lupins for grain	91 728	64 337	80 310	116 506	96 481	74 724	1.3	1.5	0.9
Mung beans	11 075	15 099	12 715	7 179	11 375	5 104	0.7	0.8	0.4
Other dried edible beans	1 121	1 827	918	1 117	1 373	977	1.0	0.8	1.1
Peanuts	770	640	674	827	1 074	2 393	1.1	1.7	3.5

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Vegetables

Market gardening on the outskirts of growing population centres was an obvious development in the early days of colonisation. Improvements in transport facilities since then have extended the regions from which the supplies can be drawn. Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in the coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of Lower Murrumbidgee and Central Murray Statistical Subdivisions, while the principal selling centre for them is Sydney's Flemington Markets. Vegetables which are grown for processing—such as sweet corn, asparagus, tomatoes, peas and beans—are mainly grown on the Western Slopes and in the Riverina. Processing plants have been sited in these areas.

Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and at 31 March 1998 accounted for 32% of the total vegetable area in the State. Other significant vegetables grown were sweet corn, tomatoes, pumpkins and onions.

12.18 VEGETABLES(a)—Year Ended 31 March

	Area			Production		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Vegetable	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Asparagus(b)	438	483	267	2 496	2 534	925
Beans, french and runner	604	821	762	1 871	2 197	2 296
Beetroot	89	119	60	1 305	2 871	1 877
Broccoli	776	733	864	3 974	3 407	3 622
Cabbages	433	406	479	10 042	11 007	11 895
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	80	70	98	666	559	1 016
Carrots	1 307	630	568	22 757	13 765	16 315
Cauliflowers	565	635	486	10 743	11 691	10 453
Cucumbers	482	409	443	5 856	5 264	4 821
Lettuce	519	650	929	7 194	12 967	21 937
Mushrooms	59	53	53	12 372	12 260	12 249
Onions (white and brown)	749	719	1 186	14 060	13 816	30 037
Parsley	34	36	35	1 054	277	271
Parsnips	39	41	46	1 071	460	655
Peas, green (pod weight)	1 020	1 344	281	8 829	10 728	1 559
Potatoes	7 168	5 959	6 813	162 456	136 173	146 505
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1 643	1 379	1 121	22 236	19 731	19 553
Rock melons and cantaloupes	582	577	717	10 126	11 094	16 500
Swedes	40	28	52	633	409	588
Sweet corn	3 634	2 408	3 335	49 064	34 273	52 641
Tomatoes	1 819	2 035	1 450	82 535	102 795	71 111
Watermelons	345	339	375	4 929	6 058	6 923
Zucchini	229	213	378	1 746	1 759	2 217
Other	543	553	595	. .	57 787	. .
Total	**23 197**	**20 640**	**21 393**	**. .**	**473 882**	**. .**

(a) For human consumption. (b) Includes area both bearing and not yet bearing.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Fruit

With the exception of the macadamia nut, there are no indigenous fruits of commercial value in Australia. The early development of the fruit industry was based in domestic orchards which had evolved from plants and seeds brought by the early settlers from their native countries.

Major fruit crops in NSW include citrus, grapes, pome, bananas and stone fruit. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, with expansion in the tropical and sub-tropical, berry and nut industries.

Citrus

Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit in NSW, both in terms of number of trees and production. In the year ended 31 March 1998 total production amounted to 218,000 tonnes, a decrease of 5.9% on 1996–97 while tree numbers rose slightly to 3.9 million. Valencia is the main variety grown in NSW accounting for 68% of total production.

Pome

Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1998 was 2.2 million, a 6.2% increase on the previous March. During the year ended 31 March 1998, 77,600 tonnes of apples were produced, a 6.8% decrease on the previous season which had seen a 35% increase in production reflecting the cyclical nature of apple production.

The most popular varieties, in terms of production, continued to be Red Delicious and Granny Smith, which accounted for 51.7% and 18.8% of the total production respectively.

The number of pear trees (including nashi) in NSW at 31 March 1998 was 90,700, a decrease of 5.2% on the previous year. Production fell by 3.1% to 2,400 tonnes.

Stone

Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW. During the year ended 31 March 1998, 12,500 tonnes of peaches were produced from 952,700 trees representing a 18.6% fall in production despite tree numbers remaining constant. Peaches grown for processing accounted for 35% of production with the remaining 65% grown for marketing as fresh produce. Other major stone fruits produced were plums, prunes, nectarines and cherries.

Nuts

Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in NSW and accounted for 87% of total nut production in the year ended 31 March 1998. The number of macadamia nut trees in NSW at 31 March 1998 was 1.7 million and production during the year was 13,400 tonnes, an increase of 38.6% over 1996–97. Other notable nut crops in NSW were pecans, pistachios and almonds.

12.19 TREE FRUIT—Year Ended 31 March

	1996		1997		1998	
	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production
Fruit	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes
Citrus fruit						
Grapefruit	n.a.	n.a.	69	5 809	151	8 559
Lemons and limes	169	5 523	165	5 679	215	4 809
Mandarins	166	4 400	209	5 566	216	5 564
Oranges	3 716	177 700	3 828	231 543	3 886	217 912
Other citrus	n.a.	. .	24	571	18	746
Total citrus fruit	4 150	. .	4 294	249 168	4 486	237 590
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)						
Apples	1 959	61 819	2 048	83 231	2 174	77 561
Apricots	54	506	47	926	60	682
Avocados	158	4 430	150	4 199	173	3 954
Cherries	567	1 582	650	3 439	701	3 162
Mangoes	40	164	40	273	61	206
Nectarines	658	6 278	786	8 030	794	8 781
Peaches	766	12 909	956	15 411	953	12 549
Pears (excluding Nashi)	103	2 721	71	3 195	66	2 175
Plums and prunes	596	8 606	815	10 409	852	11 885
Nuts						
Macadamia	1 202	8 008	1,414	9 675	1 668	13 411
Other nuts	n.a.	n.a.	227	672	248	2 015
Total nuts	*n.a.*	. .	*1 641*	*10 347*	*1 910*	*15 426*

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Grapes

The cultivation of grapes in NSW is concentrated in the Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Sunraysia (Murray) regions. The Hunter and Murrumbidgee are dominant areas for wine grape production, while the major area for dried and table grape production is Sunraysia.

At 31 March 1998 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 17,100 hectares, which represented an increase of 7.6% on the previous season. This area produced 175,300 tonnes of wine grapes, 31,400 tonnes of grapes for drying and 11,200 tonnes of table grapes. Total production for the year ended 31 March 1998 rose by 3.9% to 218,000 tonnes.

During the year ended 31 March 1998 red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz, with 3,900 hectares producing 26,600 tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with 45,600 tonnes produced from 2,300 hectares.

12.20 GRAPES—Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1996	1997	1998
Area under vines				
Bearing	hectares	13 768	15 898	17 108
Not yet bearing	hectares	3 115	4 092	5 089
Total	*hectares*	*16 883*	*19 990*	*22 197*
Production				
Wine grapes	tonnes	167 556	174 265	175 321
Table grapes	tonnes	10 841	11 273	11 228
Grapes for drying(a)	tonnes	46 687	24 364	31 438
Total	*tonnes*	*225 084*	*209 901*	*217 987*

(a) Fresh weight.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Plantation and other fruit

The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. During the year ended 31 March 1998, 40,000 tonnes were cut from a total of 3,400 hectares which included 304 hectares not yet bearing. Other fruits produced include passionfruit, kiwi fruit, strawberries and raspberries.

12.21 SMALL, BERRY AND TROPICAL FRUIT—Year Ended 31 March

	1996		1997		1998	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Fruit	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Bananas	3 625	38 708	3 652	38 914	3 391	39 945
Kiwi fruit	105	717	95	418	91	624
Passionfruit	n.a.	n.a.	108	610	167	662
Pawpaw	14	61	18	124	9	2
Raspberries	30	34	38	31	32	46 113
Strawberries	53	217	49	210	37	241
Other	418	n.a.	654	n.a.	270	**n.a.**
Total	**4 245**	**n.a.**	**4 506**	**n.a.**	**3 997**	**n.a.**

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Pastures

To improve their nutritional value for stock—especially beef cattle—pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses, or cereal grains, the most common being oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products and lead to a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality.

The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1998 was 5.3 million hectares which included 0.4 million hectares of pure lucerne and represented a 19% increase over 1996–97.

Hay

In the year ended 31 March 1998, 259,800 hectares of pasture, cereal and other crops were cut to produce 947,000 tonnes of hay. Pure lucerne accounted for 79,400 hectares of pasture and produced 370,100 tonnes of hay.

12.22 HAY—Year Ended 31 March

	Area cut for hay			Production		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Cereal crop or pasture	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Cereals	112	62	85	390	229	286
Other crops	11	5	6	36	15	17
Pure lucerne	112	95	79	468	412	370
Pastures(a)	142	108	89	472	355	273
Total	**378**	**271**	**260**	**1 367**	**1 011**	**947**

(a) Excludes pure lurcerne.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Livestock and livestock products

General

The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry.

Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock activity across the State. Beef cattle are also found in all regions of NSW.

Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the State, with the main areas being the Mid-North Coast and Hunter regions.

Pigs are mainly raised in Murray, Central West and Richmond–Tweed regions of NSW. Poultry raising is largely confined to Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern regions of the State.

Sheep

The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. British breeds and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while the Australian breeds, such as Corriedale and Polwarth, are suited to the production of both meat and fleece.

The State's total flock decreased by 3.7% over the 1997–98 season. At 31 March 1998 there were 40.8 million sheep on 19,200 establishments.

12.23 SHEEP—at 31 March

Type	1996 '000	1997 '000	1998 '000
Sheep (1 year and over)			
Breeding ewes	20 195	20 541	19 373
All other sheep	10 761	10 654	10 693
Total sheep (1 year and over)	*30 956*	*31 195*	*30 065*
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	10 134	11 193	10 755
Total sheep and lambs	**41 090**	**42 388**	**40 820**

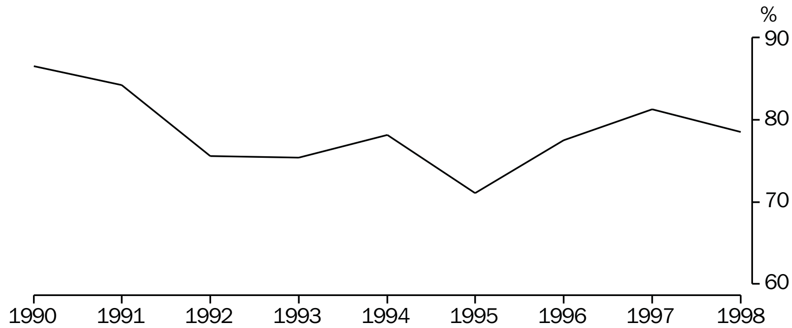
Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Lambing

The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes are reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal changes, availability of fodder, and estimated returns for lambs' wool and prime lambs for slaughter play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and the number of resultant lambs, and can cause wide variations in the natural increase of the State's flock.

In the year ended 31 March 1998 the lambing percentage fell to 78.5% compared with 81.3% in 1996–97 as the flow-on effects of poor seasonal conditions in the 1996–97 season were felt. The number of lambs marked decreased by 4.1% to 14.2 million during the year ended 31 March 1998.

12.24 LAMBING PERCENTAGES(a)—Year Ended 31 March



(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Wool production

Most wool produced in NSW is exported as greasy wool though there has been increasing initial processing undertaken locally prior to export. Variations in the value of wool have resulted from fluctuations in the internationally influenced market and changes in the level of local production.

During 1998–99 brokers and dealers receivals of taxable wool in NSW increased by 3.9% from the previous year to 189,700 tonnes.

During the year ended 31 March 1998, 42.4 million sheep and lambs were shorn. The 186,500 tonnes of greasy wool produced included wool sold and unsold. The average wool clip for this period was 4.4 kilograms.

12.25 RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL(a)(b)—Greasy Wool Basis

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Item	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Wool received by brokers(c)	161 897	147 278	145 019
Wool received by dealers	34 135	35 330	44 656
Total wool received	**196 032**	**182 608**	**189 675**

(a) Excludes wool received by brokers and dealers on which tax has already been paid by other dealers (private buyers) or brokers. (b) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). (c) Relates to data reported by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers (NCWSB).

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 1999 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

Sheep meat

In NSW during 1998–99 there were 5.6 million sheep slaughtered for human consumption, down 5.4% on 1997–98 with 117,400 tonnes of mutton produced, a decrease of 1.9%.

There were 3.9 million lambs slaughtered in 1998–99 to produce 76,800 tonnes of lamb meat. This represents a 6.1% increase in the number slaughtered and an 11.2% increase in meat production over 1997–98.

12.26 SHEEP SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Sheep slaughtered	'000	5 241	5 903	5 582
Mutton produced	tonnes	109 198	119 709	117 392
Lambs slaughtered	'000	3 621	3 657	3 879
Lamb produced	tonnes	67 174	69 094	76 801

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 1999 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

Dairy cattle

In the year ended 31 March 1998 the State's commercial dairy herd increased by 9.4% to 429,400 head. The number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle within the scope of the Agricultural Commodity Survey increased by 11% to 2,568.

12.27 DAIRY CATTLE(a)—at 31 March

	1996	1997	1998
Type	'000	'000	'000
Cows in milk and dry	235	244	266
Other milk cattle(b)	136	149	163
Total dairy cattle	**371**	**393**	**429**

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers. (b) Includes bulls, heifers and calves.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Dairy products

While the actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded, the figures shown below represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories. In 1998–99 there were 1,285 million litres of whole milk receivals in NSW, an increase of 3.5% on the previous year.

Butter production decreased by 24% to 4,095 tonnes, while cheese production increased 6% to 25,353 tonnes in 1998–99. As in previous years this was not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable quantities were imported from interstate and overseas.

12.28 PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Whole milk(a)	million L	1 192	1 242	1 285
Butter	tonnes	4 802	5 396	4 095
Cheese	tonnes	21 490	22 810	25 353

(a) The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and these figures represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories.

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

Meat cattle

The meat cattle herd size fell by 3.2% to number 5.9 million at 31 March 1998 while the number of establishments raising beef cattle fell by 5.8% from 28,492 to 26,836.

12.29 MEAT CATTLE—at 31 March

	1996	1997	1998
Type	'000	'000	'000
Bulls and bull calves(a)	122	124	124
Cows and heifers	2 963	3 040	2 863
Other calves (under 1 year)(b)	1 680	1 783	1 764
Other cattle (1 year and over)(c)	1 254	1 171	1 171
Total beef cattle	**6 019**	**6 118**	**5 922**

(a) Used or intended for service. (b) Including vealers. (c) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

12.30 CATTLE SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Cattle slaughtered	'000	2 040	2 139	1 906
Beef produced	tonnes	471 231	473 801	442 670
Calves slaughtered	'000	257	306	242
Veal produced	tonnes	16 444	20 821	15 620

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 1999 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

Beef and veal

The number of cattle and calves slaughtered for human consumption in 1998–99 fell by 12.1% to 2.1 million. Beef and veal production decreased by 7.3% to 458,300 tonnes.

12.31 PIGS—At 31 March

Type	1996 '000	1997 '000	1998 '000
Boars	n.a.	6	6
Breeding sows and gilts	n.a.	91	97
Other pigs	n.a.	633	746
Total	**710**	**729**	**849**

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Pig meat

In 1998–99 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption fell slightly to 1.3 million. Pig meat production during 1998–99 rose by 1.6% to 97,120 tonnes reflecting the larger size of pigs slaughtered.

12.32 PIGS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1 338	1 392	1 346
Pig meat produced	tonnes	88 753	95 560	97 124

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 1999 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

Poultry

Poultry farming in NSW is confined to two distinct and highly specialised industries—egg production and meat production. The fowls bred for egg production combine a high egg laying rate with low flock mortality, while meat-producing strains of fowls, ducks, turkeys, geese, and game birds are bred for fast growth and an improved feed—meat conversion rate.

At 31 March 1998 the number of chickens kept for egg production was 4.7 million, a 10.5% increase compared to the previous year.

The number of chickens held for meat production increased by 7.5% over the previous year to 34 million at 31 March 1998 reflecting the continued growth in popularity of chicken as a versatile and healthy meat as well as a growth in exports.

12.33 POULTRY—At 31 March

Type	1996 '000	1997 '000	1998 '000
Chickens			
For meat production	29 042	31 777	34 170
For egg production	3 954	4 256	4 703
Other poultry(a)	1 919	1 971	1 601

(a) Includes ducks, turkeys, geese, game birds, etc.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

In 1998, the number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption increased by 7.4% to 147 million, while the dressed weight of chicken meat produced increased by 8.6% to 231,900 tonnes.

12.34 CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Number slaughtered	'000	133 364	136 897	147 032
Dressed weight	tonnes	200 277	213 557	231 879

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

Honey

The commercial beekeeping industry in NSW is well established, producing honey and beeswax for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiaries operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. The beekeeping industry is regulated and all beekeepers must register their hives with NSW Agriculture.

The number of beekeepers with 200 or more hives at 31 March 1998 was 404 compared with 527 the previous year. In 1997–98 honey production was 8.2 million kilograms, a decrease of 34.8% from the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 198,725 kilograms, a decrease of 15.3%. The yield per hive was 70.9 kilograms of honey and 1.7 kilograms of beeswax. The fall in both the number of hives and the production of honey was a result of poor seasonal conditions across NSW which reduced the availability of pollen.

12.35 APICULTURE(a)

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	NO.		
Beekeepers at 30 June	596	527	404
Bee hives			
From which honey was taken	157 061	157 817	116 078
From which no honey was taken			
Used for nuclei(b)	19 823	13 904	8 976
Other	27 449	20 022	15 791
Total hives kept	*204 333*	*191 743*	*140 845*
	KILOGRAMS		
Production			
Honey	11 883 601	12 619 504	8 232 025
Beeswax	296 865	234 488	198 725
Yield per productive hive			
Honey	75.7	80.0	70.9
Beeswax	1.9	1.5	1.7

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 200 or more hives. (b) Includes small hives and pollination hives.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

Publications related to Agriculture

Australia

Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0)

Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, Preliminary Estimates (Cat. no. 7506.0)

Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)

Australian Agriculture and the Environment (Cat. no. 4606.0)

Australian Wine and Grape Industry (Cat. no. 1329.0)

Home Production of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia (Cat. no. 7110.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)

Livestock and Meat, Australia (Cat. no. 7218.0)

Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7111.0)

Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7501.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

13 Mining and Energy

Mining

The mining industry, as such, first began in 1788 with the arrival of migrants to Australia. Stone was quarried and clay was dug for the building of dwellings and other structures. Since then, the industry has had its booms and busts but, from the discovery of gold in 1851 near Bathurst, it has provided considerable stimulus to the development of the State and has remained an important contributor to the Australian economy. It provides the nation's basic industrial requirements—construction materials, fuels and industrial raw materials.

NSW has deposits of copper, tin, gold, silver, lead, zinc and coal. While there has been a resurgence in copper and gold mining since the 1980s, coal mining, first established in 1799 near Newcastle, still remains the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW.

Administration

Responsibility for the management of the State's mineral resources lies with the NSW Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The Department provides advice to government and the community on mineral matters and promotes the safe and efficient exploration, production and utilisation of the State's mineral resources. In addition, a number of other statutory bodies have specific administrative functions under State legislation, including the Joint Coal Board.

Source of statistics

Data on the mining industry are collected by the ABS annually as part of its economic statistics strategy. Data are collected from those mining establishments classified under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) to the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries (ANZSIC subdivisions 11, 12 and 13). As from 1995–96, data for Construction material mining and Mining n.e.c. (ANZSIC subdivision 14) are also being collected on an annual, rather than triennial, basis.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the Joint Coal Board. Other production data are collected by the DMR.

Measuring output

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Metallic minerals production is recorded as concentrate if there has been treatment (for example ore dressing or elementary smelting) at or near the mine. If no treatment is undertaken production is recorded as ore. In the case of coal, the quantity shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.

Summary of operations

Data from the 1997–98 mining collection indicated that NSW accounted for 27.0% of employment in the coal and metal ore mining industries at the end of June 1998, ranking second behind Western Australia. Employment (at the end of June) in the NSW coal industry fell by 13.4% from 13,990 in 1997 to 12,119 in 1998. Employment decreased in the metal ore mining industry from 2,133 to 1,610, a fall of 24.5%. The decrease in employment in the mining industry has occurred as a result of a number of factors including the Asian currency crisis of 1998 resulting in less exports as well as the increasing use of contract labour.

For the year ended 30 June 1998, turnover from NSW mining establishments in the coal and metal ore mining industries was $5,975 million. The major contributor was the coal industry with $5,227 million, an increase of 6.9% over the previous financial year. Turnover in the metal ore mining industry decreased by 9.7% from $829 million to $748 million. On a national scale, NSW ranked third behind Western Australia and Queensland, contributing about 16.0% to total turnover for these industries during 1997–98.

13.1 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations, Coal And Metal Ore Mining—1996–97

Industry sub-division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover
	no.	no.	$m	$m
Coal mining	98	12 119	1 174.7	5 227.2
Metal ore mining	24	1 610	104.5	748.0
Total	**122**	**13 729**	**1 279.2**	**5 975.2**

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0).

Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations.

During 1997–98 expenditure on mineral exploration (exclusive of petroleum) in NSW was $88.2 million, a decrease of 7% on the record level of $94.4 million the previous year. This downturn which continued in the second half of 1998 reflected a worldwide downturn in exploration activity particularly for gold. Exploration for coal during 1997–98 rose to $28.3 million which accounted for 32% of total expenditure compared with 21% the previous year. Expenditure on exploration for gold accounted for 36% of total expenditure compared with 43% the previous year. Expenditure on exploration for copper, silver-lead-zinc, nickel and cobalt accounted for 27% of expenditure compared with 32% during 1996–97.

13.2 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Mineral sought	$m	$m	$m
Coal	11.2	19.5	28.3
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	29.0	29.8	23.5
Gold	34.7	40.2	31.8
Other	5.5	4.9	4.6
Total	**80.4**	**94.4**	**88.2**

(a) Other than for petroleum.

Source: Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (Cat. no. 8412.0).

Review of selected commodities

Coal

Black coal mining is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW. Accounting for 76% of income from mining in NSW, coal mining is an important export earner for the State.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Gunnedah coalfield (including Gunnedah and Narrabri areas), the Hunter coalfield (including Muswellbrook and Singleton areas), the Newcastle coalfield (including Cessnock and Lake Macquarie areas), the Western coalfield (including Lithgow and Ulan areas) and the Southern coalfield (including Wollongong and Burragorang Valley areas).

Coking coals are suited to the production of metallurgical coke used in steel works while high quality thermal coal is used by power stations. All districts produce bituminous grade steaming coal but the Hunter coalfield also supplies high volatile coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal. Significant developments in the mining of coal in NSW since the 1960s have been the increase in the number of open cut mines (accounting for 54% of saleable coal production in 1997–98) and the increase in the proportion of underground coal extraction by the longwall mining method. The impetus for growth in more efficient operations has been to further improve productivity and meet the challenges of falling coal prices and intense international competition.

During 1997–98 the quantity of saleable coal produced increased by 8% from the previous year's figure of 99.5 million tonnes to 107.7 million tonnes. Total consumption of coal in NSW increased by 6% from the previous year to 31.5 million tonnes. Power stations accounted for 76%, and the steel industry 20% of all coal consumption. Exports of NSW coal in 1997–98 amounted to 75.9 million tonnes (equivalent to over 70% of total saleable coal production) with a value of $3,995.5 million.

13.3 COAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Stocks at start of year	14 477	13 301	14 748
Net production of saleable coal			
Northern district	63 488	71 402	80 363
Southern district	14 592	13 892	13 366
Western district	13 567	14 189	13 979
Total	**91 947**	**99 483**	**107 708**
Interstate movement			
Imports(a)	79	176	168
Exports	999	1 009	1 076
Overseas exports	62 584	67 455	75 934
Consumption	29 522	29 688	31 491
In transit and unaccounted for	–97	–60	188
Stocks at end of year	13 301	14 748	14 311

(a) Imports may include a small amount from overseas sources.

Source: Joint Coal Board.

Metallic minerals

The discovery of gold in 1851 near Bathurst prompted more extensive mineral prospecting and by the 1870s copper and tin deposits were being mined. In 1883 a massive high grade ore deposit of silver, lead and zinc was found at Broken Hill. Broken Hill has been the major contributor to metallic mineral production in NSW over the years and remains one of the largest provinces of zinc, lead and silver production in Australia.

Since the 1970s, mines at Cobar and at Woodlawn, near Goulburn, have become significant contributors to lead-zinc production. Most of the copper production in NSW comes from mines at Cobar, Woodlawn, Parkes and Girilambone. The Peak, a major underground mine near Cobar, began production in 1992 and is a significant producer of gold as well as copper, zinc and lead. The Northparkes mine commenced production in 1994, initially as an open cut gold mining operation, with underground copper-gold mining commencing in 1995. Mining commenced at the Potosi lead-zinc-silver mine, north of Broken Hill in April 1996. NSW production of gold and copper will be significantly increased due to the commencement of operations at the large Cadia project near Orange in July 1998.

The value of metallic mineral production in NSW (calculated at average annual market prices) has remained relatively stable at $1.2 billion in 1997–98.The sustained value of mineral production during a period of declining commodity prices has resulted from increases in the production of copper (up 5% to 118 kilotonnes) and gold (up 11% to 12.3 tonnes) in 1997–98.

13.4 SELECTED METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
PRODUCTION (TONNES)(a)			
Antimony	1 390	1 817	1 711
Copper	83 238	112 000	118 000
Gold	10.7	11.1	12.3
Silver	201.0	208.0	167.0
Lead	197 000	192 000	166 000
Zinc	304 000	315 000	270 000
Total	**585 840**	**621 036**	**555 890**
VALUE ($'000)(b)			
Antimony	5 779	4 948	3 975
Copper	301 882	325 231	329 858
Gold	176 757	165 633	177 881
Silver	45 848	42 007	43 082
Lead	188 004	174 031	138 748
Zinc	411 235	453 923	486 647
Total	**1 129 505**	**1 165 773**	**1 180 191**

(a) Contained in metal ore and concentrate. (b) Value is calculated using average annual market prices.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Construction materials

Construction materials comprise sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, and dimension stone (sandstone, granite, slate and marble quarried in blocks or processed into slabs and tiles). Sandstone quarrying and processing is situated mainly on the Hawkesbury sandstone formation in the Central Coast area which provides extensive resources of sandstone for architectural use. Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in NSW. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, as used for railway ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Albion Park, Bass Point, Dunmore, Bombo, Peats Ridge, Kulnura and Prospect areas. Several large producers extract gravel and sand from the Penrith area.

The demand for minerals and stone mined for construction materials is typically responsive to the level of activity in the local building and construction industries. The value of construction materials quarried during 1997–98 remained steady at $444 million. Crushed and broken stone is the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for almost half of the value of production. Gravel and construction sand and are the next largest contributors, representing 20% and 19% respectively of the total value of production.

13.5 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED

Mineral	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	PRODUCTION ('000 TONNES)		
Construction sand	8 902	7 109	8 769
Gravel(a)	5 871	7 925	5 415
Crushed and broken stone	16 292	16 675	17 914
Dimension stone	29	25	25
Other materials(b)	10 810	7 369	9 595
Total	**41 904**	**39 103**	**41 718**
	VALUE ($'000)		
Construction sand	85 084	67 947	83 813
Gravel(a)	95 996	129 591	88 546
Crushed and broken stone	199 142	203 827	218 966
Dimension stone	4 407	4 145	3 754
Other materials(b)	54 848	38 594	4 899
Total	**439 478**	**444 105**	**444 070**

(a) Includes decorative aggregate. (b) Includes unprocessed construction materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or fill and loam used for horticultural purposes.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Industrial minerals

Industrial minerals include limestone, mineral sands, clays and gemstones.

While limestone is common in NSW and resources are immense, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market. The main producing areas for cement manufacture are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

All mineral sands production comes from sands along the mid north coast between Tomago and Kempsey, and the far north coast between Byron Bay and the Queensland border. Large inland mineral sand deposits in the Murray Basin have potential for mining in the near future. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. Titanium dioxide pigment, for use in paints, plastics and paper, is produced from rutile. Zircon sand is used as a valuable refractory material.

Brick clay is won mainly in the Sydney, Newcastle–Maitland and Illawarra areas. Bentonitic clay has industrial applications as a bonding clay, as a suspending agent in emulsions and as a water sealant in civil engineering applications.

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs while sapphires are obtained around Glen Innes and Inverell. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones.

The total value of industrial minerals produced in 1997–98 was $185 million, a 6% decrease on the $196 million for the previous year.

Energy

The energy sector encompasses all activities associated with the production, transformation, distribution and use of energy. Energy is a vital input to various sectors of the economy and affects the standard of living of the Australian people. NSW consumes almost 30% of the energy used in Australia.

Source of statistics

Estimates of the State's annual production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users are supplied by the NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are also available from the Ministry.

Primary sources of energy

There are six major primary sources of energy in NSW today: oil; natural gas; coal; water for hydro-electricity production; bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry); and wood. Coal is the predominant source of energy, providing 82% of total primary energy used in NSW during 1997–98.

13.6 PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR USE(a)

Energy source	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
ENERGY (PETAJOULES(b))			
Oil(c)			
Crude			
Interstate	183	255	234
Overseas	263	219	220
Refined			
Interstate	70	37	52
Overseas	46	45	71
Total oil	*562*	*555*	*577*
Natural gas	100	111	114
Coal(d)	2 900	3 126	3 452
Water power	10	12	11
Bagasse and wood	44	43	43
Electricity imports	1	3	14
Total	**3 617**	**3 850**	**4 210**
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)			
Oil(c)			
Crude			
Interstate	5	7	6
Overseas	7	6	5
Refined			
Interstate	2	1	1
Overseas	1	1	2
Total Oil	*15*	*14*	*14*
Natural gas	3	3	3
Coal(d)	80	81	82
Water power	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	1	1	1
Electricity imports	—	—	—
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. (b) Quantities of individual sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (c) Oil usage figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill–Wilcannia and Riverina districts. (d) Includes coal for export.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Alternative energy sources

NSW also has significant sources of renewable energy such as solar, wind and biomass which, to date, are largely untapped. Energy sector reforms currently being introduced by the State Government are promoting favourable market conditions for the application of efficient energy management practices and the development and use of alternative energy technology. In NSW electricity retailers are required to develop detailed strategies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions as part of their licence conditions.

The State Government encourages sustainable energy development through:

- The Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) which administers energy efficiency programs and sustainable energy commercialisation programs; and
- The State Energy Research and Development Fund.

In recent years a number of generators using renewable energy have been commissioned. These include the Kooragang Island wind turbine, the increase in capacity of the Broadwater sugar mill biomass generator, the Kembla Grange hydro-electric plant on the water supply to the Illawarra region and the Singleton Photovoltaic Solar Energy Farm at Singleton.

Cogeneration is a highly efficient form of energy production that produces both electricity and heat from the one fuel source. In 1997, the State's largest cogeneration plant, a 162 megawatt (MW) plant at Smithfield, began operation. A number of other cogeneration plants are proposed in NSW.

NSW has large resources of coal seam methane, some of which is being used for power generation. Two coal seam methane power stations exist in NSW: a 54 MW station at the Appin Mine, south of Campbelltown, and a 40 MW station at nearby Tower Mine. A privately owned company, the Sydney Gas Company, is proposing to apply a coal seam fracturing technique pioneered in the US to make production of coal-seam methane gas in the Sydney Basin feasible.

Methane resulting from the decomposition of organic waste in green waste disposal areas is another source of energy for generation. NSW has a total of 22 MW capacity of landfill gas generation units. Energy can also be generated from municipal waste by controlled combustion or gasification followed by combustion. Wollongong City Council and Energy Developments Ltd are developing a 1 MW Solid Waste to Energy Recycling Facility to process household waste.

Consumption of energy

In 1997–98 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 43% of consumption. Transport was the next largest sector (using 39%) with domestic consumption accounting for 11% and the commercial sector using 7%. Of the total energy used in 1997–98, 46% came from oil, 22% from coal and 19% from electricity.

13.7 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, by Consumer Sector—1997–98

					Fuel type	
Consumer sector	Oil(a)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Wood and bagasse	Total
			ENERGY (PETAJOULES)			
Transport	409.9	1.3	—	2.2	—	413.4
Commercial	15.3	15.7	0.6	43.6	0.2	75.4
Industrial	56.7	68.1	232.0	89.4	11.9	458.1
Domestic	4.5	16.3	0.1	64.7	30.4	116.0
Total	**486.4**	**101.4**	**232.7**	**199.9**	**42.5**	**1 062.9**
			PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)			
Transport	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Commercial	20.3	20.8	0.8	57.8	0.3	100.0
Industrial	12.4	14.9	50.6	19.5	2.6	100.0
Domestic	3.8	14.1	0.1	55.8	26.2	100.0
All sectors	45.8	9.5	21.9	18.8	4.0	100.0

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes LPG.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

13.8 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, Proportion of Fuel Type Use—1996–97

				Consumer sector	
	Transport	Commercial	Industrial	Domestic	Total
Fuel type	%	%	%	%	%
Oil(a)	84.3	3.1	11.5	0.9	100.0
Gas	1.3	15.5	67.2	16.1	100.0
Coal	0.0	0.3	99.7	0.0	100.0
Electricity	1.1	21.8	44.7	32.4	100.0
Wood and bagasse	0.0	0.5	28.0	71.5	100.0
All types	38.9	7.1	43.1	10.9	100.0

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes LPG.

Source: NSW Department of Energy.

Electricity generation and distribution

Electricity is a derived energy source which provides the major form of energy used in commercial and domestic applications. Electricity was first introduced in Australia in the form of electric lighting as a supplement to and then replacement of coal gas in the lighting of houses, factories and streets. The first electric street lighting occurred in Tamworth in 1888 and Sydney's Pyrmont powerhouse opened in July 1904.

During the war years of 1939–45 there was a need for considerable industrial energy which placed a large strain on the existing generators. Following the war, there was a massive increase in electricity demand. However, neglect of the electricity system during the war resulted in the State's generation plant no longer being reliable.

In 1949 construction of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme began. The Electricity Commission of NSW was established in 1950 to build upon the State's power resources on an integrated basis. In response to demand power stations grew bigger with generating units rapidly increasing in size.

The Electricity Commission became Pacific Power on 1 January 1992. Between 1992 and 1996 the NSW Government implemented significant reforms in the NSW electricity industry. In 1996 three competing generating companies—Pacific Power, Delta Electricity and Macquarie Generation—were formed from the original Pacific Power.

The commencement of the National Electricity Market (NEM) in 1998 introduced competition in the wholesale supply and purchase of electricity combined with an open access regime for the use of electricity networks across the ACT, NSW, Queensland, SA and Victoria. Investment in new generation is now largely driven by the demand of this market.

The total installed capacity of the generating plants in NSW at 30 June 1999 was 12,900 MW.

The total electricity generated in NSW from all sources (excluding the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme) in 1997–98 was 57,535 gigawatt hours (GWh), a decrease of 0.7% from the previous year.

Most of the State's electricity generation is undertaken by the government owned generators, Delta Electricity, Macquarie Generation and Pacific Power. At 30 June 1999, the seven major (coal based) power stations, their locations, operators and effective capacities were as follows:

▪ Bayswater (Hunter Valley)	Macquarie Generation	2,640 MW
▪ Liddell (Hunter Valley)	Macquarie Generation	2,000 MW
▪ Eraring (Lake Macquarie)	Pacific Power	2,640 MW
▪ Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes)	Delta Electricity	600 MW
▪ Vales Point (Lake Macquarie)	Delta Electricity	1,320 MW
▪ Wallerawang (near Lithgow)	Delta Electricity	1,000 MW
▪ Mount Piper (near Lithgow)	Delta Electricity	1,320 MW

In 1997–98 NSW imported 6,677 GWh of electricity. This amount includes energy imported from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme and Victoria.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme was built between 1949 and 1974 and is owned by the New South Wales, Victorian and Commonwealth Governments. The fundamental purpose of the scheme is to collect, store and divert water for irrigation and electricity generation. Water is diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation. In the course of its diversion, by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts, it is used to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,760 MW.

In 1997–98 the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority produced 3,870 GWh of electricity. This energy was traded through the National Electricity Market to NSW, Victoria and South Australia. The Commonwealth, NSW and Victorian governments are currently engaged in corporatising the operations of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority.

TransGrid operates the State's high voltage transmission system.

Construction has begun on the Queensland–NSW Interconnection, a 550 km (of which 220 km is in NSW) double circuit 330 kV transmission line from Armidale in NSW to Tarong in Southern Queensland. This proposal is scheduled for completion in October 2001. A DC interconnection between Queensland and NSW—Directlink—is also being constructed by NSW Distributor NorthPower and TransEnergie Australia. This facility is expected to come into operation by January 2000.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is carried out by licensed electricity retailers. At 30 June 1999, there were 26 retailers holding NSW licences with the majority of retail sales continuing to be made through the six State-owned electricity supply authorities, which also operate the distribution networks within NSW.

- Advance Energy
- Australian Inland Energy
- EnergyAustralia
- Great Southern Energy
- Integral Energy
- NorthPower

Under a timetable of contestability, all electricity customers will soon be able to enter the market to make choices about their supplier based on price, service, quality and other factors. At 1 July 1999, all customers satisfying the regulatory criteria with a use in excess of 160 MW hours (about $16,000) electricity per year are contestable, i.e. able to choose a retailer to supply them. The remaining customers will be eligible to participate in the retail market from 1 January 2001.

Not all electricity produced in NSW is consumed in NSW, some is lost in production, transmission and distribution, while a small proportion is exported. Total electricity consumption in NSW in 1997–98 was 55,920 GWh and 651 GWh was exported. The maximum daily demand for energy in NSW in 1997–98 was 10,996 MW.

13.9 PRIMARY ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS—1997–98

	Total electricity consumed	Consumers	Average use
Consumer sector	GWh	no.	KWh
Residential	17 950	2 555 788	7 023
Other	37 970	391 095	97 086
Total	**55 920**	**2 946 883**	**(a) . .**

(a) Average of total use is not meaningful because of wide variation in average use for each category of consumer.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Gas distribution and consumption

In 1997–98 natural gas accounted for 10% of total energy end-use in NSW. The amount of natural gas sold through reticulated pipeline networks was 106.6 petajoules (PJ).

13.10 PRIMARY GAS CONSUMERS, NSW and ACT—1996–97

Consumer sector	Total gas consumed terajoules	Consumers no.	Average use megajoules
Residential	16 301	728 119	22 387
Commercial	11 339	24 569	461 504
Industrial	79 007	502	157 384 306
Total	**106 647**	**753 190**	**(a) . .**

(a) Average of total use is not meaningful because of wide variation in average use for each category of consumer.

Source: NSW Department of Energy.

No natural gas is produced in NSW. All is imported from the Moomba field in South Australia. However, gas exploration is being actively promoted by the NSW Government.

Natural gas was first made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,351 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba in 1976. Since then, natural gas has increasingly been made available to country areas with lateral pipelines have been completed to Wollongong (1978), Bowra–Mittagong (1979), Goulburn (1980), Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga (1981), Newcastle, Maitland and Cessnock (1982), Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow (1987), Young (1988), Junee (1990), Oberon and Blayney (1992), Yass, Coolamon, Narrandera, Leeton and Griffith (1993), Cowra (1994), Blue Mountains, Forbes, Parkes, Peak Hill, Narromine and Dubbo (1998).

A natural gas pipeline between Wodonga in Victoria and Wagga Wagga in NSW was completed in August 1998, linking the NSW and Victorian natural-gas systems. This pipeline is able to carry gas in either direction between the Victorian and NSW gas networks. The initial capacity is 20 PJ per year, expandable to 90 PJ.

Construction has begun on a 740 km pipeline from Longford in Victoria to Sydney. This pipeline is designed to carry 90 PJ of gas per year and will provide an alternative supply of natural gas from the Gippsland Basin in Bass Strait.

A number of gas-fired power plants are being considered for NSW including a 350 MW combined cycle plant on the western shores of Lake Illawarra in the Wollongong area (site of the old Tallawarra power station), a 100 MW plant at Wagga Wagga, a 420 MW gas cogeneration plant at Kurnell and a 350 MW gas cogeneration plant at Botany.

Reform of the gas and electricity markets is proceeding in parallel. Since 1995, the State Government has established a third party access regime for gas pipelines introducing contestability for larger customers. All customers are scheduled to have retail contestability by 1 July 2000. It is expected that increasingly, energy suppliers will sell both electricity and gas in a competitive environment.

Petroleum products

NSW has no known deposits of crude oil and relies entirely on imports from interstate and overseas. NSW has two oil refineries which produce a range of refined products including petrol, aviation fuels solvents and lubricating oils. A guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products. In 1998–99, motor spirit accounted for 52%, auto diesel oil for 26% and aviation fuel for 18% of petroleum products sold in NSW for use as energy sources. Generally the consumption of petroleum fuels in the manufacturing industry has declined since the 1970s as fuels previously used in process heating applications have been replaced by natural gas.

Publications related to Mining and Energy

Australia

Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (Cat. no. 8412.0)

Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0)

Directory of Energy Related Statistics (Cat. no. 1107.0)

Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8208.0)

Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations (Cat. no. 8226.0)

Energy Accounts for Australia (Cat. no. 4604.0)

Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0)

Innovation in Mining, Australia (Cat. no. 8121.0)

Mining Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8401.0)

Mining Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8415.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

14 Manufacturing

Industry development

Manufacturing industries in NSW grew quickly from the time of federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. This growth was interrupted during the depression years of the early 1930s, when there was a decline in industrial activity. However, by 1938–39, the value of production was 22% greater than a decade earlier.

Considerable development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the Second World War. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth, the post-war backlog of consumer demand, the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques, the prosperity of most primary industries and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment.

The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, which supplied the post-war demand for consumer goods. Basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals took longer to plan and expand.

One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas. These cities (located to the north and south of Sydney respectively) are near large coalfields.

The 1960s saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times, the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports and the general state of the world economy have been causing a contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries. Outsourcing of previously core activities of manufacturing businesses, especially to the Business services sector, is also now having an affect on data relating to the Manufacturing industry. Recent employment decreases in particular manufacturing industries give some indication of the various changes occurring.

Overview

About one-third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant since 1983. As measured by the August 1999 Labour Force Survey, 32% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 31% in Victoria and 16% in Queensland.

Employment in Manufacturing in the State decreased by 16% (66,700 persons) over the 10 years from August 1989 to August 1999. Nevertheless, Manufacturing still plays an important role in the economy of NSW. In August 1999, the sector was second to Retail trade as the largest employer in the State. It employed 12% of total persons employed, compared with 14% for Retail trade and 11% for Property and business services.

Manufacturing remains the largest contributor to total factor income for NSW, even though the contribution declined from 14.1% for 1989–90 to 13.4% for 1998–99. In NSW, the next largest industry contributing to total factor income in 1998–99 was Property and business services with 12.8%. All States and Territories recorded a reduction in the proportion of total factor income contributed by manufacturing between 1989–90 and 1998–99, with NSW recording the second smallest decrease for any State (Queensland recorded the smallest decrease).

In 1997–98, manufacturing establishments in NSW employed 303,600 people and generated $68,273 million in turnover and $22,186 million in industry value added (IVA). The percentage contribution by NSW to total Australian manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1997–98 was 32.1% and 32.3% (respectively). For the second consecutive year, the contribution to Australian turnover for 1997–98 by NSW manufacturers was lower than that of manufacturers located in Victoria ($69,517 million). This was only the second time that this has occurred since the commencement of integrated economic statistics with the 1968–69 collection.

Regional data were not collected in the 1997–98 Manufacturing Survey. The latest regional data available are for 1996–97. At that time, around 72% of NSW manufacturing activity took place in Sydney Statistical Division, where the largest employing manufacturing industry was Machinery and equipment manufacturing (50,185 persons), while the manufacturing industry with the largest turnover was Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing ($10,894 million). Outside Sydney Statistical Division, the largest manufacturing industry was Metal product manufacturing, which employed 25,387 persons and generated $8,639 million in turnover. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing was the second largest manufacturing industry with 20,410 persons employed and turnover of $5,179 million. The largest non-metropolitan statistical divisions were Hunter (with around 8% of NSW manufacturing employment and 10% of NSW manufacturing turnover) and Illawarra (6% and 8% respectively). Metal product manufacturing was easily the largest manufacturing industry in these statistical divisions, contributing 43% of manufacturing employment and 57% of manufacturing turnover in Hunter and 58% of manufacturing employment and 76% of manufacturing turnover in Illawarra.

14.1 MANUFACTURING AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

Year	Proportion of employment at August %	Proportion of total factor income for year ended June %
1989	16.0	n.a.
1990	15.0	14.1
1991	14.1	13.5
1992	14.0	13.6
1993	14.5	14.0
1994	14.5	14.4
1995	13.4	14.3
1996	13.5	14.0
1997	14.9	13.7
1998	12.8	13.9
1999	12.0	13.4

Source: ABS, unpublished data, August Labour Force Surveys; Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Source of statistics

The principal source of manufacturing statistics is the Manufacturing Survey conducted by the ABS at 30 June each year. Periodically, as in 1996–97, a full census of manufacturing establishments is conducted. For census years, sub-State regional manufacturing statistics are available. In 1997–98, a full census was not conducted; hence, regional data presented here are for 1996–97.

The statistics in this chapter relate to all manufacturing establishments which operated in NSW during the relevant year ended 30 June. Excluded are those manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June of the reference year (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had not registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office. Though a substantial number, these businesses would contribute only marginally to aggregate data were they to be included. Also excluded is the production from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which also undertake limited manufacturing activities. However, the effect of this is generally marginal. In addition, the ABS attempts to obtain data for those businesses which ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

The ABS conducts additional manufacturing production quantity collections for a limited range of commodities, generally on a subannual basis. Some of these statistics are available at State level.

Growth trends

Manufacturing employment in NSW for June 1998 has fallen by 2.1% since June 1997 and by 3.6% since June 1993. Total Australian manufacturing employment increased by 0.9% between June 1997 and June 1998 and by 1.3% between June 1993 and June 1998. Turnover (in current price terms) for NSW for 1997–98 has increased by 0.3% since 1996–97 and by 13.6% since 1992–93. Total Australian manufacturing turnover (in current price terms) increased significantly between 1992–93 and 1997–98 (up 20.6%) but increased by only 2.5% between 1996–97 and 1997–98.

Printing, publishing and recorded media recorded the only increase in NSW between June 1993 and June 1998 for employment (up 13.5%) and the largest percentage increase (in current price terms) over the period 1992–93 to 1997–98 for turnover (up 30.0%). This industry also had the largest increase in Australian employment over this period (up 10.9%) and the second largest percentage increase (in current price terms) in turnover (up 27.2%). The industry in NSW with the largest percentage decrease in employment over the last five years was Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 16.6%). This industry also experienced the largest percentage decrease in employment for Australia over this period (down 9.8%). While no industries recorded decreases in turnover (in current price terms) in NSW between 1992–93 and 1997–98, Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing recorded the smallest increase, rising only marginally (up 0.5%). Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing is now the largest manufacturing industry subdivision (by turnover) for NSW, and remains so for Australia. It also recorded the largest percentage increase in turnover (in current price terms) between 1996–97 and 1997–98 for both NSW (up 5.7%) and Australia (up 6.3%). Over the last five years, these increases were 19.6% and 26.1% (respectively).

14.2 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AT THE END OF JUNE AND ANNUAL TURNOVER

	1992–93 to 1997–98		1996–97 to 1997–98	
Industry subdivision	Employment	Turnover	Employment	Turnover
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	–2.8	19.6	1.4	5.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	–8.3	9.3	–5.9	–3.9
Wood and paper product mfg	–0.1	7.2	0.5	1.6
Printing, publishing and recorded media	13.5	30.0	4.6	1.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	–6.8	9.3	–1.4	–0.3
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	–16.6	0.5	–7.3	3.2
Metal product mfg	–11.6	10.9	–3.6	–2.6
Machinery and equipment mfg	–1.8	13.7	–6.1	–2.5
Other manufacturing	–2.0	8.4	–3.5	1.2
Total manufacturing	**–3.6**	**13.6**	**–2.1**	0.3

Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8221.1).

Structure of manufacturing

The manufacturing industries employing the largest number of people in NSW at June 1998 were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (20.1%), Metal product manufacturing (17.1%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (16.1%). These relative positions have remained unchanged since ANZSIC industry data were introduced for 1989–90. However in 1997–98, for the first time since ANZSIC industry data were introduced, Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20.7%) generated the largest manufacturing turnover in NSW, followed by Metal product manufacturing (19.9%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (17.4%). This was a change in relative positions from 1996–97, where Metal product manufacturing was the largest contributor to turnover. In terms of contribution to industry value added, the State's major manufacturing industries in 1997–98 were Metal product manufacturing (19.9%), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (17.6%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (17.1%).

14.3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations—1997–98

Industry group	Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover	Industry value added
	no.	$m	$m	$m
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg				
Group A110				
Meat and meat product mfg	16 474	530.8	3 126.1	785.8
Dairy product mfg	4 002	168.9	1 381.9	333.7
Fruit and vegetable processing	2 391	88.0	677.1	125.1
Oil and fat mfg	720	45.4	415.0	105.4
Flour mill and cereal food mfg	3 260	134.1	1 915.4	466.9
Bakery product mfg	6 528	228.3	960.7	383.1
Other food mfg	9 995	389.3	2 940.8	776.4
Beverage and malt mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Tobacco product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	*48 972*	*1 825.5*	*14 098.4*	*3 909.7*
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg				
Group A111				
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg	3 561	125.7	598.2	214.8
Textile product mfg	3 147	78.3	403.7	130.7
Knitting mills	1 746	47.4	313.9	81.9
Clothing mfg	11 988	278.6	1 504.3	499.0
Footwear mfg	1 490	33.2	112.2	46.0
Leather and leather product mfg	761	21.8	196.7	42.0
Total	*22 695*	*584.9*	*3 129.0*	*1 014.3*
Wood and paper product mfg				
Group A112				
Log sawmilling and timber dressing	3 703	116.3	560.9	203.4
Other wood product mfg	10 248	269.8	1 358.2	427.0
Paper and paper product mfg	5 263	252.6	1 545.5	577.5
Total	*19 215*	*638.7*	*3 464.5*	*1 207.9*
Printing, publishing and recorded media				
Group A113				
Printing and services to printing	20 387	681.1	2 667.1	1 113.6
Publishing	19 425	817.5	3 678.1	1 445.8
Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	1 331	58.3	523.9	307.9
Total	*41 144*	*1 556.9*	*6 869.1*	*2 867.3*
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg				
Group A114				
Petroleum refining	1 252	90.8	2 866.4	465.0
Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	98	5.1	79.4	17.0
Basic chemical mfg	2 773	156.5	1 547.2	525.2
Other chemical product mfg	15 187	680.9	5 289.8	1 572.5
Rubber product mfg	1 658	47.4	205.0	76.9
Plastic product mfg	10 791	383.7	1 898.6	725.8
Total	*31 758*	*1 364.4*	*11 886.4*	*3 382.4*

For footnotes see end of table. ...continued

14.3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations—1997–98 — *continued*

Industry group	Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover	Industry value added
	no.	$m	$m	$m
Non-metallic mineral product mfg				
Group A115				
Glass and glass product mfg	1 230	65.0	291.0	100.8
Ceramic mfg	2 571	100.3	507.0	191.7
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg	4 842	184.7	1 576.9	456.5
Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	1 965	70.2	408.1	153.8
Total	*10 608*	*420.2*	*2 782.9*	*902.8*
Metal product mfg				
Group A116				
Iron and steel mfg	14 973	875.1	5 363.5	1 845.3
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg	2 539	132.2	1 700.4	517.3
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg	3 011	136.5	1 389.5	241.9
Structural metal product mfg	12 799	380.3	2 234.3	734.8
Sheet metal product mfg	5 870	207.6	987.0	367.8
Fabricated metal product mfg	12 698	426.0	1 910.0	713.5
Total	*51 890*	*2 157.8*	*13 584.6*	*4 420.5*
Machinery and equipment mfg				
Group A117				
Motor vehicle and part mfg	5 557	187.6	822.8	290.1
Other transport equipment mfg	9 725	475.1	1 590.4	703.3
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg	3 808	132.3	545.4	207.3
Electronic equipment mfg	10 580	465.6	2 346.6	803.6
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg	15 232	557.5	2 617.5	883.5
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg	16 103	614.0	2 549.4	900.6
Total	*61 006*	*2 432.1*	*10 472.2*	*3 788.3*
Other manufacturing				
Group A118				
Prefabricated building mfg	557	15.5	113.8	24.8
Furniture mfg	11 494	304.6	1 325.1	463.4
Miscellaneous mfg	4 279	115.4	546.9	204.9
Total	*16 329*	*435.5*	*1 985.8*	*693.2*
Total manufacturing	**303 617**	**11 415.9**	**68 272.9**	**22 186.4**

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8221.1).

Characteristics of the workforce

In NSW, manufacturing employment was dominated by males working full-time (69.7%), with the main exception being the Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing industry where 49.1% of manufacturing employment was represented by females working full-time. The highest proportion of total male employment within a manufacturing industry subdivision (86.1%) was in Metal product manufacturing. Females made up a greater proportion of part-time employment in eight of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions, with the exception being Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing which also recorded the highest proportion of part-time employment for males (7.0%). Female part-time employment was most significant in Printing, publishing and recorded media (13.2% of total subdivision employment), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (9.2%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (9.1%).

For both NSW and Australia, part-time employment in manufacturing as a whole was less than the average for all industries, especially for females. The corresponding proportions of male full-time employment in manufacturing were higher than the averages for all industries, but for female full-time employment the proportions were again lower. Compared with Australian averages for manufacturing, there were proportionally more full-time workers employed in NSW in five out of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions, and for manufacturing as a whole. In NSW, the most marked departure from the full-time/part-time pattern for Australian manufacturing industries was in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing where full-time and part-time employment contributed 90.9% and 9.1% (respectively), compared to Australian values of 85.9% and 14.1% (respectively).

14.4 PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION EMPLOYMENT—August 1999

	New South Wales				Australia			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Industry subdivision	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	66.8	7.0	21.0	5.2	64.1	5.6	22.7	7.6
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	41.8	—	49.1	9.1	39.3	1.8	46.6	12.3
Wood and paper product mfg	79.0	1.6	10.6	8.8	82.3	1.9	8.9	7.0
Printing, publishing and recorded media	53.4	1.9	31.5	13.2	51.8	5.1	28.5	14.6
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	57.2	3.6	30.1	9.2	64.3	2.9	26.7	6.1
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	77.0	—	17.0	6.0	79.0	1.2	13.2	6.6
Metal product mfg	84.3	1.8	9.2	4.7	83.5	1.8	9.9	4.8
Machinery and equipment mfg	77.7	2.7	16.4	3.2	79.5	1.8	15.6	3.1
Other manufacturing	73.9	5.9	11.7	8.5	77.7	4.4	11.6	6.3
Total manufacturing	**69.7**	**3.1**	**20.4**	**6.7**	**70.2**	**3.1**	**19.8**	**7.0**
Total all industries	50.5	6.8	24.9	17.7	49.5	7.1	24.2	19.2

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force survey.

Capital expenditure

Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW totalled $2,845 million for 1998–99, which was 20% of the private new capital expenditure by all NSW businesses within the scope of the survey (excluded are businesses in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Government administration and defence, Education and Health and community services). Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW contributed 30% of total Australian manufacturing private new capital expenditure.

The Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing industry was the largest contributor to private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW in 1998–99 with 21.1% of the total, followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing with 19.7%. The smallest contributors were Other manufacturing (2.8%) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (3.2%).

14.5 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES

	Manufacturing				
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Proportion of total NSW capital expenditure	Proportion of Australian manufacturing capital expenditure
Year	$m	$m	$m	%	%
1993–94	322	2 643	2 965	30.8	35.5
1994–95	522	3 444	3 966	32.7	38.3
1995–96	391	2 927	3 318	26.3	31.7
1996–97	395	2 680	3 075	22.5	30.2
1997–98 r	600	3 050	3 649	25.0	33.1
1998–99	333	2 512	2 845	19.8	30.2

Source: Private New Capital Expenditure, June Quarter 1999 (Cat. no. 5646.0); ABS, unpublished data, Private New Capital Expenditure survey.

Exports

In 1997–98, NSW manufacturers directly exported $8,407 million worth of goods, which represented 13.5% of their total sales and transfers out of goods produced. This was a lower figure than for Australia as a whole, where manufacturers directly exported an average of 16.3% ($32,079 million) of their sales and transfers out of goods produced. In 1997–98, the NSW manufacturing industry contributed 26.2% of Australia's manufacturing industry direct exports. Its most significant contributors were in Printing, publishing and recorded media, where it contributed 71.1% of Australia's direct exports for that industry subdivision ($349 million out of $490 million), followed by Other manufacturing (48.8%, or $97 million out of $199 million) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (37.3%, or $1,194 million out of $3,199 million).

The NSW figure of 13.5% of total sales and transfers out of goods produced which were directly exported in 1997–98 is greater than the 12.7% ($7,881 million worth of goods directly exported) recorded for 1996–97. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing recorded the largest dollar increase (direct exports up $374 million or 21.0%) between 1996–97 and 1997–98. Despite a 4.2% fall in direct exports for Metal product manufacturing between 1996–97 and 1997–98, it remained the NSW manufacturing industry subdivision with the greatest proportion of its sales and transfers out of goods produced going to direct export, at 20.4%. The next highest proportion of direct exports was 15.8% for Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing, followed closely by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (15.2%).

14.6 EXPORTS, by NSW Manufacturers—1997–98

Industry subdivision	Amount exported $m	Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods produced %
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	2 149.6	15.8
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	409.8	14.8
Wood and paper product mfg	140.6	4.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media	348.5	7.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 194.4	10.4
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	64.0	2.4
Metal product mfg	2 661.1	20.4
Machinery and equipment mfg	1 341.2	15.2
Other manufacturing	97.4	5.4
Total manufacturing	**8 406.5**	**13.5**

Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8221.1).

Regional perspective

Between 1993–94 and 1996–97, the concentration of manufacturing industry in the regions of NSW has stayed largely the same.

As in previous manufacturing census years, Sydney Statistical Division dominated manufacturing activity in NSW in 1996–97. It contributed 71.8% of all locations at 30 June 1997, 71.5% of employment at the end of June 1997 and 69.9% of turnover for 1996–97. The only other statistical divisions to contribute significantly were Hunter (6.6% of locations, 8.2% of employment and 9.6% of turnover) and Illawarra (4.3% of locations, 5.9% of employment and 8.3% of turnover).

14.7 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, by Statistical Division—1996–97

Statistical division	Locations at 30 June no.	Employment at end of June no.	Wages and salaries $m	Turnover $m	Proportion of manufacturing employment to total persons employed, August 1997 %
Sydney	13 630	218 596	8 014.8	47 374.3	15.4
Hunter	1 252	25 020	982.0	6 513.8	19.1
Illawarra	817	18 054	868.4	5 596.1	17.1
Richmond–Tweed	562	4 806	126.0	618.8	13.9
Mid-North Coast	671	7 287	211.3	1 254.7	—
Northern	379	4 489	128.7	752.2	—
North Western	224	3 065	85.6	455.0	(a)10.7
Central West	348	7 794	277.2	1 662.1	—
South Eastern	447	4 329	116.0	690.9	9.6
Murrumbidgee	335	7 077	230.9	1 688.8	10.3
Murray	280	4 876	167.0	1 158.2	—
Far West	30	271	8.8	30.1	(a)

(a) Far West is included with Northern, North Western and Central West.

Source: Revised data corresponding to Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8221.1); ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Products manufactured

Production of lamb increased between 1997–98 and 1998–99 by 11.3% (following a 2.9% rise the previous year), and pigmeat by 1.7% (compared with a 7.7% rise the previous year). Production of chicken meat increased by 5.5% between 1997–98 and 1998–99 (following a 5.7% rise the previous year).

Production of butter fell between 1997–98 and 1998–99 by 24.1% (compared with a 12.4% rise the previous year). Production of cheese increased again by 7.4% between 1997–98 and 1998–99, after a 9.9% increase the previous year.

Production of ready mixed concrete increased by 10.6% between 1997–98 and 1998–99, after a 13.4% increase the previous year.

14.8 QUANTITIES OF SELECTED ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Item	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Meat production(a)				
Chicken meat	tonnes	200 277	r 211 603	223 222
Mutton	tonnes	109 198	119 709	117 405
Lamb	tonnes	67 174	69 094	76 879
Beef and veal	tonnes	487 675	494 622	453 456
Pigmeat	tonnes	88 753	r95 590	97 185
Dairy products(b)				
Whole milk	million L	1 192	1 242	1 285
Butter	tonnes	4 802	5 396	4 095
Cheese	tonnes	21 490	r 23 615	25 353
Construction and energy products				
Clay bricks for structural purposes(c)	million	630	591	627
Ready mixed concrete(d)	'000 m^3	5 306	6 018	6 656
Gas(c)(e)	terajoules	109 284	111 665	110 092
Electricity	million kWh	62 788	61 804	63 743

(a) Chicken meat in dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets. Other meats shown are expressed in carcass weight, and exclude offal. (b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Reported production of ready mixed concrete for sale as such. Excludes production used, or for use, in the same business. (e) Available for issue through mains. Includes natural gas. From 1996–97, includes production for distribution via natural gas pipelines which service a single user.
NOTE: Data in this table exclude operations by single establishment manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed.

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, September Quarter 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0); ABS, unpublished data, Manufacturing Production Surveys.

Publications related to Manufacturing

New South Wales

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1)

Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8221.1)

Australia

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0)

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (Cat. no. 8140.0)

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8142.0)

Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 4603.0)

Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing (Cat. no. 8205.0)

Inventories and Sales, Selected Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 5629.0)

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)

Livestock and Meat, Australia (Cat. no. 7218.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)

Manufacturing, Australia (Cat. no. 8225.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8221.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8201.0)

Manufacturing Production, Australia (Cat. no. 8301.0)

Manufacturing Production, Commodities Produced, Australia (Cat. no. 8365.0)

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 6412.0)

Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 6411.0)

State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 5646.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact ABS NSW.

15 Housing and Construction

Housing

Dwellings and occupancy

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information on the housing of the population of NSW. At 6 August 1996 there were 2,388,000 private dwellings in NSW. There was an increase of 9.4% to 2,175,000 in the number of occupied private dwellings in NSW between 1991 and 1996. The average number of people per occupied private dwelling declined slightly from an occupancy rate of 2.8 to 2.7 people per dwelling. The number of unoccupied private dwellings in NSW in 1996 was 213,000, an increase of 10.8% on the corresponding 1991 Census figure.

Type of dwellings

Between 1991 and 1996 the total number of occupied houses (including separate, semi-detached and other) in NSW increased by 7.7% to 1,722,000. The total number of occupied flats, units and apartments in NSW increased by 12.3% to 366,000 over the same period. The number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types decreased by a third to 43,000. In 1996, the total number of occupied houses comprised 79.2% of total occupied private dwellings in NSW, with flats, units and apartments contributing 16.8% to the total. The total number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types made up only 2.0% of occupied private dwellings.

15.1 NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, by Type of Dwelling—6 August 1996

Type of private dwelling	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division	Illawarra Statistical Division	Balance of NSW	NSW
Occupied private dwellings					
Houses(a)	988 497	179 692	113 523	440 413	1 722 125
Flats, units or apartments	295 471	14 823	14 272	41 801	366 367
Caravans, cabins, houseboats	5 926	3 222	1 999	15 688	26 835
Other(b)	7 769	1 232	765	6 046	15 812
Not stated	30 714	3 175	1 858	8 030	43 778
Total	*1 328 377*	*202 144*	*132 418*	*511 978*	*2 174 917*
Unoccupied private dwellings	97 889	22 854	20 649	71 516	212 908
Total private dwellings	**1 426 266**	**224 998**	**153 067**	**583 494**	**2 387 825**

(a) Includes separate houses, semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc. (b) Includes improvised homes, tents, sleepers out, houses or flats attached to shops, offices etc.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay (Cat. no. 2015.1).

Home ownership

In the mid 1960's home ownership reached a peak of over 70%. The level of home ownership in both 1986 and 1991 was 68%. In 1996, over two-fifths (43%) of occupied private dwellings in NSW were owned by their occupants while 23% of dwellings were being purchased and 30% were rented.

Home ownership rates varied across NSW, ranging from 26% in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (SSD) to 60% in the Far West SSD. The highest proportions of dwellings being purchased were located in the SSDs of Outer South Western Sydney and Outer Western Sydney.

The highest proportions of rented dwellings were located in the SSDs of Inner Sydney and Newcastle. The median rent payment for NSW was $140 per week in 1996, a 10% increase on the figure for 1991. Sydney Statistical Division (SD) recorded the highest median rents, where many Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) had median rent payments in excess of $200 per week. The lowest median rent payments were recorded for the Central Murray SSD, where some SLAs showed median rent payments of $20 and less per week.

House price indexes

House price indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for each of the eight capital cities. Separate price indexes have been constructed for established houses and for project homes.

The indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in price level between cities.

In 1998–99 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989–90=100.0) was 137.9. This represented an increase of 7.3% over the previous year. For the same period, the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 115.2, an increase of 2.7% over 1997–98.

Affordability of housing

Housing affordability refers to a household's ability to meet the costs of adequate housing, and is viewed in terms of a household's ability to pay for its basic needs (such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education) after paying housing costs. Although measures of affordability require complex analysis, a basic measure is the ratio of housing costs to income.

Housing costs include rent payments, the interest component of mortgage payments, water and sewerage rates, council rates, house and contents insurance, repairs and maintenance (both materials and labour), interest payments on loans for alterations and additions, and body corporate payments.

Housing costs in Sydney have increased marginally in the period 1975–76 to 1993–94 to 13% of average weekly household income.

15.2 HOUSING COSTS IN SYDNEY AS A PROPORTION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	1975–76	1984	1988–89	1993–94
Proportion (%)	12.38	12.18	12.84	13.29

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Household Expenditure Surveys.

Commonwealth housing assistance

Grants to the States

The Commonwealth Government makes grants to the States under the current Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The objective of the Agreement is to provide housing assistance to people on low incomes and other people who are unable to access or maintain adequate and appropriate housing. Under the CSHA, the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments aim to provide housing assistance that is affordable, secure and appropriate to consumers.

There have been several Commonwealth State housing agreements since 1945. The current housing agreement operates for three years (1996–97 to 1998–99). A new Commonwealth State Housing Agreement is being negotiated between the Commonwealth and the States for the next four years (1999–2000 to 2002–03).

15.3 COMMONWEALTH–STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, Commonwealth Government Payments to NSW

	Year ended 30 June				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Purpose	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Pensioner housing	19.0	18.5	(c). .	(c). .	(c). .
Aboriginal housing	20.6	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Mortgage and rent relief	10.5	10.5	(c). .	(c). .	(c). .
Crisis accommodation	18.3	14.8	13.4	13.4	13.4
Local community housing(a)	17.1	28.4	21.7	21.7	21.7
Other housing assistance(b)	267.8	257.4	290.7	259.3	256.5
Total capital payments	**353.3**	**347.4**	**343.5**	**312.2**	**309.3**

(a) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for subsidised rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations. (b) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for subsidised rental housing, as well as rental subsidies from private renters, and rent and mortgage assistance. (c) From 1996–97, pensioner housing and mortgage and rent relief are included in other housing assistance.

Source: Department of Housing.

The NSW Government also contributes funds for housing assistance under the CSHA.

The major proportion of payments made under the agreement to NSW by the Commonwealth Government was provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental.

The Commonwealth Government also provides assistance to home buyers under various schemes such as the Mortgage Assistance Scheme, Defence Service Homes and Housing Loans Insurance.

State Housing Assistance

Overview

Social rental housing forms the major part of the direct housing assistance in NSW. Housing assistance is also provided through financial assistance to eligible consumers to help pay for private rental housing and to assist home purchase.

The principle source of funding for housing assistance in NSW is the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement. The NSW Government also contributes additional funds for special State priorities such as encouraging the private sector to provide more affordable rental housing. In 1997–98, a total of $542.6 million was available for housing assistance in NSW.

Social housing assistance in NSW falls into a number of areas, the main ones being public housing, community housing, housing for Aboriginal people and home purchase assistance.

Public housing

The Public Housing Services in the NSW Department of Housing is the largest provider of public housing in Australia. At 30 June 1998, there were 129,372 public housing dwellings, a decrease of 3.4% on the number managed at 30 June 1997. Of the total public housing dwellings, 851 were leased from the private market with the remaining dwellings being owned by the Department.

In addition to providing rental housing, a number of other programs were administered through Public Housing Services to assist clients with specific needs (e.g. rental subsidies to people living with HIV/AIDS and to people with disabilities).

The level of demand for public housing is increasing. The number of people on the waiting list at 30 June 1998 was 96,906, an increase of 2% on the number waiting at the end of June 1997 (94,797).

At 30 June 1998, there were 129,504 households receiving ongoing assistance in public housing, including 119,381 (92%) which received rental subsidies.

During 1997–98, the total number of families housed was 15,714. This figure included applicants from the waiting list (10,094) and public housing tenants rehoused (5,620).

Rent assistance is provided to households in financial need in the private housing market. Assistance is provided with bonds and advance payments, and may also be granted for payment of rental arrears. In 1997–98, rental assistance was provided on 40,902 occasions, an increase of 4% on 1996–97.

Community housing

Administered by the Office of Community Housing and managed by community based housing providers, community housing is a critical component of the overall housing assistance strategy in NSW.

By promoting the growth of community housing, the NSW Government aims to offer choice to recipients of housing assistance, promote innovation and service improvement amongst providers, and use the strengths of different providers in specific areas of service delivery to meet an increasing complex range of requirements for housing services, sometimes linked to the provision of support.

At 30 June 1998, there were 6,549 community housing dwellings (excluding crisis accommodation), an increase of some 30% on the number at 30 June 1997. Of these community housing dwellings, 3,292 were leased and the remainder were owned by community housing. During 1997–98, a total of 2,028 new client/households were housed in community housing.

The community housing sector also provides crisis accommodation for individuals and families who are homeless, in crisis and in need of transitional support to move toward independent living. At 30 June 1998, there were 909 crisis accommodation dwellings, an increase of 6% on 1996–97.

Aboriginal housing

During 1997–98, extensive consultation was undertaken with the Aboriginal community to determine the future directions of Aboriginal housing in NSW. Through this consultation, it became clear that the vision of the Aboriginal community was for a housing assistance system which would: bring greater self determination to Aboriginal people in their housing; enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of Aboriginal housing providers through greater support and streamlining of Aboriginal housing program management arrangements; increase the housing choices and options of Aboriginal people; and facilitate more efficient, effective and transparent use of housing assistance resources.

In response, the NSW Government passed the Aboriginal Housing Bill in June 1998 which provided a legislative framework for the establishment of the Aboriginal Housing Office as a single agency to manage Aboriginal housing in NSW.

Aboriginal housing is provided by community based Aboriginal housing providers through the Housing Aboriginal Communities Program (HACP) and by government providers through the Housing for Aborigines (HFA) program.

At 30 June 1998, there were 3,730 HFA dwellings and 1,079 HACP dwellings providing ongoing housing assistance to 4,617 Aboriginal households.

During 1997–98, an estimated 449 new Aboriginal households were housed in Aboriginal housing.

Home Purchase Assistance

The Home Purchase Assistance Authority operates the Mortgage Assistance Scheme. In 1997–98, some 600 home buyers received up to 12 months mortgage assistance.

Finance for home purchase

There was a 13% increase in the value of lending for owner-occupied housing in NSW in 1998–99, to $26,052 million. Significant increases in commitments for the purchase of established dwellings and construction finance, which were up by 16% and 14% respectively, were offset by a 11% fall in the value of commitments to purchase newly erected dwellings. Refinancing rose by 13% after a decrease of a similar magnitude in the previous year.

15.4 HOUSING LOANS

Particulars	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Loans approved to individuals for housing			
Construction of dwellings	2 117	2 625	2 990
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	1 234	1 280	1 147
Purchase of established dwellings(a)	12 566	14 445	16 761
Total dwellings			
Houses	13 459	15 797	18 412
Other residential buildings	2 460	2 553	2 486
Refinancing(a)	4 062	3 573	4 026
Loans approved for alterations and additions	1 221	1 174	1 126
Total loans approved to individuals for housing	**21 200**	**23 097**	**26 052**
Type of lender			
Banks	17 144	18 196	21 197
Building societies	1 079	1 248	1 317
Other	2 977	3 653	3 538
All lenders	**21 200**	**23 097**	**26 052**

(a) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0).

Construction

Building statistics

Building and construction statistics are viewed by economic analysts and commentators as leading indicators of the general level of economic activity, employment and investment.

Building statistics are used extensively in monitoring State/national building construction activity by both public and private sector organisations. The State Government and local government authorities make use of the statistics for management and planning purposes.

In the private sector, major manufacturers or suppliers of building materials, building and construction firms, industry associations, market consultants and private individuals use the statistics for planning, decision making and researching the economic, social and financial aspects of residential and non-residential building activity.

Sources of building statistics

Statistics of building approvals in NSW are compiled from: permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; permits issued by licensed building surveyors; contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building activity are compiled from information supplied by builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity, individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account, and Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Scope and coverage of building statistics

The statistics relate to building structures such as houses, flats and shops, but exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction.

While statistics of public sector building cover the whole of NSW, the statistics of private sector building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private sector building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

Value of building jobs

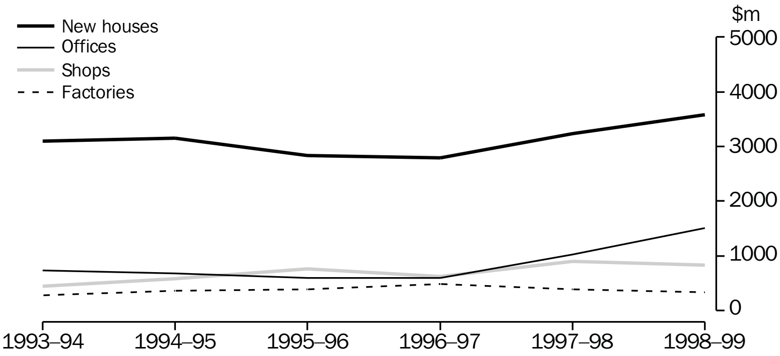
In 1998–99 the value of building jobs approved in NSW was $11,872 million. This represented a fall of 11% on the 1997–98 figure which was the highest level recorded for the series. However, the figure for 1998–99 was 5 % higher than in 1996–97. The value of new houses approved in 1998–99 ($3,684 million) increased by 4% from the previous year and was 21% up on 1996–97.

There was a 3.1% increase in the value of building work under construction at June 1999 ($13,119 million), compared to the previous June. This followed a 28.6% increase between June 1997 and June 1998.

The value of building work done in NSW in 1998–99 increased by 15% from the previous year to $13,940 million, the highest value ever recorded for the series. The value of private sector work increased by 15% to $12,496 million and the value of public sector work increased by 12% to $1,444 million.

In 1998–99, the value of building work done for shops decreased by 7.6% from the previous year to $839 million. The value of work done for offices was $1,515 million, an increase of 47.7% over the same period.

15.5 SELECTED BUILDING TYPES, Value of Work Done



Source: Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1).

15.6 VALUE OF JOBS, by Class of Building and Stage of Construction

Class of building	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
			APPROVED ($m)			
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 119.1	3 144.8	2 736.3	3 054.2	3 549.6	3 684.4
Other new residential	1 523.9	2 231.8	1 740.7	1 975.1	2 447.8	2 470.2
Alterations and additions(b)	1 043.1	1 101.0	1 037.8	1 158.2	1 440.4	1 182.4
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	322.6	607.0	595.0	891.3	735.6	643.0
Factories	294.0	389.5	357.2	438.5	397.4	341.3
Offices	571.4	505.2	577.9	1 229.0	1 505.6	856.8
Educational	428.5	336.9	374.5	410.5	442.3	388.1
Other	1 267.5	1 894.8	1 746.1	2 199.9	2 830.1	2 305.8
Total building	**8 570.2**	**10 211.0**	**9 168.6**	**11 356.6**	**13 348.8**	**11 872.4**
			COMMENCED ($m)			
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 062.9	3 090.1	2 640.3	2 827.5	3 284.5	3 716.1
Other new residential	1 479.3	2 349.3	1 897.0	1 944.5	2 479.8	2 488.1
Alterations and additions(b)	1 057.0	1 151.0	1 015.9	1 098.2	1 384.0	1 292.8
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	453.2	610.7	763.0	632.9	613.1	810.0
Factories	256.8	395.1	345.6	449.9	330.9	301.0
Offices	603.2	526.8	516.9	1 087.1	1 309.7	1 118.5
Educational	377.8	342.7	385.4	412.9	449.2	374.2
Other	1 271.7	1 702.9	1 641.2	2 236.0	2 768.9	1 932.1
Total building	**8 561.9**	**10 168.6**	**9 205.3**	**10 689.1**	**12 619.9**	**12 032.9**
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD ($m)			
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	1 845.1	1 778.7	1 373.8	1 486.2	1 673.6	1 993.2
Other new residential	1 245.1	1 990.5	1 935.5	2 186.0	3 165.2	3 177.9
Alterations and additions(b)	664.1	803.9	541.9	607.3	862.3	919.7
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	463.7	775.2	788.9	761.6	818.7	908.5
Factories	233.0	369.4	355.6	295.0	185.4	170.2
Offices	834.2	678.0	547.7	1 040.9	1 839.4	2 049.0
Educational	357.0	314.3	331.3	349.0	376.0	433.7
Other	1 667.9	2 174.7	2 203.1	3 171.3	3 807.5	3 466.8
Total building	**7 310.1**	**8 884.7**	**8 077.8**	**9 897.2**	**12 728.1**	**13 118.8**
			COMPLETED ($m)			
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 014.7	3 168.8	3 076.0	2 753.4	3 141.8	3 418.8
Other new residential	1 405.7	1 608.8	1 997.0	1 772.4	1 760.2	2 644.2
Alterations and additions(b)	1 018.5	1 081.7	1 323.5	1 077.2	1 207.6	1 299.8
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	683.5	411.6	776.5	682.5	684.1	842.4
Factories	375.8	294.6	364.5	530.7	451.9	329.7
Offices	1 325.0	720.2	718.4	582.2	605.4	1 000.7
Educational	401.6	389.9	380.1	427.1	438.7	347.7
Other	991.6	1 300.8	1 651.2	1 577.2	2 478.5	2 459.3
Total building	**9 216.4**	**8 976.4**	**10 287.2**	**9 402.7**	**10 768.2**	**12 342.7**

(a) Valued at $10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at $50,000 or more.

Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8731.1); Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1).

15.7 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, by Class of Building and Ownership

Class of building	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
PRIVATE SECTOR ($m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 027.0	3 099.8	2 795.5	2 776.4	3 221.2	3 544.2
Other new residential	1 348.5	1 872.0	1 804.5	1 758.0	2 243.9	2 867.3
Alterations and additions(b)	1 047.5	1 200.4	1 146.7	1 074.1	1 320.0	1 420.3
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	431.1	559.0	733.1	560.5	876.0	833.3
Factories	280.5	339.0	383.8	461.6	386.9	326.5
Offices	385.8	483.4	420.6	491.0	907.1	1 433.6
Educational	101.3	89.2	157.0	155.7	155.4	128.1
Other	779.8	900.3	1 287.8	1 654.0	1 715.5	1 943.3
Total building	*7 401.7*	*8 543.1*	*8 729.0*	*8 931.4*	*10 825.9*	*12 496.5*
PUBLIC SECTOR ($m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	65.2	51.6	43.3	24.0	21.6	36.9
Other new residential	117.8	117.3	115.4	156.0	90.3	99.9
Alterations and additions(b)	7.9	6.9	11.8	13.4	16.5	26.4
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	19.0	20.1	34.3	68.1	31.5	5.4
Factories	6.2	28.4	4.8	26.0	2.3	6.7
Offices	347.1	199.6	180.7	108.1	118.8	81.3
Educational	324.4	257.4	225.8	294.2	274.3	256.3
Other	528.1	466.9	513.0	547.2	730.9	930.7
Total building	*1 415.5*	*1 148.2*	*1 129.1*	*1 236.9*	*1 286.1*	*1 443.7*
TOTAL ($m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 092.2	3 151.5	2 838.8	2 800.4	3 242.8	3 581.1
Other new residential	1 466.3	1 989.3	1 919.9	1 914.0	2 334.1	2 967.2
Alterations and additions(b)	1 055.5	1 207.3	1 158.5	1 087.5	1 336.5	1 446.7
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	450.1	579.0	767.4	628.7	907.5	838.7
Factories	286.7	367.4	388.6	487.6	389.2	333.3
Offices	732.9	682.9	601.3	599.1	1 025.9	1 514.9
Educational	425.7	346.6	382.8	449.9	429.7	384.4
Other	1 307.9	1 367.3	1 800.8	2 201.2	2 446.4	2 873.9
Total building	**8 817.2**	**9 691.3**	**9 858.1**	**10 168.3**	**12 112.0**	**13 940.1**

(a) Valued at $10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at $50,000 or more.

Source: Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1).

Number of dwellings

In 1998–99, the number of dwelling units approved in NSW was 51,668, a decrease of 1.9% compared to 1997–98, with all categories decreasing except new semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc. (up 9.4%).

The number of new residential dwelling units commenced in 1998–99 (48,182) was 3.4% higher than the previous year. Compared to 1997–98, the number of houses and other residential buildings commenced increased by 2.7% and 4.3% respectively. The number of new private sector residential dwelling units commenced increased by 3.0% from 45,266 in 1997–98 to 46,641 in 1998–99. The number of new public sector residential dwelling units commenced increased from 1,350 to 1,541 over the same period.

Compared to the previous year, the number of new residential dwelling units completed in NSW rose by 12% in 1998–99 to 46,153. Private sector dwelling completions rose by 12% while the number for the public sector completions fell by 4% over the same period.

15.8 NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS APPROVED—By Type

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Sydney SD				
New houses	12 722	13 879	15 681	15 350
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	5 835	5 577	5 516	5 869
New flats, units or apartments	8 097	11 091	12 868	12 624
Other(a)	640	1 797	1 782	1 201
Total	**27 294**	**32 344**	**35 847**	**35 044**
NSW				
New houses	24 450	26 037	29 075	28 174
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	8 145	7 731	7 577	8 290
New flats, units or apartments	9 105	12 130	14 033	13 774
Other(a)	884	1 980	2 008	1 430
Total	**42 584**	**47 878**	**52 693**	**51 668**
Private sector				
Number	40 819	45 785	51 433	50 063
Percentage	95.9	95.6	97.6	96.9

(a) Number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

Source: ABS, unpublished Building Approvals statistics.

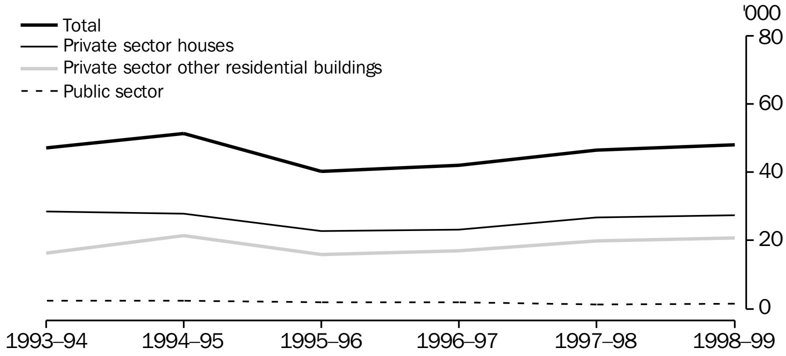
15.9 NEW DWELLINGS BY OWNERSHIP, Building Class and Construction Stage

Building class	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
APPROVED						
Private sector						
Houses	30 051	28 578	24 090	25 831	28 866	27 766
Other residential buildings(a)	17 744	21 979	15 861	17 999	20 577	20 891
Total dwellings(a)	*47 795*	*50 557*	*39 951*	*43 830*	*49 443*	*48 657*
Public sector						
Houses	561	423	360	206	209	408
Other residential buildings	1 554	1 811	1 389	1 862	1 033	1 173
Total dwellings	*2 115*	*2 234*	*1 749*	*2 068*	*1 242*	*1 581*
Total						
Houses	30 612	29 001	24 450	26 037	29 075	28 174
Other residential buildings	19 298	23 790	17 250	19 861	21 610	22 064
Total dwellings	**49 910**	**52 791**	**41 700**	**45 898**	**50 685**	**50 238**
COMMENCED						
Private sector						
Houses	28 547	27 747	22 674	23 180	26 585	27 090
Other residential buildings	16 385	21 513	15 775	16 878	18 681	19 551
Total dwellings	*44 932*	*49 260*	*38 449*	*40 058*	*45 266*	*46 641*
Public sector						
Houses	615	475	384	205	179	393
Other residential buildings	1 634	1 758	1 451	1 803	1 171	1 148
Total dwellings	*2 249*	*2 233*	*1 835*	*2 008*	*1 350*	*1 541*
Total						
Houses	29 162	28 222	23 058	23 385	26 764	27 483
Other residential buildings	18 019	23 271	17 226	18 681	19 852	20 699
Total dwellings	**47 181**	**51 493**	**40 284**	**42 066**	**46 616**	**48 182**
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
Private sector						
Houses	15 727	14 214	10 961	10 788	11 991	12 761
Other residential buildings	11 762	16 019	13 738	15 559	19 068	19 325
Total dwellings	*27 489*	*30 233*	*24 699*	*26 347*	*31 059*	*32 086*
Public sector						
Houses	198	120	120	97	59	204
Other residential buildings	930	1 060	907	766	706	718
Total dwellings	*1 128*	*1 180*	*1 027*	*863*	*765*	*922*
Total						
Houses	15 925	14 334	11 081	10 885	12 050	12 965
Other residential buildings	12 692	17 079	14 645	16 325	19 774	20 043
Total dwellings	**28 617**	**31 413**	**25 726**	**27 210**	**31 824**	**33 008**
COMPLETED						
Private sector						
Houses	27 823	28 746	25 658	23 233	25 168	25 977
Other residential buildings	14 709	16 455	17 738	14 835	14 659	18 792
Total dwellings	*42 532*	*45 201*	*43 396*	*38 068*	*39 827*	*44 769*
Public sector						
Houses	807	549	384	228	217	248
Other residential buildings	2 521	1 599	1 604	1 944	1 231	1 136
Total dwellings	*3 328*	*2 148*	*1 988*	*2 172*	*1 448*	*1 384*
Total						
Houses	28 630	29 295	26 042	23 461	25 385	26 225
Other residential buildings	17 230	18 054	19 342	16 779	15 890	19 928
Total dwellings	**45 860**	**47 349**	**45 384**	**40 240**	**41 275**	**46 153**

(a) Excludes self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8731.1); Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1).

15.10 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



Source: Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1).

Materials used in building

Two building materials indexes are available for each of the State capital cities.

In 1998–99 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1989–90 = 100.0) was 121.6, an increase of 1.6% over the previous year. During the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 1.1% to 119.5.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1989–90 = 100.0) was 115.2 in 1998–99, an increase of 0.7% over 1997–98. During the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities was also 115.2, an increase of 0.9% over the previous year. For Sydney the most significant changes in the cost of selected major building materials for this period were for Non-ferrous pipes and fittings, (a decrease of 8.8%), Clay bricks (up 7.5%) and Paint and other coatings (up 6.1%).

Engineering construction

Estimates of engineering construction activity are available from the quarterly Engineering Construction Activity Survey.

This Survey aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in the State. The cost of land and the value of building construction are excluded. Statistics relating to engineering construction include the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams and water distribution systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other work of a non-building nature.

The value of engineering construction work commenced in NSW in 1998–99 was $5,932 million, 8.2% higher than in the previous year. The value of work commenced for the private sector in 1998–99 was $3,368 million, an increase of 23.8% on 1997–98. For the public sector, the corresponding value decreased by 7.1% to $2,564 million.

The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 1998–99 increased by 7.2% from the previous year to $5,599 million. The major percentage increases were in the value of Electricity generation, transmission and distribution (up 50.2% to $461 million) and Heavy industry (up 34.1% to $515 million). Smaller percentage increases occurred for Roads, highways and subdivisions (up 7.6% to $2,008 million), Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage (up by 5.8% to $327 million) and Telecommunications (up 3.9% to $1,194 million). In contrast, decreases of 15.5% and 4.0% occurred respectively for Railways and Other (bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction).

The value of engineering construction work yet to be done for the private sector in 1998–99 ($2,060 million) was 38% higher than for 1997–98. For the public sector, the corresponding value ($180 million) decreased by 60% over the same period. For all sectors, substantial increases occurred for Electricity generation, transmission and distribution (from $44 million to $328 million) and Telecommunications (from $8 million to $70 million).

15.11 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Type of construction	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
COMMENCED ($m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 785	2 438	2 218
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	268	363	521
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	289	252	751
Telecommunications	1 090	1 118	1 261
Railways	1 017	301	140
Heavy industry(a)	286	355	520
Other(b)	532	652	522
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	*2 594*	*2 720*	*3 368*
For the public sector	*2 673*	*2 760*	*2 564*
Total	**5 268**	**5 480**	**5 932**
WORK DONE DURING YEAR ($m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 547	1 866	2 008
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	259	309	327
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	347	307	461
Telecommunications	1 104	1 149	1 194
Railways	917	608	514
Heavy industry(a)	334	384	515
Other(b)	503	603	579
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	*2 365*	*2 668*	*2 845*
For the public sector	*2 646*	*2 557*	*2 753*
Total	**5 010**	**5 225**	**5 599**
WORK YET TO BE DONE ($m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	571	830	1 080
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	129	222	343
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	96	44	328
Telecommunications	9	8	70
Railways	392	446	108
Heavy industry(a)	189	198	208
Other(b)	98	190	104
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	*1 082*	*1 489*	*2 060*
For the public sector	*402*	*450*	*180*
Total	**1 484**	**1 939**	**2 240**

(a) Oil, gas, coal and other minerals and other heavy industry. (b) Includes bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction.

Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Performance of the construction industry

The ABS regularly surveys the construction industry through its program of economy-wide surveys with results normally only available at the national level. The 1996–97 Construction Industry Survey provided the first detailed industry and State/Territory estimates for the 1990s. This survey was last conducted for 1988–89. The survey found that in NSW at the end of June 1997, there were some 64,700 operating businesses in the construction industry, with total employment of 163,800. At the Australian level, the corresponding figures were 194,300 and 484,100 respectively.

Summary measures of performance, assets and liabilities for all businesses in the construction industry in NSW in 1996–97 are presented in the table below. Operating profit before tax in NSW was $1,797 million, representing 33% of the Australian figure ($53,398 million). Compared to Australia, businesses in the construction industry in NSW had 31% of total income, 37% of assets and 38% of liabilities. For all businesses in the construction industry, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland were dominant in terms of the proportion of total income, expenses and operating profit before tax as well as the number of businesses and employment.

15.12 CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Summary of Performance, NSW and Australia—1996–97

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW compared to Australia %
Operating businesses	'000	64.7	194.3	33.3
Employment	'000	163.8	484.1	33.8
Wages and salaries	$m	2 804.2	8 179.8	34.3
Turnover	$m	18 002.8	57 898.8	31.1
Total income	$m	18 363.4	58 594.7	31.3
Total operating expenses	$m	16 720.5	53 398.1	31.3
Operating profit before tax	$m	1 796.7	5 464.6	32.9
Total assets	$m	9 419.6	25 565.0	36.8
Total liabilities	$m	6 314.8	16 619.1	38.0

Source: Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8772.0).

Publications related to Housing and Construction

NSW

Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8731.1)

Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay (Cat. no. 2015.1)

Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported By Approving Authorities, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8741.1)

Australia

Building Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8752.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (Cat. no. 8731.0)

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0)

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (Cat. no. 5609.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (Cat. no. 6407.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (Cat. no. 6408.0)

Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8772.0)

Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8771.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

16 Service Industries

In terms of industry output or gross value added, the service industries sector dominates the Australian economy. This sector accounted for 68% of the gross value added of all industries in 1997–98. Output in chain volume terms (expressed in 1996–97 dollars) for the service industries sector increased by 25% in the period from 1992–93 to 1997–98, outstripping output growth in the goods producing sector by six percentage points over the same period. This resulted in a small increase in the share of total output for the service industries, from 67% in 1992–93 to 68% in 1997–98.

The service industries sector can be defined as all industries other than the goods producing industries (Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing), the utilities (Electricity, gas and water supply) and the Construction industry. In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), service industries cover the Wholesale and Retail trades, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, Transport and storage, Communication services, Finance and insurance, Property and business services, Government administration and defence, Education, Health and community services, Cultural and recreational services and Personal and other services.

Of the estimated 305,304 businesses in NSW in September 1998, two-thirds (203,707) were in the service industries sector. The individual service industries which contained the largest number of businesses were Property and business services (61,452) and the Retail trade (43,181).

16.1 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a)—September 1998

Industry	Number of businesses	Percentage of total businesses in all industries
	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.6	14.9
Mining	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	18.5	6.1
Construction	36.6	12.0
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.1
Service industries		
Wholesale trade	19.2	6.3
Retail trade	43.2	14.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13.2	4.3
Transport and storage	12.9	4.2
Finance and insurance	10.2	3.3
Communication services	1.6	0.5
Property and business services	61.5	20.1
Government administration and defence	0.3	0.1
Education	3.3	1.1
Health and community services	19.2	6.3
Cultural and recreational services	7.3	2.4
Personal and other services	11.8	3.9
Total service industries	*203.7*	*66.7*
Total all Industries	**305.3**	**100.0**

(a) Excludes non-employing businesses.

Source: ABS, unpublished Business Register data.

Employment

In May 1999, there were just over 2 million people employed in service industries sector in NSW. This represented three-quarters of people employed in all industries in the State. Within the service industries, the major employing industry was the Retail trade with 415,800 employees, representing 14% of total employment for all industries in NSW. Other large employing service industries were Property and business services (334,000), Health and community services (282,300) and Education (213,700).

16.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS, by Industry—May 1999

Industry	Employment '000	Percentage of total employment %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	127.6	4.4
Mining	17.5	0.6
Manufacturing	341.4	11.7
Construction	218.9	7.5
Electricity, gas and water	21.7	0.7
Service industries		
Wholesale trade	198.2	6.8
Retail trade	415.8	14.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	143.7	4.9
Transport and storage	148.6	5.1
Finance and insurance	128.8	4.4
Communication services	55.5	1.9
Property and business services	334.0	11.5
Government administration and defence	100.2	3.4
Education	213.7	7.3
Health and community services	282.3	9.7
Cultural and recreational services	60.1	2.1
Personal and other services	105.1	3.6
Total service industries	*2 186.0*	*75.0*
Total all industries	**2 912.9**	**100.0**

Source: Labour Force, NSW and ACT, May 1999 (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Retail trade

General

During 1997–98 the retail trade sector contributed 5.5% of the total NSW Factor Income at current prices (formerly referred to as gross state product at factor cost). During the past nine years the proportion varied between 5.5% and 5.9%.

In 1997–98 the NSW share of the national Factor Income for the retail sector was 33.7%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 23.5%.

At May 1999 there were 415,800 people employed in NSW in retail trade, an increase of 4.3% on the figure recorded in the previous year. Retail trade is the largest employing sector, representing 14.3% of total State employment. Males accounted for 51% of total employment.

16.3 RETAIL TRADE, Factor Income at Current Prices

Particulars	Unit	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Australia	$m	26 490	27 840	28 769
NSW	$m	8 900	9 097	9 696
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.6	32.7	33.7

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Retail trade

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from a monthly sample survey covering all States and Territories.

Food retailing constitutes the largest industry group with 38.3% of turnover in 1998–99, followed by Hospitality and services with 20.6% and Other retailing with 10.0%.

16.4 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, at Current Prices

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Industry description(a)	$m	$m	$m
Food retailing	17 133.1	18 001.3	18 207.5
Department stores	3 969.2	4 100.9	4 290.1
Clothing and soft good retailing	3 314.7	3 232.7	3 448.3
Household good retailing	5 216.4	4 894.3	4 656.4
Recreational good retailing	2 338.3	2 372.1	2 366.5
Other retailing	4 385.5	4 630.3	4 775.9
Hospitality and services	8 483.2	8 659.6	9 781.1
Total	**44 840.4**	**45 891.2**	**47 525.8**

(a) Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Wholesale trade

General

During 1997–98 the wholesale trade sector contributed 5.9% of the total NSW Factor Income at current prices (formerly referred to as gross state product at factor cost). This is the lowest proportion achieved during the past nine years. The highest, 6.9%, during this period was recorded in 1991–92.

In 1997–98 the NSW share of the national Factor Income for the wholesale sector was 37.7%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 27.5%.

At May 1999 there were 198,200 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade, an increase of 9.9% on the figure recorded in the previous year. Wholesale trade represents 6.8% of total State employment. Males accounted for 67% of total employment.

16.5 WHOLESALE TRADE, Factor Income at Current Prices

Particulars	Unit	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Australia	$m	25 956	26 914	27 610
New South Wales	$m	9 885	10 234	10 411
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	38.1	38.0	37.7

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Tourism

Overseas visitors

Arrivals by overseas residents for short-term visits to NSW were 1.75 million in 1998–99. While 25% higher than in 1993–94, they were below the 1996–97 peak. Departures of NSW residents for short-term visits overseas increased by 32% to 1.27 million over the same five year period.

The main countries from which short-term visitors arrived in NSW during 1998–99 were New Zealand, United States of America, Japan, United Kingdom and Taiwan. The number of visitors from Asian countries (excluding Singapore) declined during 1998 as a result of the Asian currency crisis but began to recover during the first half of 1999.

16.6 OVERSEAS VISITORS TO NSW

	Year ended 30 June					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Overseas visitors short-term arrivals(a)	1 396.8	1 522.1	1 719.9	1 783.0	1 721.3	1 751.0
NSW residents departing for short-term overseas visits	955.6	989.5	1 080.8	1 152.9	1 208.6	1 265.2

(a) A short-term visit is one of 12 months duration or less.

Source: ABS, unpublished Overseas arrivals and departures data.

16.7 TOP TEN OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (BY AIR), Country of Last Residence and Main Purpose of Journey—Year Ended 30 June 1999

	Main purpose of journey (short-term)				
Country of residence	Convention/ conference; business	Visiting friends and relatives	Holiday	Other and not stated	Total
New Zealand	66 150	80 330	95 650	36 560	278 690
USA	50 090	39 710	99 210	26 420	215 440
Japan	14 590	7 350	159 050	26 380	207 390
United Kingdom	20 400	66 980	97 450	19 790	204 620
Taiwan	3 150	2 860	52 760	10 510	69 280
Hong Kong	9 830	12 790	26 120	9 880	58 620
Korea	6 860	11 290	29 880	10 450	58 460
Singapore	15 420	6 410	30 020	6 430	58 280
Germany	5 300	6 840	37 920	5 360	55 430
Indonesia	3 530	6 020	13 480	9 240	32 280

Source: ABS, unpublished Overseas arrivals and departures data.

Tourism in NSW regions

NSW remains the most popular destination for overseas tourists coming to Australia. According to the Bureau of Tourism Research, 58% of all international visitors to Australia aged 15 years and over in 1998 came to NSW.

During 1998 NSW received 32% of all domestic visitor nights in Australia.

The most popular destination for international visitors to Australia during 1998 was Sydney. The country region which received the most international visitor nights was the Northern Rivers followed by Blue Mountains, Mid-North Coast, Hunter and the Holiday Coast.

Those country regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights for 1998 in descending order were South Coast, Mid-North Coast, Hunter, Northern Rivers and Central Western regions.

Tourist accommodation

Information about tourist accommodation is provided by the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. The establishments covered by the Survey are hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartment establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation (for periods of less than two months) to the general public.

At 30 June 1999, there were 1,287 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in NSW providing 59,344 rooms. This represented an increase of 1.7% in the number of establishments and 5.2% in the number of rooms over the previous year. The number of people employed decreased by 2.5% to 32,707.

The room occupancy rate for the year ended June 1999 was 59.1%, a marginal increase on the previous year. Takings from accommodation rose by 5.2% to $1,395 million for the year ended 30 June 1999.

In the Sydney Tourism Region, a 6% increase in the number of accommodation establishments since 30 June 1998 and a 9% increase in both the number of rooms and bed spaces, partly reflected the preparation for the Olympic Games to be held in Sydney in the year 2000.

16.8 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a)

	At 30 June 1999				
		Capacity			
	Establish-ments	Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Takings from accommo-dation 1998–99	Persons employed at 30 June 1999(c)
	no.	no.	no.	$m	
Tourism Region(b)					
South Coast	84	2 072	6 469	23	608
Illawarra	55	1 813	5 477	34	1 032
Sydney	267	28 400	72 992	944	19 859
Snowy Mountains	58	2 257	8 490	28	736
Capital Country	45	1 441	4 353	16	483
Murray	97	2 807	9 000	34	856
Riverina	68	1 916	5 170	24	634
Central West	120	3 426	10 641	43	1 243
Hunter	95	3 458	10 990	66	2 089
Mid-North Coast	84	2 157	6 716	30	721
Holiday Coast	46	1 760	6 008	31	877
Northern Rivers	75	1 991	6 293	25	594
New England/North West	88	2 419	7 276	31	828
Outback	37	908	2 649	9	258
Central Coast	37	1 343	4 644	28	913
Blue Mountains	31	1 176	3 422	28	976
New South Wales	**1 287**	**59 344**	**171 130**	**1 395**	**32 707**
By star grading					
One	35	1 202	4 201	12	395
Two	208	5 970	17 952	68	2 083
Three	663	23 148	68 991	385	8 450
Four	186	17 313	48 723	546	11 497
Five	17	4 861	11 445	219	7 888
Ungraded	178	6 850	19 818	165	2 394

(a) Includes only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units. (b) As defined by Tourism New South Wales. (c) Includes working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities.

Source: Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001).

16.9 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a), Room Occupancy Rates(b)

	1997–98	Sept qtr 1998	Dec qtr 1998	Mar qtr 1998	Jun. qtr 1998	1998–99
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tourism Region(b)						
South Coast	44.2	34.9	50.2	55.3	42.9	45.8
Illawarra	52.5	51.6	55.1	53.8	51.9	53.1
Sydney	70.2	66.1	70.0	72.5	68.0	69.1
Snowy Mountains	25.1	62.2	11.5	15.5	18.1	27.0
Capital Country	47.5	48.2	50.9	46.2	45.3	47.7
Murray	48.0	44.8	49.4	53.6	50.8	49.6
Riverina	52.0	52.3	51.5	51.1	54.6	52.4
Central West	53.7	54.4	54.0	48.1	57.0	53.4
Hunter	53.6	51.4	55.9	54.1	49.9	52.8
Mid-North Coast	51.5	48.3	55.5	55.8	46.0	51.4
Holiday Coast	59.3	55.0	65.7	61.2	49.7	57.8
Northern Rivers	49.7	47.4	51.8	48.6	48.1	49.0
New England/North West	52.7	53.4	52.9	51.0	58.0	53.8
Outback	47.6	53.2	46.3	40.7	49.1	47.4
Central Coast	53.3	50.3	58.0	60.1	53.2	55.4
Blue Mountains	53.8	55.3	55.6	52.3	54.9	54.5
New South Wales	**59.0**	**57.9**	**59.8**	**60.6**	**57.9**	**59.1**
By star grading						
One	33.7	52.7	32.3	31.7	31.0	37.5
Two	47.5	48.3	51.1	49.1	48.1	49.1
Three	57.2	54.9	57.3	57.6	55.9	56.4
Four	70.3	67.2	71.0	72.0	67.5	69.4
Five	74.4	67.8	75.5	76.8	73.8	73.5
Ungraded	52.6	51.4	50.1	52.0	43.5	49.6

(a) Includes only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units. (b) As defined by Tourism New South Wales.

Source: Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001).

Selected service industries

In addition to retail, wholesale, transport, communication and other long-standing service industry collections covered elsewhere, the ABS carried out a number of specific service industry collections in 1996–97 and 1997–98. These surveys included the Waste Management industry, Gambling, Physiotherapy Services, Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Audiology and Audiometry Services, Dental Services, and Performing Arts Industries.

Waste Management

The 1996–97 survey of the Waste Management industry included businesses mainly engaged in collection, transport and/or disposal of refuse (except through sewerage systems). Waste Management activities of general government organisations (mostly local government authorities) were also included along with those employing private and public trading businesses.

At the end of June 1997, 31% of the private and public trading businesses in the waste management industry had operations in NSW and accounted for 33% of employment (3,255 persons) and 42% of total industry income. For NSW, income from the collection and transport of waste was $316 million, representing half the total income for the waste management industry ($626 million).

16.10 WASTE MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY, NSW and Australia—1996–97

	NSW	Aust.	NSW as a percentage to Australia
			%
Businesses/organisations at end June (no.)	316	1 023	30.9
Employment at end June (no.)	3 255	9 956	32.7
Wages and salaries ($m)	125.4	327.8	38.3
Income items ($m)			
Income from the collection and transport of recyclables	39.1	92.2	42.4
Income from the collection and transport of waste	315.8	875.9	36.1
Income from the treatment/processing and/or sale of recyclables	18.1	59.6	30.4
Income from the treatment/processing and/or disposal of waste	229.2	379.9	60.3
Other private and public trading sector income	24.0	84.9	28.3
Total income	626.1	1 492.5	41.9

Source: Waste Management Industry, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8698.0).

Gambling

The ABS conducted a survey in 1997–98 of employing businesses in a range of industries involved in the provision of gambling services. The scope of the survey was all employing businesses classified to the following classes of ANZSIC: pubs, taverns and bars; clubs; lotteries; casinos; and gambling services n.e.c. A similar survey was conducted for 1994–95.

At the end of June 1998, there were 3,541 businesses involved in the provision of gambling services in NSW. This represented an increase of 3.8% on the number at 30 June 1995. In 1997–98, net takings and commissions from gambling in NSW were $4,612 million, an increase of 41% on the figure for 1994–95 ($3,279 million).

Net takings from gambling were $944 per head of adult population in 1997–98, an increase of 36% over 1994–95 ($696).

16.11 GAMBLING INDUSTRIES

	Unit	1994–95	1997–98
Businesses at 30 June	'000	3 411	3 541
Net takings from gambling	$m	3 181.5	4 497.7
Commissions from gambling	$m	97.5	114.1
Net takings and commission from gambling	$m	3 279.0	4 611.9
Net takings from gambling per head of adult population	$	695.8	944.5

Source: Gambling Industries, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8684.0).

Physiotherapy services

In 1997–98, the ABS conducted two surveys of physiotherapy services as part of the program of covering selected allied heath industries. Other allied health industries surveyed were Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Audiology and Audiometry Services, Dental Services, and Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services. These were the first ABS surveys of these industries.

The 1997–98 surveys of physiotherapy services covered both private sector practitioners and businesses involved in the provision of physiotherapy services. The first survey involved the selection of a sample of private practice physiotherapists and excluded physiotherapists solely engaged in the public health system.

Businesses included in the second survey were identified from the responses to the first survey in which physiotherapists were asked to provide details about the physiotherapy businesses for which they work and any administrative service companies/trusts providing support services to the physiotherapy business.

Females dominated the physiotherapy profession both for NSW and Australia during March 1998 and there was one physiotherapist in private practice in NSW for every 3,595 persons. At the end of June 1998, NSW accounted for 31% (1,006) of all physiotherapy services Australia-wide. NSW accounted for 34% of the total industry income for Australia.

The average income per physiotherapy practice in NSW was $124,200 with the equivalent figure for Australia being $112,300.

16.12 PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES, NSW and Australia—1997–98

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Physiotherapists				
Males	no.	562	1 829	30.7
Females	no.	1 202	3 358	35.8
Persons	no.	1 764	5 187	34.0
Population per physiotherapist	no.	3 595	3 615	n.a.
Physiotherapy services				
Practices	no.	1 006	3 242	31.0
Locations	no.	1 178	4 050	29.1
Employment at 30 June 1998	no.	2 969	9 055	32.8
Wages and salaries	$m	46.2	132.4	34.9
Total income	$m	124.9	364.1	34.3

Source: Physiotherapy Services, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8552.0).

Chiropractic and osteopathic services

Two surveys of Chiropractic and Osteopathic services were conducted by the ABS in respect of 1997–98. These were surveys of private sector practitioners and businesses involved in the provision of chiropractic and osteopathic services.

The first survey was a sample of private practice chiropractors and osteopaths. The second survey was of private practice chiropractic and osteopathic businesses (and their related administrative service businesses) which were identified from the first survey.

Compared to Australia, NSW accounted for 34% and 46% respectively of the number of chiropractors and osteopaths during March 1998. In each State, males dominated both professions. NSW (after Tasmania) had the highest proportion of practicing female chiropractors. Over one-third (34%) of chiropractors and almost half (46%) of osteopaths practiced in NSW. NSW accounted for 35% of practices, 31% of employment and 31% of income in the chiropractic services industry during 1997–98. However, NSW has a much higher contribution to the osteopathic profession, with 44% of the practices, 52% of employment and 50% of income.

The average income per chiropractic practice in NSW was $122,100. The average income was lower for osteopathic practices at $87,900. The equivalent figures for Australia were $136,400 and $77,000 respectively.

16.13 CHIROPRACTIC AND OSTEOPATHIC SERVICES, NSW and Australia—1997–98

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Chiropractors				
Males	no.	494	1 555	31.8
Females	no.	196	498	39.4
Persons	no.	690	2 053	33.6
Osteopaths				
Males	no.	131	284	46.1
Females	no.	52	111	46.8
Persons	no.	183	395	46.3
Chiropractic services				
Practices	no.	615	1 758	35.0
Locations	no.	768	2 280	33.7
Employment at 30 June 1998	no.	1 603	5 144	31.2
Wages and salaries	$m	25.2	84.6	29.8
Total income	$m	75.1	239.2	31.4
Osteopathic services				
Practices	no.	165	374	44.1
Locations	no.	201	475	42.3
Employment at 30 June 1998	no.	375	726	51.7
Wages and salaries	$m	4.1	7.0	58.6
Total income	$m	14.5	28.8	50.3

Source: Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8550.0).

Audiology and audiometry services

A census of Audiology and Audiometry Services was conducted by the ABS for the 1997–98 reference period.

This census included all businesses engaged mainly in the provision of audiology and audiometry services such as hearing assessment and the sale and fitting of hearing instruments. Businesses whose main activity was the manufacture of hearing instruments and devices were excluded from this census.

At the end of June 1998, 34% of audiology and audiometry businesses in Australia operated in NSW. In addition, NSW accounted for 40% of employment and 38% of income for these businesses. Coincidently, NSW also accounted for 34% of the Australian population.

16.14 AUDIOLOGY AND AUDIOMETRY SERVICES, NSW and Australia—1997–98

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at end June	no.	50	146	34.2
Employment at end June	no.	541	1 367	39.6
Wages and salaries	$m	23.6	50.5	46.7
Total income	$m	59.4	157.9	37.6

Source: Audiology and Audiometry Services, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8554.0).

Dental services

In 1997–98, the ABS conducted two surveys of private sector practitioners and businesses involved in the provision of dental services.

The first survey was a sample of private dental practitioners. The second survey was of private dental businesses (and their related administrative service businesses) which were identified from the first survey.

Males dominated both the general practitioners and specialists professions in NSW. As at March 1998, there were 1,874 and 246 male general practitioners and specialists respectively, compared to 501 and 47 females. There was one general practitioner in private practice for every 2,670 persons in NSW. Compared to this, there was one specialist in private practice for every 21,644 persons. The number of persons at the Australian level were 2,977 and 22,456 respectively for each general practitioner and specialist in private practice.

For general dental services in 1997–98, NSW accounted for 41% of the number of practices, 36% of employment and 36% of total income compared to Australia. For specialist dental services, the proportions were 34%, 34% and 35% respectively.

The average income per general dental service practice in NSW was $293,900 and for a specialist dental service practice, $538,600. At the Australian level, the average income was $303,100 and $523,300 respectively.

16.15 DENTAL SERVICES, NSW and Australia—1997–98

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia
General practitioners				
Males	no.	1 874	4 928	38.0
Females	no.	501	1 371	36.5
Persons	no.	2 375	6 299	37.7
Population per practitioner	no.	2 670	2 977	n.a.
Specialists				
Males	no.	246	718	34.3
Females	no.	*47	117	40.2
Persons	no.	293	835	35.1
Population per practitioner	no.	21 644	22 456	n.a.
General dental services				
Practices	no.	1 830	4 465	41.0
Locations	no.	2 010	5 151	39.0
Employment at 30 June 1998	no.	7 377	20 339	36.3
Wages and salaries	$m	130.0	419.0	31.0
Total income	$m	483.0	1 353.4	35.7
Specialist dental services				
Practices	no.	215	634	33.9
Locations	no.	439	1 233	35.6
Employment at 30 June 1998	no.	1 302	3 769	34.5
Wages and salaries	$m	31.4	86.7	36.2
Total income	$m	115.8	331.8	34.9

Source: Dental Services, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8551.0).

Telecommunication services

The telecommunications services industry survey was conducted for 1996–97 to provide a statistical benchmark to allow policy makers and researchers to assess the impact of deregulation on the industry, which took place on 1 July 1997. A similar survey was conducted for 1995–96 but the results are not strictly comparable with 1996–97.

The scope of the 1996–97 survey included all businesses classified to the Telecommunications Services class of ANZSIC. This class consists of businesses mainly engaged in providing telecommunication services to the public by wire, cable or radio. Also included in the survey were employing and non-employing businesses predominantly operating as Internet Service Providers (ISP) as obtained from industry sources. Businesses predominantly engaged in the provision of telecommunication consultancy services were excluded.

At the end of end of June 1997, there were 171 businesses providing telecommunication services in NSW, representing 42% of all such businesses Australia-wide. Businesses providing telecommunication services in NSW employed 4,699 persons, representing 56% of total employment in all such businesses in Australia.

16.16 TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES—1996–97

	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia
	no.	no.	%
Businesses(a)	171	408	41.9
Locations	324	730	44.4
Employment at 30 June 1997	4 699	8 318	56.5

(a) Multi-State and Territory businesses are counted in each State and Territory in which they operate.

Source: Telecommunication Services, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8145.0).

Performing arts industries

In 1996–97, the ABS conducted a survey of businesses mainly engaged in the performing arts industries. The performing arts industries comprise businesses (both public and private sector) classified to the following classes of ANZSIC: Music and Theatre Productions covering live theatrical or musical presentations; Performing Arts Venues such as concert and music halls, playhouses and entertainment centres; and Services to the Arts such as casting agency operations and costume design. The survey did not include businesses classified to the Creative Arts class of ANZSIC. Activities relating to this class cover music composition, literary arts and visual arts such as painting, drawing, sculpture and pottery.

This is the first survey the ABS has conducted of these industries and is one of a series of ABS surveys in respect of 1996–97 covering cultural industries, which were partly funded by the Cultural Minister's Council.

Compared to Australia in 1996–97, music and theatre production businesses in NSW had the highest proportion of industry employment (45%) and total income (43%). For performing arts venues, there were 40 businesses in NSW which contributed 29% of industry employment and 30% of total income. For Australia, businesses in the services to the arts industry were mainly concentrated in NSW (50%) and these accounted for 52% of total income.

16.17 PERFORMING ARTS INDUSTRIES, NSW and Australia—1996–97

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Music and theatre production				
Businesses at end June	no.	412	881	46.8
Employment at end June	no.	2 754	6 082	45.3
Wages and salaries	$m	79.6	208.1	38.3
Total income	$m	257.2	594.3	43.3
Performing arts venues				
Businesses at end June	no.	40	150	26.7
Employment at end June	no.	1 608	5 601	28.7
Wages and salaries	$m	32.5	101.8	31.9
Total income	$m	100.2	331.6	30.2
Services to the arts				
Businesses at end June	no.	183	369	49.6
Employment at end June	no.	824	1 676	49.2
Wages and salaries	$m	21.7	38.3	56.7
Total income	$m	183	355.5	51.5

Source: Performing Arts Industries, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8697.0).

Publications related to Service Industries

NSW

Labour Force, NSW and ACT (Cat. no. 6201.1)

Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data New South Wales (Cat. no.8635.1.40.001)

Australia

Accommodation Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8695.0)

Audiology and Audiometry Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8554.0)

Casinos, Australia (Cat. no. 8683.0)

Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8550.0)

Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia (Cat. no. 8687.0)

Dental Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8551.0)

Gambling Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 8684.0)

Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services (Cat. no. 8553.0)

Performing Arts Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 8697.0)

Physiotherapy Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8552.0)

Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8663.0)

Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0)

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0)

Telecommunication Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8145.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Cat. no. 8635.0)

Tourism Indicators, Australia (Cat. no. 8634.0)

Waste Management Industry (Cat. no. 8698.0)

Wholesale Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8638.0)

Zoos, Parks and Gardens Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8699.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

17 Finance and Commerce

Public finance

Structure

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in NSW are controlled by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the government of the State of NSW, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport, and water and sewerage; and
- Area, City and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

Sources of revenue

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies and public debt charges.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services. The expenditure of the State includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (such as roads, bridges, harbours, and electricity generation and distribution), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by statutory bodies are also borne by the State Government.

The revenue of State statutory bodies such as those administering railways, buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services and electricity services is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of rateable properties within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, and the supervision of building operations. In some cases, they are also responsible for the delivery of water. Generally, the cost of these services is paid from rates, but charges are also imposed for services rendered.

Legislative changes involving taxation reform were passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1999. The main changes involved the abolition of Sales tax and the introduction of a Goods and Services Tax. The impact on State revenues is discussed later in this chapter under the heading Reform of Commonwealth–State Financial Relations.

State Government finance

The tables in this section relate to the general government and public trading enterprise operations of the State Government. The statistics present a summary of outlays, revenue and financing transactions. Data in the tables include transactions recorded in the 'consolidated fund' and the 'special deposits accounts', as well as transactions of most statutory authorities.

In 1997–98, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled $26,378 million, which was less than total outlays of $27,428 million. This deficit resulted in financing transactions increasing by $1,050 million.

Financing transactions

The two main measures of government financing are *financing* and *deficit/surplus*.

- *Financing* is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays and revenue and grants received.
- *Deficit/surplus* comprises financing less increase in provisions. The deficit/surplus excludes increase in provisions because these financing transactions involve funds generated within the non-financial public sector itself (e.g. depreciation charges). As such, deficit/surplus is the broadest measure of the financing requirement for each sector involving funds from outside that sector.

17.1 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF NSW STATE GOVERNMENT

Finance	1995–96 $m	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
OUTLAYS			
Current			
Gross expenditure on goods and services	16 392	17 671	18 588
Less Sales of goods and services	1 892	1 982	2 073
Equals Final consumption expenditure	14 500	15 689	16 515
Interest payments	2 909	2 523	2 321
Subsidies to public trading enterprises	957	1 280	1 345
Grants to other governments	2 087	2 323	2 565
Other transfer payments	171	192	327
Total	*20 625*	*22 008*	*23 073*
Capital			
Gross fixed capital expenditure	–2 201	3 503	3 919
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	–1 953	–216	–160
Grants paid	8 343	294	381
Other	–56	20	214
Total	*4 134*	*3 602*	*4 355*
Total	**24 758**	**25 609**	**27 428**
REVENUE			
Taxes	10 744	11 798	12 907
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1 126	2 470	2 274
Interest received	1 054	972	703
Other revenue	10 146	10 305	10 493
Total	**23 070**	**25 544**	**26 378**
FINANCING AND DEFICIT MEASURES			
Borrowing and advances received (net)	–3 623	–1 069	–522
Other financing transactions (net)	5 262	936	610
Less			
Net advances paid	–49	–198	–962
Total	**1 689**	**65**	**1 050**
Less			
Increase in provisions (net)	1 978	1 265	1 343
Equals			
Deficit or surplus (–)	–290	–1 200	–293
Of which			
Current deficit	–3 277	–3 788	–3 704
Capital deficit	2 988	2 588	3 411

(a) In 1995–96 there was a transfer of roads from the State government sector to the local government sector. This transfer resulted in an increase of $8,021 million in grants and a corresponding increase in sales of land of $1,864 million and second-hand fixed assets of $6,179 million to the local government sector.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 5512.0); ABS, unpublished Government Financial Statistics, 1995–96 to 1997–98.

Outlays

Education is by far the largest item of outlays by the NSW State Government, accounting for 23% of total outlays in 1997–98. Health with 20% and Transport and communications with 11% of total outlays are the other major items. The component 'Other purposes' includes large items such as interest, which cannot be classified to a purpose category.

17.2 OUTLAYS OF NSW STATE GOVERNMENT, By Purpose

Purpose	1995–96 $m	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m
General public services	1 349	1 606	1 578
Public order and safety	1 930	2 071	2 105
Education	5 753	6 122	6 356
Health	4 871	5 173	5 535
Social security and welfare	1 412	1 595	1 764
Housing and community amenities	1 230	1 022	1 119
Recreation and culture	640	900	1 529
Fuel and energy	542	146	545
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	460	403	366
Mining, manufacturing and construction	51	60	61
Transport and communications	2 723	3 225	3 133
Other economic affairs	571	516	480
Other purposes	3 226	2 769	2 856
Total	**24 758**	**25 609**	**27 428**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 5512.0); ABS, unpublished Government Financial Statistics, 1995–96 to 1997–98.

Revenue

Taxes of $12,907 million accounted for 49% of NSW State Government total revenue in 1997–98. Other revenue included grants of $9,484 million received from the Commonwealth Government which accounted for a further 36%.

Taxation revenue

In 1997–98, taxes on financial and capital transactions of $3,296 million included stamp duties of $2,407 million, and financial institutions' taxes of $872 million.

Taxes on gambling raised $1,338 million in 1997–98, including $672 million poker machine taxes, $265 million race betting taxes and $272 million taxes on government lotteries.

The two main types of motor vehicle taxes in 1997–98 were vehicle registration fees and taxes ($899 million) and stamp duty on vehicle registration ($422 million).

Franchise taxes (since September 1997 collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the State and Territory Governments) in 1997–98 raised $1,530 million, including petroleum products franchise taxes ($513 million); tobacco franchise taxes ($893 million); and liquor franchise taxes ($119 million).

17.3 NSW STATE GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES(a)

Type	1995–96p $m	1996–97p $m	1997–98p $m
Employers' payroll taxes	2 853	3 131	3 374
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property	598	656	884
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	2 385	2 874	3 296
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Excises and levies	41	33	34
Taxes on gambling	1 178	1 209	1 338
Taxes on insurance	802	804	943
Taxes on goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes	1 148	1 228	1 321
Franchise taxes	1 700	1 818	1 530
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	37	45	187
Total taxes	**10 744**	**11 798**	**12 907**

(a) All compulsory levies imposed by the government which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 5506.0).

Employers' payroll tax is a tax on wages paid or payable by employers and has been imposed by the State since 1971. Subject to some exemptions, from 1 July 1999 the tax is levied at the base rate of 6.4% (previously 6.85%). Payroll tax concessions are offered to employers in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people and increase employment.

Taxes on immovable property comprise mainly land taxes, which totalled $857 million in 1997–98. People who own land with an adjusted land value beyond the threshold of $160,000, or, from 1 January 1999, residential land with a value of $1,116,000 or more are liable for this tax. Exemptions from land tax include:

- land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as the owner's principal place of residence (and for no other purpose) where, until 31 December 1997, the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used mainly for primary production.

Grants received

Commonwealth grants received by NSW in 1997–98 totalled $9,484 million, comprising grants received for own use of $8,364 million and grants received for on-passing of $1,120 million. These Commonwealth grants take two main forms:

- *General purpose financial assistance grants* These grants are untied—i.e. they are available to be used in accordance with the NSW Government's budgetary priorities. The payment in 1997–98 was $4,546 million, 54.4% of the total grants to NSW.
- *Specific purpose capital and current grants* These grants are made to assist NSW in purposes designated by the Commonwealth and/or are conditional upon the State agreeing to provide particular services or undertake particular projects. In addition to specific purpose payments made directly to the NSW Government, these payments include payments through the NSW Government to be passed on to other bodies (including local government) and individuals.

Loan Council arrangements

The level of borrowings by NSW each year is the subject of consideration by the Australian Loan Council. The Council determines annual 'global' limits on borrowings by the states and territories in respect of public trading enterprises, local authorities and government owned companies and trusts.

In August 1993 revisions to Loan Council arrangements were agreed upon. In brief, under the revised arrangements each jurisdiction nominates a Loan Council Allocation (LCA) comprising its estimated general government deficit/surplus (based on its National Fiscal Outlook projections), public trading enterprise sector net financing requirement and certain memorandum items. These nominations are considered by the Loan Council having regard to each jurisdiction's fiscal position and reasonable infrastructure requirements, as well as to the macro-economic implications of the aggregate figure. The LCAs are then adjusted and endorsed by the Loan Council at subsequent meetings.

Reform of Commonwealth–State Financial Relations

At the April 1999 Premiers' Conference, it was agreed that the following reform measures would be implemented.

- From 1 July 1999, the Commonwealth will appropriate all of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenues to the States so that no State is worse off than under current arrangements. After 2001–02, the GST revenues will be distributed amongst the States on a pure horizontal fiscal equalisation basis.
- Financial Assistance Grants and payments of revenue associated with the franchise taxes collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the State and Territory Governments will cease from 1 July 2000.
- The States will adjust their gambling tax revenues to the extent of the impact of the GST on gambling operators from 1 July 2000 and progressively abolish bed taxes, Financial Institutions Duty and any debits taxes, a number of business-related stamp duties and stamp duty on non-residential conveyances on real property.

It was also agreed that from 1 July 2000 the States and Northern Territory would take over the on-going financial assistance grants to local government previously provided by the Commonwealth.

After the introduction of the GST, any proposal to vary the 10% rate will require:

- the unanimous support of the State and Territory Governments;
- the endorsement by the Commonwealth Government of the day; and
- the passage of relevant legislation by both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

17.4 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Particulars	$m	$m	$m
General purpose assistance			
General	273.6	285.3	282.8
Identified road funding	103.9	108.5	107.5
Total general purpose assistance	377.5	393.8	390.2

Source: Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 3, 1995–96, 1996–97 and 1997–98.

Federal assistance to local government

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974–75, and is currently made under the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*. Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1997–98 were $390.2 million. This assistance consists of untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose grants to the States and Territories.

Local government finance

Final consumption expenditure for local government is the current expenditure less fees and charges for services rendered when providing such services. The major purposes of final consumption expenditure are administration, community amenities, recreation and culture, roads and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by the council. A final consumption expenditure in 1997–98 of $1,798 million was 60% of total outlays.

The major component of gross fixed capital expenditure by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads. Gross fixed capital expenditure was $960 million, 32% of total outlays.

The main component of taxes, fees and fines is local government rates. General rates are assessed on all rateable land within a council area. In 1997–98, taxes of $2,135 million raised 64% of the local government councils' total revenue.

17.5 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN NSW

	1995–96(a)	1996–97(a)	1997–98(a)
Finance	$m	$m	$m
OUTLAYS			
Current			
Gross expenditure on goods and services	2 674	2 796	2 869
Less Sales of goods and services	895	941	1 071
Equals Final consumption expenditure	1 779	1 855	1 798
Interest payments	143	129	124
Other transfer payments	43	58	64
Total	*1 964*	*2 042*	*1 986*
Capital			
Gross fixed capital expenditure	7 034	784	960
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	1 869	17	47
Grants to other levels of government	5	1	1
Other	—	—	—
Total	*8 907*	*802*	*1 008*
Total	**10 871**	**2 844**	**2 994**
REVENUE			
Taxes	1 873	2 021	2 135
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	79	66	81
Interest received	176	174	153
Other(a)	9 022	983	959
Total	**11 149**	**3 244**	**3 328**
FINANCING AND DEFICIT MEASURES			
Borrowing and advances received (net)	–107	–85	–39
Other financing transactions (net)	–161	–376	–305
Less	—	—	—
Net advances paid	10	–60	–10
Total	**–278**	**–400**	**–334**
Less	—	—	—
Increase in provisions (net)	120	138	144
Equals			
Deficit or surplus (–)	–398	–538	–478
Of which			
Current deficit	–860	–991	–1 018
Capital deficit	462	454	540

(a) In 1995–96 there was a transfer of roads from the State government sector to the local government sector. This transfer resulted in an increase of $8,021 million in grants and a corresponding increase in sales of land of $1,864 million and second-hand fixed assets of $6,179 million to the local government sector.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 5512.0); ABS, unpublished government financial statistics, 1995–96 to 1997–98.

Private finance

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions including permanent building societies, mortgage managers, credit unions, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

During 1999, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) assumed responsibility for the prudential supervision for all Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) with credit unions and permanent building societies (formerly the responsibility of various state regulatory bodies) joining banks as APRA supervised ADIs. APRA also supervises insurance companies and superannuation funds (formerly the responsibility of the Insurance and Superannuation Commission) and friendly societies (formerly the responsibility of the Australian Financial Institutions Commission).

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) replaced the Australian Securities Commission and has responsibility for ensuring market integrity, disclosure and the protection of consumers of financial products and services.

The Reserve Bank of Australia, as Australia's central bank, continues to focus on the implementation of monetary policy, the stability of the financial system, and the regulation of the payments system.

Lending activity

In NSW, banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions, accounting for 83% of total measured lending activity during 1998–99. Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are included in the Housing chapter.

17.6 LENDING ACTIVITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—1997–98

	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
Lender	$m	$m	$m	$m
Banks	24 406	11 923	85 829	2 022
Permanent building societies	1 396	(a)	—	—
Credit cooperatives	(a)	1 271	—	—
Finance companies	(a)	2 081	1 424	1 859
Money market corporations	—	—	11 876	(a)
Other	4 191	603	4 276	1 165
Total lending activity	**29 993**	**15 880**	**103 405**	**5 046**

(a) Separate details not available, included in Other.

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0); ABS, unpublished data, Personal Finance Survey, Commercial Finance Survey and Lease Finance Survey.

Personal finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables with the exception of secured housing. The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use.

17.7 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1997–98			1998–99		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Purpose of commitment	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Commitments under fixed loan facilities						
Purchase of						
Motor vehicles	903	1 340	706	793	1 300	745
Boats, caravans and trailers	72	36	14	56	35	27
Land and dwellings(a)	574	22	102	472	24	111
Household and personal goods	138	36	154	152	40	143
Debt consolidation	406	32	160	422	34	108
Travel and holidays	51	17	39	58	19	51
Refinancing	1 015	93	148	1 005	98	150
Other	817	173	216	988	268	261
Commitments under revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	6 327	229	222	7 977	263	278
Total personal finance commitments	**10 303**	**1 978**	**1 761**	**11 923**	**2 081**	**1 874**

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Personal Finance Survey.

Commercial finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non-profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes.

17.8 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1997–98			1998–99		
	Banks	Finance Companies	Other Lenders	Banks	Finance Companies	Other Lenders
Purpose of commitment	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Commitments under fixed loan facilities						
Erection of buildings	5026	305	1 533	4 275	12	336
Purchase of plant and equipment	12 705	13	—	13 137	3	—
Purchase of real estate	1 186	951	—	1 360	638	1 517
Rural Property	900	—	1 247	1 545	3	—
Wholesale finance	287	464	—	204	559	2
Refinancing	5 353	1	3	6 159	—	—
Other	9 388	81	—	14 844	41	—
Commitments under revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	27 732	62	16 309	44 305	168	14 297
Total commercial finance commitments	**62 577**	**1 877**	**19 092**	**85 829**	**1 424**	**16 152**

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Commercial Finance Survey.

Lease finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

17.9 VALUE OF GOODS UNDER NEW FINANCE LEASE COMMITMENTS

	1997–98			1998–99		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Particulars	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Motor vehicles and transport equipment	725	1 269	287	1 054	1 593	233
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	126	70	97	174	54	84
Manufacturing equipment	69	57	54	246	54	43
Electronic data processing equipment and office machines	179	111	500	249	101	461
Shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment	49	25	47	137	24	34
Other	148	35	34	162	33	310
Total	**1 297**	**1 567**	**1 018**	**2 022**	**1 859**	**1 165**

Source: ABS unpublished data, Lease Finance Survey.

External trade

Administration

Under the Constitution of Australia, the Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Industry, Science and Resources and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Australia.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development and marketing of Australian exports.

The Australian Trade Commission (Austrade), part of the DFAT portfolio, helps Australian business take advantage of export opportunities. Austrade also assists with foreign investment into Australia and export-related investment into other countries.

The Department of Industry, Science and Resources (ISR) is responsible for developing, implementing and administering policies and programs to maximise the national benefits of research and innovation, add value to resources and increase the competitiveness and internationalisation of Australian industries. ISR supports opportunities for developing export markets through its involvement in several international initiatives. The International Branch facilitates linkages and relationships between Australian industry and overseas firms leading to strategic alliances and joint ventures at the firm level. It also works with other agencies, such as DFAT and Austrade, to improve market access for exports of Australian manufactures and services.

Invest Australia, located in the Department of Industry, Science and Resources, is the Australian Government's national investment agency. It promotes Australia as an investment location, facilitates major projects, and provides a wide range of services to companies seeking to establish or invest in operations in Australia.

The Australian Customs Service, part of the Attorney-General's Department, is responsible for the collection of customs duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Australia (AFFA) promotes rising national prosperity through competitive and sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forest and processing industries. The Department provides research, analytical, policy, program and management services to Government. AFFA pursues a range of international activities, representations and negotiations at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels aimed at protecting Australian trade interests and increasing market access opportunities for portfolio industries. AFFA works in close partnership with industry to ensure their views and priorities are reflected in Australia's trade policy. The Department also promotes trade and investment linkages, and access opportunities, through facilitation of bilateral contacts between industry and visiting ministers and officials.

Compiling international merchandise trade statistics

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the ABS from information submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service.

Export statistics for NSW include exports of those goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. Re-exported goods are excluded.

The recorded value of exports is the free on board (f.o.b.) transactions value of the goods expressed in Australian dollars. Goods sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the contract price of the goods, while goods sold on consignment are initially valued at an estimated f.o.b. price based on the current price of similar goods exported from the Australian port of shipment to the country to which the goods are despatched for sale. Once the goods are sold, the exporter is required to confirm or revise the value reported to Customs.

Import statistics for NSW correspond to imported goods released from Australian Customs Service control in this State. This does not necessarily mean that the goods were discharged in NSW or that the goods are to be consumed or used in NSW. Goods can be forwarded interstate after discharge, either under Customs' control or not, but are recorded as being imported into the State in which they are released by Customs.

The recorded value of imports is known as the Customs value. Imports are valued at the point of containerisation (in most cases) or the port of shipment, or at the Customs frontier of the exporting country, whichever comes first. Therefore, Customs value does not include the freight and insurance costs associated with transporting the goods to Australia.

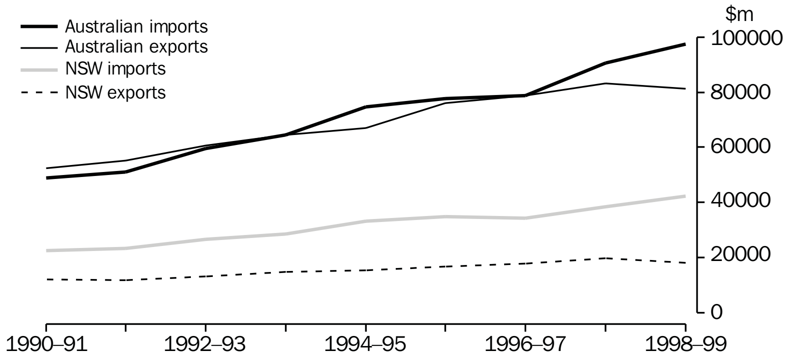
International merchandise trade statistics

NSW is Australia's largest trading State. The main sea ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Most air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.

In 1998–99 NSW accounted for 43.2% of all Australia's imports (an increase of 0.8 percentage points on the previous year) and 22.1% of all exports (down 1.5 percentage points on the previous year).

The value of imports into NSW in 1998–99 increased by $3,662 million or 9.5% from 1997–98 while exports for the same period decreased by $1,701 million or 8.6%.

17.10 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia



Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

17.11 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia

Particulars	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	$m				
NSW trade					
Imports	33 297	34 917	34 229	38 481	42 143
Exports	15 201	16 684	17 730	19 680	17 979
Australian trade					
Imports	74 619	77 792	78 998	90 684	97 614
Exports	67 052	76 005	78 938	83 312	81 211
	%				
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade					
Imports	44.6	44.9	43.3	42.4	43.2
Exports	22.7	22.0	22.5	23.6	22.1

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

Imports

The principal import trading partners of NSW in 1998–99 were the United States of America, Japan and Singapore. They accounted for 40% of all imports into NSW.

By far the largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1998–99 was Machinery and transport equipment at $20,773 million or 49% of all imports.

17.12 TOP TEN TRADING PARTNERS, Imports into NSW(a)—1998–99

Country	Value $m
USA	9 225.0
Japan	4 916.5
Singapore	2 868.4
United Kingdom	2 705.7
Hong Kong	2 347.9
Germany	2 345.0
New Zealand	1 803.7
Netherlands	1 566.4
Korea, Republic of	1 507.7
Malaysia	1 503.3

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

17.13 IMPORTS(a)—1998–99

Item(b)	Value $m
Food and live animals	1 681.3
Beverages and tobacco	295.4
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	513.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1 168.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	109.9
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	5 476.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4 760.0
Machinery and transport equipment	20 772.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 881.1
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	484.3

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1998–99 were computers and telecommunications equipment etc valued at of $3,456 million and $2,379 million respectively.

17.14 TOP TEN IMPORTS INTO NSW(a)—1998–99

Commodity description and SITC code(b)	Value $m
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic, optical readers; data transcribers and processors (752)	3 455.6
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; parts, and accessories of radio, television, video and similar apparatus, n.e.s. (764)	2 379.2
Motor vehicles principally designed for transport of persons (excl. public transport type, incl. racing cars) (781)	2 233.5
Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments) (542)	1 893.9
Parts and accessories (excl. covers, cases and the like) for use with office and automatic data processing machines (759)	1 673.4
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (incl. satellites and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof) (792)	1 546.0
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (333)	855.9
Musical instruments, parts & accessories thereof; records, tapes, etc. (898)	811.4
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s. (778)	676.9
Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s. (874)	674.9

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

Exports

The major export trading partners of NSW in 1998–99 were Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. The top 10 trading partners accounted for 73% of all exports, with 22% going to Japan alone.

17.15 TOP TEN TRADING PARTNERS, Exports from NSW(a)—1998–99

Country	Value $m
Japan	4 040.6
New Zealand	1 722.1
USA	1 678.9
Korea, Republic of	1 338.3
Taiwan	1 035.4
Hong Kong	913.6
Singapore	851.5
Indonesia	496.1
China	493.4
United Kingdom	483.0

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

Mineral fuels was the largest group of commodities exported from NSW in 1998–99 at $4,145 million. In percentage terms it made up 23% of all exports.

17.16 EXPORTS—1998–99

Item(a)	Value $m
Food and live animals	2 920.7
Beverages and tobacco	249.4
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2 598.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4 144.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	77.7
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	1 040.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 227.0
Machinery and transport equipment	2 042.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 011.8
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	666.7

(a) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

The major commodity exported from NSW in 1998–99 was coal at $3,766 million or 21% of all exports from NSW. The second most common export was aluminium at $1,157 million or 6% of all exports.

17.17 TOP TEN EXPORTS FROM NSW(a)—1998–99

Commodity description and SITC code(b)	Value $m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	3 765.5
Aluminium (684)	1 157.1
Cotton (263)	990.1
Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops) (268)	683.0
Wheat (incl. spelt) and meslin, unmilled (041)	636.5
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	608.5
Combined confidential items excl some of SITC 280 (exports only) and some of SITCs 510 and 520 (imports only)	537.0
Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments) (542)	441.1
Rice (042)	397.8
Ingots and other primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finished products of iron or steel (672)	359.3

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 3.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

Private New Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure on buildings and structures in NSW grew strongly between 1994–95 and 1996–97, with an 83% increase in expenditure over this period. This was significantly higher than the Australian increase of 58% over the same period. Since 1996–97, expenditure in both NSW and Australia has fallen slightly.

Expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment in both NSW and Australia peaked in 1997–98 after steady increases for most of the preceding four years. Expenditure has fallen in 1998–99, by 1% for NSW and 6% for Australia.

The NSW share of total Australian capital expenditure in 1998–99 was 32%. This proportion has been fairly consistent for several years. NSW's share of Australian expenditure in 1998–99 was 30% for buildings and structures and 33% for equipment.

17.18 PRIVATE FIXED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, NSW and Australia

	NSW			Australia		
	Building	Equipment	Total	Building	Equipment	Total
Years	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1994–95	2 339	9 790	12 129	9 093	26 467	35 561
1995–96	3 352	9 255	12 607	12 348	28 124	40 473
1996–97	4 287	9 376	13 663	14 330	29 507	43 837
1997–98	4 200	10 405	14 605	13 150	33 060	46 210
1998–99	4 159	10 280	14 439	13 701	30 969	44 671

Source: Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates (Cat. no. 5646.0).

Price indexes

Price indexes are designed to measure the changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. The principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered. The prices of these commodities and services are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of items in that field.

Consumer Price Index

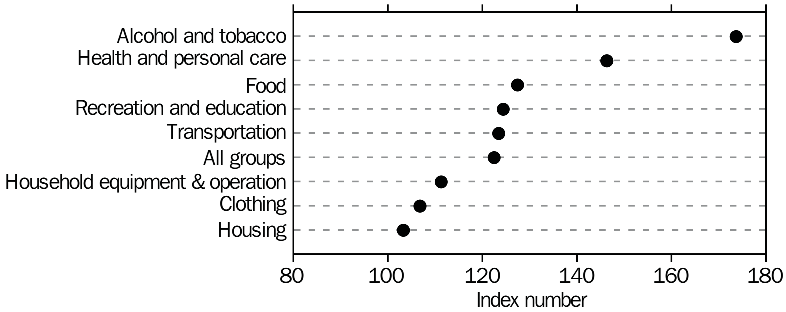
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important example of a price index compiled by the ABS. The current retail price index, the CPI, was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. With the release of the current series (the 13th) in September quarter 1998, the CPI was changed to provide a general measure of price inflation for the household sector.

1998–99 CPI

For the year 1998–99, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 122.5 (base year 1989–90). This figure represented an increase of 1.6% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 121.8, an increase of 1.3% over the previous year.

The largest changes in index numbers between 1997–98 and 1998–99 were in Food (up 5.0 points, from 122.4 to 127.4), Alcohol and tobacco (up 4.1 points, from 169.5 to 173.6) and Recreation and education (up 3.0 points, from 121.5 to 124.5).

17.19 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS(a), Sydney—1998–99



(a) Base of each group index: 1989–90 = 100. Index numbers for the year are based on a simple average of quarterly index numbers.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, June Quarter 1999 (Cat. no. 6401.0).

Producer Price Indexes

The Producer Price Indexes (PPI) are a measure of change in wholesale prices. Whereas the CPI measures prices paid by household consumers for goods and services, the PPI measure the wholesale prices of products sold to business enterprises as these products move through different business sectors. Several producer price indexes, covering different sectors of activity, are compiled. They provide a consistent measure of price change, where the items actually sold vary over time in terms of design and quality.

A series of eight main indexes are produced. They cover Exports, Imports, Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Building Materials (House, and other than House), Copper Materials, and Materials Used in Coal Mining.

1998–99 Building Materials Price Index

Details are included in Chapter 15—Housing and Construction: Construction, under the heading Materials used in building.

Publications related to Finance

Australia

Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (Cat. no. 5661.0)

Average Monthly Exchange Rates (Cat. no. 5654.0)

Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6403.0)

Commercial Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5643.0.40.002)

Company Profits, Australia (Cat. no. 5651.0)

Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0)

Expenditure on Education, Australia (Cat. no. 5510.0)

Export Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6405.0)

Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0)

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0)

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0)

Import Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6414.0)

International Merchandise Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 5422.0)

Lease Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5644.0.40.002)

Lending Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5671.0)

Managed Funds, Australia (Cat. no. 5655.0)

Monthly Statistics for Corporations Registered under the Financial Corporations Act (Cat. no. 5647.0)

Personal Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5642.0.40.002)

Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 5625.0)

Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates (Cat. no. 5646.0)

Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (Cat. no. 5513.0)

State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (Cat. no. 5646.0)

Stocks, Selected Industry Sales and Expected Sales, Australia (Cat. no. 5629.0)

Taxation Revenue, Australia (Cat. no. 5506.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. Information is available in regular publications, electronic data services and unpublished data. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

18 Historical Series Tables

The following pages show a historical summary of some statistics relating to NSW. Only brief footnotes have been included and readers should refer to publications listed in the 'Related publications' section at the end of each chapter.

The range of statistics for early years is very limited. It should also be borne in mind that perfect comparability over long periods of time is difficult to attain due to changes in definitions, and scope of statistical collections. While major breaks in series are shown, minor changes to series are not indicated and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind.

Generally, the series starts at 1901. The exceptions are industrial disputes (1912) and new buildings completed (1946) as these are the earliest years for which data are available.

18.1 POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Number of males per 100 females	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	Population of Sydney 30 June
	Population at 31 December				Mean population		
1901	720 840	654 615	1 375 455	110	1 355 968	1 363 373	481 830
1911(a)	890 578	808 798	1 699 376	110	1 644 699	1 663 237	629 503
1916(b)	946 105	938 946	1 885 051	101	1 892 609	1 891 818	763 000
1921	1 086 454	1 045 236	2 131 690	104	2 089 330	2 108 485	899 059
1931	1 302 893	1 263 421	2 566 314	103	2 544 691	2 555 871	1 235 267
1941	1 410 509	1 402 547	2 813 056	101	2 790 087	2 800 537	1 756 611
1951	1 667 566	1 647 106	3 314 672	101	3 238 406	3 279 415	1 861 685
1961	1 987 000	1 963 000	3 950 000	101	3 875 900	3 914 000	2 390 535
1966(c)	2 140 200	2 127 200	4 267 500	101	4 206 400	4 238 800	2 446 345
1971(d)	2 393 800	2 372 800	4 766 600	100	4 632 600	4 725 400	2 977 300
1981	2 609 700	2 627 600	5 237 400	99	5 205 800	5 236 900	3 279 500
1991	2 950 900	2 979 500	5 930 500	99	5 865 700	5 899 200	3 672 850
1992	2 976 700	3 008 400	5 985 100	99	5 932 800	5 962 300	3 699 800
1993	2 998 600	3 034 100	6 032 800	99	5 986 700	6 008 900	3 713 200
1994	3 026 800	3 063 500	6 090 300	99	6 034 900	6 064 000	3 736 700
1995	3 064 000	3 104 800	6 168 800	99	6 093 200	6 128 000	3 770 100
1996	3 098 200	3 142 700	6 240 900	99	6 167 200	6 204 200	3 881 100
1997	3 128 967	3 171 503	6 300 470	99	6 274 314	6 307 140	3 933 724
1998p	3 168 331	3 207 848	6 376 179	99	6 336 801	6 375 512	3 986 723

(a) Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911. (b) Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916. (c) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded from population estimates prior to 1966. (d) From 1971, estimates are based on the concept of estimated resident population.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

18.2 MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
Year	no.	Rate(a)	Decrees granted	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(b)
1901	10 538	7.7	272	0.2	37 875	27.8	16 021	11.8	3 929	103.7
1911	15 267	9.2	222	0.1	47 677	28.7	17 179	10.3	3 313	69.5
1921	18 518	8.8	807	0.4	54 634	25.9	20 034	9.5	3 436	62.9
1931	15 377	6.0	1 087	0.4	47 724	18.7	21 284	8.3	2 077	43.5
1941	29 983	10.7	1 577	0.6	51 729	18.5	27 300	9.7	2 264	43.8
1951	30 341	9.3	3 303	1.0	72 069	22.0	31 932	9.7	1 895	26.3
1961	29 773	7.6	3 156	0.8	86 392	22.1	35 048	9.0	1 800	20.8
1971	43 038	9.1	5 467	1.2	98 466	20.8	41 691	8.8	1 710	17.4
1981	40 679	7.8	14 532	2.8	81 971	15.7	40 114	7.7	840	10.2
1991	39 594	6.7	13 151	2.2	87 367	14.8	42 467	7.2	632	7.2
1992	40 734	6.8	13 949	2.3	92 585	15.5	44 801	7.5	688	7.4
1993	39 993	6.7	14 753	2.5	89 354	14.9	43 069	7.2	552	6.2
1994	38 814	6.4	13 999	2.3	87 977	14.5	44 763	7.4	551	6.3
1995	37 828	6.2	14 945	2.4	87 849	14.4	44 773	7.3	498	5.7
1996	35 716	5.8	15 984	2.6	86 595	14.0	45 141	7.3	499	5.8
1997	36 679	5.8	14 655	2.3	87 156	13.9	45 641	7.3	451	5.2
1998	39 136	6.2	14 987	2.4	85 499	13.5	44 741	7.1	371	4.3

(a) From 1994, number per 1,000 of estimated resident population at 30 June of the year shown. For previous years, number per 1,000 of mean population for that year. (b) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births.

Source: Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0); Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0); Demography, NSW (Cat. no. 3311.1); Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0).

18.3 MANUFACTURING

Year	Employment(a) '000	Wages and salaries $m	Turnover(b) $m
1901	66.2	9.9	51.3
1911	108.6	20.1	108.7
1913	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914–15(c)	116.6	25.3	136.6
1920–21	139.2	51.2	275.7
1930–31	127.6	50.4	237.0
1940–41	265.8	115.5	571.8
1950–51	407.0	422.7	1 847.8
1960–61	472.0	980.0	4 590.2
1968–69(d)	520.3	1 617.8	7 399.1
1970–71(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974–75(f)	478.2	3 365.3	13 237.8
1980–81(f)	436.1	5 883.9	26 897.7
1986–87	368.4	7 996.2	41 088.3
1990–91(g)	335.3	10 156.8	58 823.4
1991–92	321.8	10 062.5	59 186.4
1992–93	315.0	9 996.6	60 097.2
1993–94	316.6	10 139.8	63 581.6
1994–95	318.3	10 600.4	65 930.3
1995–96	310.0	(h)10 626.5	66 965.2
1996–97 r	310.2	11 317.9	68 043.4
1997–98	303.6	11 415.9	(i)68 272.9

(a) Data shown relate to the end of the reference period shown. (b) From 1901 to 1967–68, Value of output was collected. (c) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calendar to a financial year. (d) Different classification methods introduced in this year (Australian Standard Industrial Classification—ASIC) mean that figures from this year onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier years. (e) No manufacturing collection was conducted in this year. (f) For 1974–75 and 1980–81, the figures do not include any data for single establishment manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed, and employment figures relate to average employment over the whole of the year. (g) From this year onwards, data are presented according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). (h) For 1995–96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. (i) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. The effect was to increase this value by 0.1%.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8221.1).

18.4 WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN

	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Year ended 31 March	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1901	619 416	440 179	0.71	11 891	10 769	0.91	3 818	2 596	0.68
1911	861 506	759 684	0.88	31 562	30 893	0.98	2 866	1 864	0.65
1921	1 265 606	1 513 868	1.20	31 448	29 805	0.95	2 416	2 802	1.16
1931	2 078 046	1 792 882	0.86	71 491	58 822	0.82	4 664	4 287	0.92
1941	1 802 456	651 354	0.36	95 874	36 203	0.38	8 129	3 993	0.49
1951	1 346 993	1 177 698	0.87	134 420	72 467	0.54	3 360	2 936	0.87
1961	1 649 545	2 303 983	1.40	371 306	389 473	1.05	76 657	108 769	1.42
1971	2 215 691	3 010 156	1.36	405 344	456 004	1.12	301 237	430 383	1.43
1981	3 345 000	2 865 000	0.86	363 250	309 867	0.85	455 481	413 325	0.91
1991	2 165 755	4 127 568	1.91	374 283	538 350	1.44	463 250	822 453	1.78
1992	1 499 321	2 182 990	1.46	456 662	578 830	1.27	517 464	748 749	1.45
1993	1 694 040	3 582 676	2.11	447 700	761 531	1.70	559 711	1 043 772	1.86
1994	1 977 746	5 086 123	2.57	368 977	617 799	1.67	622 979	1 356 962	2.18
1995	1 423 804	874 648	0.61	375 464	197 274	0.53	409 785	291 499	0.71
1996	2 328 309	4 508 401	1.94	505 061	711 151	1.41	593 172	1 073 647	1.81
1997	3 192 037	8 363 413	2.62	392 717	607 233	1.55	668 179	1 483 044	2.22
1998	2 936 240	5 906 375	2.01	324 881	488 207	1.50	701 078	1 364 660	1.95

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

18.5 MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES

	Maize for grain			Hay(a)			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Year ended 31 March	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1901	83 386	159 843	1.92	188 679	534 706	2.83	11 901	64 268	5.40
1911	86 286	192 900	2.24	258 423	856 611	3.31	17 989	122 976	6.84
1921	58 317	106 075	1.82	345 708	1 396 719	4.04	11 199	64 271	5.74
1931	42 502	70 276	1.65	362 910	1 210 823	3.34	6 193	32 801	5.30
1941	57 525	102 722	1.79	289 603	627 171	2.17	7 218	51 197	7.09
1947	44 531	63 679	1.43	219 530	381 969	1.74	8 623	62 287	7.22
1948	35 199	59 863	1.70	254 003	993 937	3.91	8 867	66 587	7.51
1951	21 316	38 399	1.80	96 692	319 995	3.31	7 436	43 794	5.89
1961	19 938	56 569	2.84	303 596	1 262 878	4.16	7 432	86 549	11.65
1971	33 313	106 450	3.20	307 767	1 376 846	4.47	8 945	145 688	16.29
1981	12 780	58 537	4.58	209 216	593 794	2.84	6 262	86 526	13.82
1991	17 753	90 642	5.11	337 000	1 107 000	3.28	6 023	119 542	19.85
1992	16 796	119 093	7.09	402 000	1 280 000	3.19	6 297	122 521	19.46
1993	15 554	107 873	6.94	342 000	1 285 000	3.75	6 487	137 444	21.19
1994	14 187	100 019	7.05	324 000	1 259 000	3.89	6 552	138 675	21.17
1995	20 531	145 341	7.08	288 000	799 000	2.77	6 274	126 812	20.21
1996	23 567	189 996	8.06	378 000	1 367 000	3.62	7 168	162 456	22.66
1997	30 731	255 857	8.33	271 000	1 011 000	3.73	5 959	136 173	22.85
1998	22 396	161 151	7.20	260 000	947 000	3.64	6 813	146 505	21.50

(a) Figures for hay from 1901 to 1947 do not include grass and pasture cut for hay due to unavailability of data.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

18.6 LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION

	Livestock(a)						
	Cattle	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Milk production for all purposes(b)	Greasy wool production(a)	Butter production (factory and farm)(b)	Cheese production (factory and farm)(b)
Year	'000	'000	'000	ML	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1901	2 047	41 857	266	557	140 624	17 712	1 740
1911	3 194	48 830	371	1 079	183 517	37 733	2 476
1921	3 375	37 750	306	1 136	124 839	38 216	2 905
1931	2 840	53 366	334	1 354	193 751	51 791	2 955
1941	2 769	55 568	508	1 398	243 496	49 233	2 934
1951	3 703	54 111	317	1 313	206 762	36 703	3 006
1961	4 242	68 087	455	1 450	275 381	35 941	5 380
1971	6 494	70 605	796	1 237	292 888	21 288	6 910
1981	5 459	46 000	787	820	220 605	1 388	10 823
1991	5 653	59 763	821	857	300 222	971	14 180
1992	5 697	53 612	799	894	258 163	1 416	14 180
1993	5 781	48 112	818	997	236 844	3 377	16 919
1994	6 491	46 531	834	1 098	222 640	5 046	19 163
1995	6 236	42 874	791	1 087	n.a.	4 581	16 373
1996	6 390	41 090	710	1 114	n.a.	5 196	18 288
1997	6 511	42 388	729	1 192	193 333	4 802	21 490
1998	6 351	40 820	849	1 285	186 541	4 095	25 353

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1915 to 1931 are as at 30 June; and from 1932 are as at 31 March. (b) Year ended 30 June.

Source: ABS, unpublished Agricultural statistics.

18.7 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

Year	Disputes no.	Employees involved '000	Working days lost '000
1921	535	138.5	680.0
1931	87	22.8	136.0
1941	513	220.1	778.1
1951	1 052	303.6	682.4
1961	529	137.0	318.6
1971	1 236	643.7	1 887.5
1981	1 537	549.0	1 915.5
1991	439	867.9	1 106.3
1992	279	163.5	174.3
1993	241	146.4	178.3
1994	230	118.6	223.2
1995	285	76.5	113.6
1996	292	201.5	377.9
1997	199	72.7	153.7
1998	218	144.3	188.5

(a) Industrial disputes which occurred during the year. Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by 10 people in one day.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat. no. 6322.0).

18.8a METALLIC CONTENT OF MINERALS PRODUCED, COAL MINED AND GOLD PRICES

	Gold				
	Production	Market price(a)	Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
Year	fine oz	$A/oz	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1901	173 543	8.50	6 064	n.a.	227
1911	181 121	8.50	8 831	209 837	241 892
1921	51 173	10.60	10 967	78 558	141 698
1931	19 673	11.75	6 536	131 132	75 403
1941	88 091	21.37	11 955	239 218	192 234
1951	48 910	30.98	13 730	171 267	156 898
1961	12 034	31.25	19 326	215 076	241 651
1971	9 675	36.91	34 567	257 609	293 480
1976	16 146	102.40	44 744	218 268	274 799
1981	18 873	401.89	60 749	221 045	306 610
1991	203 461	465.64	97 386	216 738	342 970
1992	186 103	468.82	102 477	222 109	338 612

(a) From 1901 to 1967 the market price shown is the price paid for gold received by the Australian Mint, from 1968 to 1975 the price shown is the selling price of the Gold Producers Association for sales to Australian industrial users, from 1976 onwards, the price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW.

18.8b METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS, COAL MINED AND GOLD PRICES

	Gold(a)					
	Production	Market price(b)	Silver production	Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
Year	kg	$A/oz	kg	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1992–93	7 754	491	269 039	102 914	221 498	323 013
1993–94	7 433	548	235 520	101 955	216 375	331 764
1994–95	9 082	518	246 250	107 781	210 318	330 247
1995–96	10 775	514	201 000	113 089	197 000	304 000
1996–97	11 100	465	208 000	123 678	192 000	315 000
1997–98	12 310	449	167 000	134 009	166 000	270 000

(a) Content of fine metal. (b) The price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW.

18.9 NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED

	Houses		Other residential buildings		
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Value of all buildings(a)
Year	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	$'000
1946	9 500	21 394	56	136	25 998
1951	20 379	90 684	1 120	4 984	116 236
1954	28 176	148 500	685	3 190	215 304
1954–55(b)	27 413	156 174	682	3 104	221 388
1960–61	29 778	195 692	6 619	39 224	419 466
1970–71	29 051	353 766	20 346	182 133	947 481
1980–81	36 200	1 460 200	13 793	427 200	3 261 900
1990–91	25 506	2 578 799	14 192	1 207 352	10 845 099
1991–92	25 254	2 575 728	12 586	1 057 419	9 542 927
1992–93	27 182	2 826 400	15 840	1 332 800	9 136 600
1993–94	28 630	3 014 700	17 230	1 405 700	9 216 400
1994–95	29 295	3 168 800	18 054	1 608 800	8 976 400
1995–96	26 042	3 076 000	19 342	1 997 000	10 287 200
1996–97	23 461	2 753 400	16 779	1 772 400	9 402 700
1997–98	25 385	3 141 800	15 890	1 760 200	10 768 200
1998–99	26 225	3 418 800	19 928	2 644 200	12 342 700

(a) Includes alterations and additions to existing residential buildings. (b) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures; after 1955, a financial year was used.

Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1).

Statistical Division Reference Map

INQUIRIES NEW SOUTH WALES

The Year Book aims to provide a ready and convenient overview of NSW. As a consequence, the statistics contained in the Year Book represent a relatively small part of the data available from the ABS. If you require further information about any subject area covered in the Year Book there are many other ABS publications which will interest you. Some data are also available on electronic media.

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